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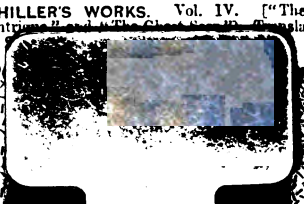
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4

AN

INDEX OF DATES.

COMPREHENDING

THE PRINCIPAL FACTS IN THE CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE WORLD, FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

BEING A COMPLETE INDEX TO THE ENLARGED EDITION OF BLAIR'S CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

BY J. WILLOUGHBY ROSSE.



IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I. A—J.

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PREFACE.

This Index is intended as a companion to the Chronological Tables, published by Mr. Bohn in 1856, and was announced in the Preface to that volume. To render it as complete as possible, it has been thought desirable to introduce many additional details, for which the 'Tables' afforded neither opportunity nor space. Among these will be found the origin of countries, states, dynasties, and eminent families; synoptical views of the succession of sovereigns, and of public functionaries, civil and ecclesiastical; together with many supplementary notices of battles, sieges, shipwrecks, eruptions, fires, floods, and other events, which had not found a place under their respective dates.

The authorities for the facts and dates have been generally stated in the Preface to the 'Chronological Tables,' to which few of importance have been added, excepting some government publications, especially the *Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ*, which, for all that concerns the official lists of Ireland, is invaluable.

The labour of collecting, investigating, and arranging such a mass of materials as are compressed into this Index, and the time required to read it through the press with sufficient care, have retarded its completion considerably beyond the period

originally contemplated. It has therefore been determined to publish as much of it as is ready—about one-half—without further delay.

The remainder is fast advancing, and will follow, it is expected, in the course of the year.

DECEMBER 28, 1857.

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ABDARRHAMAN, son of Mohammad, rebels at Bassorah, is defeated, and kills himself, 701.

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ABDELHAMID, Gen. of the Saracens, taken prisoner, and his army cut to pieces, 885.

ABD EL KADER, maintains war with the French in Algeria—Mar. Clauzel sent against him, 1835—continues his incursions, 1843—is abandoned by his men, 1844—instigates the Kabyles to attack the French, 1845—surrenders, 1847—is set at liberty by Louis Napoleon, 1852—arrives at the residence assigned to him, Boursa, in Asia Minor, 1853.

ABDELMELIC, son of Almansor of Toledo, kills Calib in single combat, 979—defeats Zeir Ben Atia, 997—succeeds to his father's offices, and defeats the Christians at Lerida, 1003—his defeat and death, 1008.

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ABDERA, a town of Thrace, built B.C. 654—birth-place of Protagoras, 470—and of Democritus, 460.

ABDERAHMAN BEN MOAWIYAH, escapes from the massacre of the Ommiades, into the valleys of Mount Atlas, 750—chosen ruler by the Saracens in Spain, 754—lands there, defeats Yussef and Samail at Musara, takes Cordova, and is acknowledged king. See ABDERAHMAN I.

ABDERAHMAN I., caliph of Spain, 755—compels Yussef and Samail to a peace, which the former soon breaks—birth of his son Hixem, 756—invites his friends from Syria and Egypt, gives them honourable appointments, and makes Cordova his capital—Samail enters into his service, but Yussef still persists in rebellion, 757—gives a letter of protection to the Christians in Spain, and fixes an annual tribute to be paid by them—defeats Yussef, who is slain, and puts Samail to death, 758—recovers Toledo and Seville from Yussef's sons, 759—subdues the rebel, Hixem Ben Adra, at Toledo, 760—defeats an African expedition sent against him, and kills Ali, the commander, 762—again recovers Toledo from insurgents, 765—receives tribute from Aurelius, king of the Goths, 769—fits out a fleet, and appoints an admiral to guard his coasts, 772—provides for the education of his sons, and institutes academies of learned men, 773—still disturbed by his rebellious subjects, 782—gains a victory over them at Castalona, 784—in a progress through Spain, builds and endows mosques, 785 — builds the great mosque and court of justice at Cordova (*Aljama*), 786—*d.* 787.

ABDERAHMAN II., son of Al Hakem I., delivers Tortosa, 808—proclaimed as his father's vicegerent and successor, 815—called from war with the Franks on the Ebro to Cordova by his father's illness, 820—succeeds as caliph, and quells the rebellion of Abdallah, 821—takes Barcelona and Urgel, 822—receives an embassy, and a proposal of alliance from the emperor Michael, 823—establishes schools, constructs public works, and patronizes the learned, 826—revolt of Merida, 827—quelled; Toledo revolts, 828—and Merida again, 831—he defeats the rebels, 832, 833 — and finally subdues them, 834—is invited by Theophilus to assist him against Al Motassem, 839—fits out a fleet to protect Cadiz and Seville against the Danes, 844—relieves the distress caused by a great drought in Spain, 847—paves Cordova, builds palaces there, and punishes Christians who speak against Mahomet, 850—*d.* 852.

ABDERAHMAN III., caliph of Spain, 912—equips a fleet against the African pirates—obtains Saragossa, 917—overcomes the Christians of Leon and Castille, in the valley of Junquera, 921—obtains Toledo from Giafar Ben Hafsun, 927—assists the Edrisites in Fez, 929—occupies Ceuta and Tangier, 930—is proclaimed king at Fez, 931—builds his magnificent palace of Azahra, 936—said by Arabian writers to have gained a victory at Alhandic, and captured Zamora, 938 (doubtful) — makes a five years' truce with Ramiro, 941 — improves the harbour of Tortosa, 944—puts his son Abdallah to death for a conspiracy, and renews his attempt to conquer Fez, 949—assists to restore Sancho I. to the throne of Leon, 957—*d.* 961.

ABDERAHMAN IV., caliph of Spain, opposed by Alcasim, 1017—withstands the Afri-

can Moors in Valencia, 1019—is killed in battle near Granada, 1021.

ABDERAHMAN V. BEN HIXEM, caliph of Spain, 1022—assassinated, 1023.

ABDERAHMAN, a Saracen commander in Spain, 721—overcomes and slays Munusa at Cerdagne, 731—defeated and slain by Charles Martel and Eudes, 732.

ABDERAHMAN, son of the caliph Abdallah, leads the royal army against his brother, Muhamad, 892—overcomes his rebellious brothers, 894.

ABDERAHMAN brother of Abdelmelic, and son of Almansor, *d.* 1008.

ABDILBAN, conspires with Abdallah against Abderahman III., and is put to death, 949.

ABDON, Judge of Israel, B.C. 1165 (1232 H.; 1212 C.)

ABDUL AHMED, sultan of Turkey, 1774—perseveres in war with the Russians; submits to the treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji, July 21—*d.* April 7, 1789.

ABDUL MEDJID, sultan of Turkey, June 30, 1839—by a firman, admits Christians to office in Turkey, Jan. 8, 1849—invests Abbas Pasha with the viceroyalty of Egypt, Jan. 12—encouraged by England and France to resist the demands of Russia, Oct. 3, 1849—his propositions accepted by Nicholas, Dec. 19—forbids the construction of a railway from Alexandria to Cairo, Sept. 4, 1851—grants a firman for it, Nov. 4—agrees to a treaty with France for the protection of the Holy Places in Palestine, Feb. 13, 1852—dismisses, and soon after recalls, Reschid Pasha, Jan.—March—issues a firman for the rights of the Greek and Latin churches in Palestine, May 4, 1853—protests against the Russian occupation of the principalities, July 14—decides on war against Russia, Sept. 18—invites the British and French fleets to enter the Dardanelles, Oct. 8—enters into a treaty of alliance with England and France, March 13, 1854—places Christians on an equality with Mohammedans, Jan. 26, 1856—joins with his allies in the Treaty of Peace, Apr. 27.

ABEL, assassinates his brother, ERIK IV., king of Denmark, and usurps the throne, 1250—falls in battle against the North Frisians, 1252.

ABELARD, builds the convent of Paraclete, of which his mistress, Heloise, is appointed abbess (see HELOISE), 1121—accused of heresy at the council of Soissons, and condemned to burn his writings, 1122—controversy with Bernard, 1125—his doctrines condemned by the council of Sens, 1140—*d.*, and is buried in the monastery of Paraclete, 1142.

ABEN ABED, k. of Seville, takes Murcia, 1078—captures his revolted vizir, Aben Omar, and executes him, 1085.

ABEN HUD, Moorish k. in Spain, takes Granada, 1232—murdered by his generals, 1237.

ABEN ISHAC BEN OMEYA, gov. of Santarem, leagues with Ramiro, 935.

ABEN OMAR, vizir of Aben Abed, king of Seville, conquers Malaga, and makes an alliance with Alfonso VI., king of Castile, 1079—accused of treachery, takes refuge among the Christians, 1084—captured by Aben Abed and executed, 1085.

ABERCONWAY Castle, built 1282.

ABERCROMBIE, General, repulsed by the French at Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758.

ABERCROMBIE, Ralph, *b.* 1738—defeats Tippoo Saib, 1792—takes Trinidad, 1797—lands with a British army at the Helder, Aug. 27, 1799—succeeded in the command by the duke of York, Sept. 13—lands with an army in Egypt, Mar. 8, 1801—defeats the French at Alexandria, and falls mortally wounded, Mar. 21.

ABERCROMBIE, James, brings scurrilous publications for political purposes under the cognizance of the Commons, 1822—chosen Speaker in opposition to Mr. Manners Sutton, Feb. 9, 1835—resigns the office, May, 1839.

ABERDEEN, University of, founded, 1497.

ABERDEEN, Charles, earl of, lays the Household Book of James V. before the Society of Antiquaries, 1826—appointed foreign secretary, Jan. 1828—resigns, Nov. 16, 1830—becomes colonial secretary, Dec. 10, 1834—resigns, Apr. 8, 1835—attempts, in vain, to form an administration, Feb. 22–27, 1851—becomes the head of a coalition ministry, Dec. 28, 1852—resigns, Feb. 1, 1855.

ABERNETHY, John, an eminent surgeon and popular lecturer on medical subjects, *d.* 1831.

ABGARUS, k. of Osrhoene, submits to Severus, 199—expelled by Caracalla, 216.

ABIJAH, k. of Judah, B.C. 959–956.

ABILENE, a province of Judæa, placed under the jurisdiction of Agrippa, 53.

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ABIMELECH, Judge of Israel, B.C. 1236 (1311 H.)

ABINGDON, Lord, moves a resolution, that it is unconstitutional and illegal to raise troops by private subscriptions, Jan. 16, 1778.

ABINGDON, Mrs., the actress, *d.* 1815.

ABINGER, James Scarlett, Lord, attorney-general, 1829—created a peer and chief baron of the exchequer, 1834—*d.* 1844.

ABISHUA, Jewish high-priest, B.C. 1374 (1320 C.)

ABLAVIUS, consul of Rome, 331—prætorian prefect, put to death, 338.
ABO, capital of Finland, built by Erik IX., king of Sweden, 1157—its university founded, 1640—peace concluded at, 1743.
ABO, Samuel, usurps the throne of Hungary, 1041–44.
ABOUKIR, a Turkish army routed at, by Bonaparte, July 24, 1799. See NILE, Battle of the.
ABOU NOKTA, the Wahaby, plunders the towns of Yemen, 1804—surprised and killed by the Turk Sherif Hamoud, 1809.
ABRAHAM, birth of, B.C. 1993 (2153 H.; 2130 C.)—visits Egypt to buy corn, 1920 (2077 H.; 2031 C.; about 1480 L.)—rescues Lot from the Assyrians, 1912 (2070 H.)—birth of Ishmael, 1910 (2044 C.)—birth of Isaac, 1896 (2053, H.; 2030 C.)—death of Abraham, 1821 (1978 H.; 1955 C.)
ABRAHAM, Era of, begins Oct. 1, 2016 B.C.—To reduce it to the Christian era, subtract 2015 years and 3 months.
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ABRANTES, Laura Junot, Duchess of, *d.* 1838.
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ABSIMAR. See TIBERIUS III., 698—705.
ABSOLUTISTS (partisans of Don Miguel, in Portugal), take arms, 1826—are driven into Spain, assisted by Ferdinand VII., but checked by a British auxiliary force. See CARLISTS.
ABU ABDALLAH (or BOABDIL), revolts against his father, Abul Hassan, 1482—taken prisoner, but released, 1483—contends with his uncle, Abdallah *el Zagal*, for the throne of Granada, 1484—maintains himself against Ferdinand of Spain, 1490—surrenders Granada, and retires with a pension into Africa, 1492.
ABU AYUB, or SULEIMAN, the Arabian historian, *d.* 909.
ABU BEKER, *b.* 571—first caliph or successor of Mohammed, sends an army into Syria, under Abu Obeidah and Caled, 632—*d.* Aug. 23, 634. See ARABIA, caliphs of.
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ABULFEDA ISMAIL, prince of Hamah, Arab. hist. and geog., *d.* 1331.
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ABU SAID, kills Ismail, and usurps the throne of Granada, 1360—visits Peter of Castile to ask his friendship, and is treacherously slain by him, 1362.
ABU TAHER, the Carmathian leader, plunders Mecca, and massacres the pilgrims, 929.
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ACHÆUS, rebels in Lydia against Antiochus, B.C. 216—assisted by Attalus I., of Pergamus, 215—overcome, and Sardis taken, 214.
ACHAIA, a State in the Peloponnesus, said to have been founded by Achæus (a fabulous person, C.), B.C. 1060—invaded by Epaminondas, 366. See ACHÆAN LEAGUE.
ACHAIA, principality of, in the Morea, founded by William de Champlitte, 1205—obtained by Geoffrey de Villehardouin the Younger, 1210—by Geoffrey II., 1218—by his brother, William, 1246—conquest of the Morea, 1248—war with the emperor Michael, 1259—three fortresses ceded to him, 1262—betrothal of Isabella to Philip, son of Charles of Anjou, 1267—death of William, 1277—Isabella, princess, marries Florenz of Hainault, 1291—Maud, their daugnter, and heiress of the principality, 1297. See ISABELLA and MAUD, Katharine of Valois, regent, 1339.
ACHEPSION, Athenian archon, B.C. 482.
ACHERRES, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1512.
ACHILLAS. See ALEXANDRIA, bishops of.
ACHILLES, statue of, placed in Hyde Park, June 18, 1822.
ACHILLEUS, revolts in Egypt against Diocletian, 297.
ACHILLI prosecutes the Rev. J. H. Newman for a libel, 1852—defendant convicted and fined, Jan. 31, 1853.
ACHMED I., sultan of the Ottomans, 1603-1617.
ACHMED II., sultan of the Ottomans, 1691-1695.
ACHMED III., sultan of the Ottomans, 1703 declares war against Russia, 1710—deposed by the Janizaries, 1730.

ACHMET, son of Bajazet II., rejected by the Janizaries, 1511—put to death, 1512.
ACHOLIUS, bp. of Thessalonica, baptizes Theodosius, 380.
ACHORIS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1537.
ACHORIS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 389 (Blair).
ACHULGA, a Circassian fort, captured by the Russians, Aug. 29, 1849.
ACHYRONA, a village near Nicomedia, where Constantine dies, May 22, 337.
ACKERMANN, R., introduces lithography in London, 1817.
ACRAZANES, k. of Nineveh, or Assyria, B.C. 860.
ACRE (See PTOLEMAIS), taken by Baldwin, k. of Jerusalem, 1104—by Saladin, 1187—besieged by Guy of Lusignan, 1189—his army succoured by a fleet of Danes, Frisians and Flemings, 1190—the kings of England and France arrive, to whom the city surrenders, July 17, 1191—given to the Knights Hospitallers, and called St. John d'Acre, 1193—battle between the Genoese and Pisan fleets in the harbour of, 1223—Frederic II., emperor of Germany, lands, 1228—the Genoese fleet defeated by the Venetians and Pisans, 1258—Prince Edward of England lands, 1270—drives Bibars from the siege of, 1271—capture of the city by Chalil, May 18, 1291—besieged by Bonaparte, March 18, 1799—defended by Sir Sidney Smith; the siege raised, May 20—taken by Ibrahim Pasha, 1832—by the allied fleet, Nov. 3, 1840.
ACRISIUS, first king of Mycenæ, B.C. 1344 (1313, C.)
ACROPOLIS of Athens, the Greeks fail in an attempt to relieve the, 1827.
ACROPOLITA, George, the historian, chancellor to Theodore Lascaris II., 1254—made prisoner by Manuel, despot of Epirus, 1256—released, 1259.
ACROTATUS, k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 265—falls in battle against Aristodemus, of Megalopolis, 264.
ACTIUM, battle of, Sept. 2, B.C. 31.
ACUNHA, TRISTAN D', visits Madagascar, 1507.
ACYNDINUS, consul of Rome, 340.
ADAIR, Sir Robert, *d.* 1850.
ADALARD, abbot of Corvey, a grandson of Charles Martel, is counsellor and vicegerent of Pepin, in Italy, 798—restored to his abbey, 821.
ADALBERT, son of Berenger, crowned with his father, king of Italy, Dec. 15, 950—on the defeat of his father, escapes to Corsica, 964—returns to Lombardy, is defeated, and conceals himself in the mountains, 965.
ADALBERT I., duke of Tuscany, acts for Carloman, 878—*d.* 890.
ADALBERT II., duke of Tuscany, conspires with Berenger against Arnulf, 896—rebels against Lambert, duke of Friuli, is made prisoner, released, and reinstated by Berenger, 898—*d.* 917.
ADALBERT III., duke of Tuscany, 1001-1014.
ADALBERT, archbp. of Bremen, favourite of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, 1063—banished, 1066.
ADALBERT, brother-in-law of the emperor Henry II., prevented by him from obtaining the archbishopric of Treves, 1008.
ADALBERT, bishop of Prague, killed in Prussia, 997.
ADALWALD, k. of Lombardy, 615—625.
ADAM, Adm. Sir Charles, governor of Greenwich Hospital, dies 1853.
ADAM, Gen. Sir Fred., dies, 1853.
ADAM, Mr., introduces the Begum charge against Warren Hastings, Apr. 15, 1788.
ADAM, Sir Philip Villers de l'Isle, grandmaster of the Knights of Rhodes, 1521—surrenders to the Turks, and retires into Sicily, 1522—visits Henry VIII., 1528.
ADAM, of Bremen, writes his History, 1063.
ADAMNAN, abbot of Iona, presents his book on the Holy Places, to Alfrid, k. of Northumberland, 703.
ADAMS, Gen. H. W. dies, 1855.
ADAMS, John, American ambassador at the Hague, Apr. 19, 1782—presented to Geo. III., June 1, 1785—vice-pres. of the U.S., Apr. 14, 1789—pres., 1797—*d.* July 4, 1826.
ADAMS, John Quincy, *b.* 1769—pres. U.S., 1825—loses his re-election, 1828—*d.* 1848.
ADAMS, Mr., calculates the elements of an unknown planet, 1845. See NEPTUNE.
AD AUTOLYCUM. See THEOPHILUS, bp. of Antioch.
ADDA, k. of Bernicia, part of Northumberland, 560-567.
ADDA, a river in Italy—Odoacer defeated there, Aug. 11, 490, and the French, by Suvarof, May 27, 1799.
ADDINGTON, Dr. Antony (father of Lord Sidmouth), *d.* 1790.
ADDINGTON, Henry, *b.* 1757—Speaker, June 8, 1789—becomes premier, Mar. 17, 1801—created a peer. See SIDMOUTH, LORD.
ADDINGTON, ministry, Mar. 17, 1801—joined by Tierney and Hobhouse, June, 1803—opposed by Pitt and Fox, Apr. 16, 1804—displaced, May 12.
ADDISON, Joseph, *b.* 1672—Irish secretary, 1708—first performance of "Cato," Apr. 14, 1713—secretary to the council of regency, 1714—of state, 1717—resigns, Mar. 14, 1718—*d.* June 17, 1719.
"ADDITIONAL ACT," of Napoleon, June 1, 1815.

ADELA, wife of Baldwin IV., count of Flanders, hospitably receives Emma, the widow of Canute, 1037.
ADELAIDE, daughter of Rudolf II., ex-king of Italy, affianced to Lothaire, 938—married, 947 — she remains in Pavia after the death of her husband, 950—ill-treated by Berenger, solicits the protection of Otho, the emperor, who rescues, and marries her, 951—is crowned empress of the West, 962 — visits Rome, 981—*d.* 999.
ADELAIDE, a Russian princess, widow of Otho, marquis of Brandenburg, married to the emperor Henry IV., 1089—accuses him before the council of Constance, 1094.
ADELAIDE, daughter of Robert, count of Flanders, and widow of Roger, count of Sicily, guardian of her two sons, 1101—marries Baldwin, k. of Jerusalem, 1113.
ADELAIDE, of Sardinia, marries Enzio, natural son of the emperor, Frederic II., 1239.
ADELAIDE, of Louvain, married to Henry I., of England, Feb. 2, 1121.
ADELAIDE, of Saxe-Meiningen, marries the duke of Clarence, July 11, 1818—queen, 1830—crowned, 1831—visits Germany, July 5, 1834—*d.* Dec. 2, 1849. See AMELIA.
ADELARD, Wm., a citizen of Ferrara, raises troops to relieve Ancona, 1174.
ADELGISO, prince of Benevento, surprises the emperor Louis, and the empress Angilberga, 871 — saved by the pope, and the emperor Basil, from the vengeance of Louis, 873—defeated by the Saracens, 875.
ADELGISUS, son of Desiderius, k. of Lombardy — a marriage proposed for him with the daughter of Bertha, 770—escapes to Constantinople, 774—claims the crown of Lombardy, 775 — totally defeated, 788.
ADELPHI. See TERENCE.
ADELPHIUS, FL. consul of Rome, 451.
ADELUNG, John Christopher, prof. at Leipzig, and librarian to Frederic Augustus III., elector of Saxony, 1787—*d.* 1806.
ADEN, on the coast of Arabia, taken possession of, by a British force, 1839.
ADEODATUS, pope, 672—676.
ADHERBAL, defeats the consul Claudius, off Drepanum, B.C. 249.
ADHERBAL, expelled by Jugurtha from Numidia, B.C. 118—restored by the Roman senate, 117—killed by Jugurtha, 112.
ADIABENE, conquered by Sept. Severus, 195.
ADIMANTUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 477.
ADMINISTRATIONS, ENGLISH. See the names of the respective premiers.
ADMIRAL, appointed by Abderahman I., 772.
ADMIRALTY, droits of, inquiry into, refused, May 5, 1820.
ADO, abp. of Vienne, 856—*d.* 875.
ADOLPHUS, or ATAULPHUS, k. of the Visigoths, 410—leaves Italy for the south of Gaul, 412—overcomes Jovinus and Sebastian, 413 — marries Placidia, and founds the Gothic kingdom in Spain, 414—assassinated at Barcelona by Sigeric, 415.
ADOLPHUS, of Nassau, crowned k. of Germany, at Aix-la-Chapelle, June 24, 1292—ally of Edward I., 1294—defeated and slain by Rudolf's son, Albert, 1298.
ADOLPHUS, Fred., duke of Holstein Gottorp, and bishop of Eutin, chosen successor to the throne of Sweden, 1743—becomes king, 1751—*d.* Feb. 12, 1771.
ADOLPHUS, Fred., seventh son of Geo. III., *b.* Feb. 24, 1774. See CAMBRIDGE, duke of.
ADOPTIANS, heresy of, 792.
ADORNO, Gabriel, doge of Genoa, 1363—deposed, 1370.
ADORNO, George, doge of Genoa, 1413.
ADORNO, PROSPERO, defeats a revolt in Genoa, 1477.
ADOSINDA, sister of Aurelius, k. of the Goths in Spain, married to Silo, 771—inaugurated, with her husband, at Oviedo, 774.
ADRAMELES, or SAMMUGHES, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 687.
ADRAMMELECH I., k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 1000, La.
ADRAMMELECH II., k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 840, La.
ADRASTUS, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 1215 (1192 C.)
ADRIAN. See HADRIAN.
ADRIAN IV., pope, 1154—quarrels with Frederic I., emperor, and burns Arnold of Brescia, 1155—gives Ireland to Henry II., 1156—asserts Germany to be a papal benefice, 1157—puts a different interpretation on his letter, quarrels again, and *d.* 1159.
ADRIAN V., pope, 1276.
ADRIAN VI., pope, Jan. 19, 1522—*d.* Sept. 14, 1523.
ADRIANOPLE, battle of, July 3, 323—taken by the Bulgarians, 813, 914, 922—stormed by Frederic I., emperor of Germany, 1190—Baldwin I. made prisoner by the Bulgarians, 1205—taken by Theodore, emp. of Thessalonica, 1224—Roger di Flor assassinated, 1307—taken by Amurath, and made his residence, 1361—Charles XII. prisoner there, 1713—the Russians advance to, 1829—treaty concluded, Sept. 14.

Adriatic, its shores plundered by the Genoese fleet, 1351.
Adrymettum, council of, 1283.
Adulis (now Arkeeko), a port on the Red Sea, where Ptolemy Euergetes erected a statue, B.C. 225.
Adventus, consul of Rome, 218.
Advertisements, duty on, repealed, July 21, 1853.
Æacus, reinstated in Samos, B.C. 494.
Æbotas, Olympic victor, B.C. 756.
Ædesius, pupil of Iamblichus, succeeds him in the chair of philosophy, 329—visited by Julian, and *d.* 355.
Ædui, resist Cæsar, B.C. 52.
Ægæ. See Philip II., of Macedon.
Ægeus, k. of Athens, B.C. 1283 (1284 H.)
Ægialeus, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 2089 (1813 C.)
Ægidius, resists Ricimer, in Gaul, 461—k. of the Franks, 462—defeats the Visigoths, near Orleans, 463—*d.* 464.
Ægina, war with Athens, B.C. 491—taken by the Athenians, 455—asylum of Demosthenes, 324.
Ægisthus, k. of Mycenæ, B.C. 1183.
Ægospotamus, battle of, B.C. 405.
Ægydrus, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 1891.
Ælia Capitolina, built, 131.
Ælian, the sophist, fl. 222.
Ælianus, consul of Rome, 187.
Ælianus, Cn. Papirius, consul of Rome, 184.
Ælianus, L. Roscius, consul of Rome, 223.
Ælianus, Tacticus, fl. 97.
Ælius Spartianus (supposed to be the same as Æl. Lampridius and Vulcatius Gallicanus), writes his Augustan History, 297.
Ælius Verus, adopted by Hadrian, 135—receives the title of Cæsar, 136—*d.* Jan. 1, 138.
Ælla lands in the south of Britain, 477—king of Sussex, 490—takes Andredsceaster, 491—first Bretwalda, 506.
Ælla, or Ella, k. of Deira, 560—588.
Æmilianus, Qu. Fabius Max., consul of Rome, goes to Spain against Viriathus, B.C. 145.
Æmilianus, Pub. Corn. Scipio Africanus (son of Paulus Æmilius) conducts the war in Spain, B.C. 151—as consul, takes the command in Africa, 147—destroys Carthage, 146—sent to conduct the war in Spain, 144—ambassador to Egypt, 143—consul II., proceeds to Spain, 134—reduces Numantia, 133—*d.* 129.
Æmilianus, Niger's gen., defeated by Severus, 194.
Æmilianus, Fulv., consul of Rome, 206.
Æmilianus, Valerian's gen., saluted emperor by his army, and killed, 253.
Æmilianus, rebels in Egypt against Gallienus, 262—put to death, 263.
Æmilianus, consul of Rome, 244, 249, 259, 276.
Æneas, in Italy, B.C. 1182 (doubtful, C.)
Æneid. See Virgil.
Æolian migration, B.C. 1123.
Æolis, added to the kingdom of Pergamus, B.C. 263.
Æolus, k. of Phthiotis, B.C. 1383 (1380 C.)
Æqui, war with Rome, B.C. 464—besiege the consul Minucius in his camp, 458—again attack Rome, and are totally routed, 446—part of their dominions taken by the Romans, 426—lose Bolæ, 414—annexed to Rome, 303.
Æropus, k. of Macedon, B.C. 602.
Æropus, guardian of Orestes, son of Archelaus, B.C. 399.
Æsc, k. of Kent, 488—512.
Æschines, Olympic victor, B.C. 760.
Æschines, the orator, *b.* B.C. 389—present at the battle of Tamynæ, 350—leaves Athens, 330—*d.* 314.
Æschylus, Athenian archon, B.C. 777.
Æschylus, the tragic poet, *b.* B.C. 525—excels Chœrilus and Pratinas, 499—obtains the prize, 484 — "Persæ," 472 — "Oresteia," 458—*d.* 456—a bronze statue erected to him, 337.
Æsimides, Athenian archon, B.C. 742.
Æsop, the fabulist, lived, B.C. (619, 571, or 564). See Phædrus.
Ætius, consul of Rome, 432, 437, 446, 454—supports John Primicerius, 423—employs a body of Huns, 424—enters into the service of Valentinian III., 425—relieves Arles, 426—deceives Bonifacius, 427—defeats Clodion, 428—his duplicity is discovered by Bonifacius—repulses the Germans in Gaul, 430—is defeated by Bonifacius, takes refuge among the Huns, and regains his power, 432—defeats the Burgundians, 435—again, 436—employs an auxiliary force of Huns, 437—Merobaudes writes his panegyric, 443—the Britons apply to him for assistance, 446—allies with the Visigoths against Attila, and defeats him, at Chalons, 451—murdered by Valentinian III., 454.
Ætius, *Eccles.*, instructs Eunomius in his doctrines, 353.
Ætolia, subdued by Antipater, B.C. 322—invaded by Philip V., 218. See Greece.
Ætolians, seize the mountain-passes to Delphi, B.C. 290—league together against Lysimachus, 284—war with the Achæans, 241—attacked by Demetrius II., 239—Ariston, prætor, 221—defeat the Achæans at Caphyæ, 220—alliance with Rome, 211—assisted by a Roman fleet, 208—defeated by Antiochus, at Panium, 198—assist Flaminius at Cynoscephalæ, 197—alliance with Antiochus, 193—L. Scipio

grants them a truce of six months, 190—they give up Ambracia and Cephalonia, and pay tribute, 189.
AFER, Domitius, fl., 45—superintends the public aqueducts, 49—*d.* 59.
AFFGHANS. See ATTOCK.
AFRANIUS, Burrus, prætorian præfect, 51—*d.* 62.
AFRANIUS, L. consul of Rome, B.C. 60—supports Pompey in Spain, 49.
AFRICA, Battus arrives, B.C. 640. See CYRENE.—Territories of Carthage extended, 550. See CARTHAGE.—Expedition of Agathocles, 310—unsuccessful, 307—the Romans land, 256—withdraw, 255—ravage the maritime districts, 253 — Ptolemy Euergetes extends his empire, 225. See EGYPT and ADULIS. — P. Corn. Scipio seeks an alliance with Syphax, 206—lands with his army, 204—close of the second Punic War, 201—P. Corn. Scipio Æmilianus arrives, 147—terminates the third Punic War, 146. See ROME. — Africa laid waste by locusts, 125—reduced to obedience by Pompey, 82—Cæsar defeats Cato and Juba, 46.
Rebellion of Tacfarinas, A.D. 17—24—first bishop in Africa, at Alexandria, 70—the Gordians proclaimed, 238—revolt of Sabinianus, 240—Donatist heresy, 313—318. See DONATISTS.—Tyranny of Romanus, 386—revolt of Firmus, 372—of Gildo, 397–398—Heraclian rebels, 413—Bonifacius invites the Vandals, 428—they land, 429—Bonifacius repents, fails in his efforts against them, and returns to Italy, 431—the greater part of Africa is assigned to Genseric, 435—Genseric appoints Arian bishops, 437—takes Carthage, Oct. 19, 439—Genseric *d.*, 477—Hunneric, k., 477–484—Gundamund, 484–496—Thorismund, 496–523—Hilderic, 523—grants religious freedom; deposed by Gelimer, 531—Belisarius lands, 533—sends Gelimer to Constantinople, and restores the Roman province; Solomon defeats the Moors, 534—a mutiny quelled by Belisarius, 536—peace restored by Solomon, 540—the Moors renew the war, and he is slain, 543—Heraclius and Nicetas proceed from Africa to depose Phocas, 610.
Gregory, prætorian prefect, assumes the purple, 646—defeated and slain by Abdallah, the Saracen, 647—Akbah, or Okbah, begins his conquests, 665—defeats the exarch Gregory, and penetrates into Mauritania, 667—Cairoan founded, 670—Invasion of Hassan, 693—Carthage finally taken, and destroyed, 698—Musa completes the conquest, 707—Christianity supplanted in Africa by the Mohamedan faith, 749—invaded by Boniface, marquis of Tuscany, 828 — piratical attempts on Spain, 917—Al Hakem employs agents to purchase or copy MSS., 962—war for the recovery of Fez, 972—974. See FEZ and MOROCCO.
The Greek emperors invite the Saracens of Africa to oppose Otho, 982—Bona taken by the Pisans, 1035—conquests of the Almoravides, 1067—their power increased by Yusef Ben Taxfin, 1070—he assists the Mohammedans of Spain, 1086—conquers them, 1091—El Mehedi begins the power of the Almohades, 1121—defeat of Taxfin by Abdelmumen, 1144—Roger of Sicily attacks the coast, 1146—conquests of Abdelmumen, 1151—Roger takes Tunis, Bona, and other towns, 1152—Tunis taken by Abdelmumen, 1158—he passes into Spain, 1160—his son, Yuzef Jakub, k. of the Almohades, 1163—flight of Mohammad Abdallah, k. to Africa, 1212—the Merines rise in power, 1238—crusade of Louis IX., of France, 1270—the Genoese take Tripoli, 1355—Muhamad, k. of Granada, retires into Africa, 1359—leaves, 1361.
The coasts explored by the Portuguese beyond Cape Bojador, 1433—Bartholomew Diaz reaches the southern extremity, 1486. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Vasco de Gama passes it, 1497—Pedro Alvarez Cabral visits the eastern coast, 1500—conquests of Ferdinand of Spain on the northern coast, 1510—the Dutch settle at the Cape of Good Hope, 1650—the French possess themselves of Algiers, 1830. See ALGIERS.
AFRICAN corsairs infest Italy, 813.
AFRICANUS, consul of Rome, 236.
AFRICANUS, Iulus Antonius, consul of Rome, B.C. 10.
AFRICANUS, Pub. Corn. Scipio, takes the command in Spain, 211—takes Carthago Nova, 210—advances into the interior, 209 — reaches Gades, 207 — negotiates with Syphax, 206—consul, and proceeds to Sicily, 205—lands in Africa, 204—defeats Hannibal, at Zama, 202— peace, return and triumph, 201—consul II., unpopular at Rome, 194 — assists his brother, Lucius, in Greece, 190—accused of peculation, retires in disgust to Liturnum, 188—*d.* 183.
AFRICANUS, P. Corn. Scipio Æmilianus. See ÆMILIANUS.
AFRICANUS, T. Sextius, consul of Rome 112.
AGAMEMNON, k. of Mycenæ, B.C. 1201 (1200 C.)
AGAMESTOR, Athenian archon, B.C. 795.
AGAPETUS, consul of Rome, 517.
AGAPETUS, bp. of Rome, 555—his mission to C.P., 536.
AGAPETUS II., pope, 946—956.

AGAPIUS, claims the bishopric of Bostra, 394.
AGAPIUS, the disciple of Proclus, fl. 511.
AGATHARCIDES, of Cnidus, hist. fl. B.C. 113.
AGATHARCUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 536.
AGATHIAS, begins his History, 553—writes l.v., 559—concludes, 562—the five extant books written, 582.
AGATHO, pope, 678-682—orders the restoration of Wilfrid to York, 678.
AGATHOCLES, Athenian archon, B.C. 357.
AGATHOCLES, obtains absolute power at Syracuse, B.C. 317—defeated at Himera, passes into Africa, 310—returns, 307—poisoned, 289. See SYRACUSE.
AGATHON, receives the prize for tragedy, B.C. 416.
AGAUNUM, monastery, founded by Sigismund, 515—endowed by him, 522. See ST. MAURICE.
AGDE, council of, 506.
AGELAS, k. of Corinth, B.C. 996..
AGELAS, k. of Corinth, B.C. 889.
AGELIUS, pastor of the Novatian church at C.P.—*d.* 384.
AGEMON, k. of Corinth, B.C. 799.
AGESICLES, Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 598-560.
AGESILAUS, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 927—883.
AGESILAUS II., Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 398-361 — commands the Grecian army in Asia, 396—gains a victory near Sardis, and penetrates into Phrygia, 395—recalled from Asia, victorious at Coronea, 394—in the Gulf of Corinth, and at Lechæum, 393—defeated by Iphicrates, 392—invades and conquers Acarnania, 391—390 — compels the Thebans to give up Platæa, 386—besieges and takes Phlius, 381—379 — invades Bœotia, 378—377 — invades Arcadia, 370—assists the Egyptians against Persia, and *d.* 361.
AGESIPOLIS I., Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 394-380 — invades Argolis, 390 — takes Mantinea, 385 — *d.* in the third campaign against Olynthus, 380.
AGESIPOLIS II., Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 371.
AGESIPOLIS III., last of the Agidæ. killed by Lycurgus, k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 219.
AGETRUDA, mother of Lambert, defends Spoleto against Arnulf, 896.
AGHRIM, battle of: the Irish and French defeated by Ginkel, July 22, 1691.
AGILA, k. of the Visigoths, 549—554.
AGILBERT, bp. of Dorcic, 650 — of Paris, 660.
AGILULPH, duke of Turin, becomes k. of Lombardy, 591 — renounces Arianism, 602—gives the valley of Bobium to Columbanus, 612—*d.* 615.
AGINCOURT, battle of, Oct. 25, 1415.
AGIS, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 1059—1028.
AGIS II., Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 427-398 — defeated by Nicias, at Tanagra, 420—invades Attica, but retires, 425—*d.* 398.
AGIS III., Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 338—defeated and slain, by Antipater, 331.
AGIS IV., Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, endeavours to revive the laws of Lycurgus, B.C. 244—assists the Achæans, 241—is killed, 240.
AGIS, Olympic victor, B.C. 572.
AGLABITES, dynasty, founded at Cairoan and Tunis, 800.
AGNADELLO, battle of; the Venetians defeated by the French, May 14, 1509.
AGNES, daughter of Wm., duke of Poitiers, marries Henry III., emperor of Germany, 1043—regent during the minority of her son, 1056—calls a council at Sienna, to elect a pope, 1058—nominates Cadalo, bp. of Parma, as anti-pope, 1061—retires to Rome, and is pardoned by pope Alexander II., 1062.
AGNES SOREL. See SOREL.
AGNES, daughter of Louis VII., of France married to Alexius, son of the emperor Manuel, 1178.
AGNEW, Sir Andrew, *d.* 1849.
AGNEW, Mr., murdered by the Sikhs, at Mooltan, Apr. 21, 1848.
AGNON, Olympic victor, B.C. 568.
AGNON. See AMPHIPOLIS.
AGO, duke of Friuli, 651.
AGOBARD, abp. of Lyons, protests against image-worship, 816 — degraded, 835—*d.* 840.
AGRA, taken by general Lake, Oct. 17, 1803.
AGRARIAN law, introduced at Rome by Sp. Cassius, B.C. 486—causes violent contests, 482 — violated by Licinius Stolo, 357. See ROME.
AGRICOLA, Cn. Julius, Roman governor of Britain, 78—his successful campaign in Caledonia, 80—totally defeats the Caledonians, builds the wall between the Forth and Clyde; his fleet sails round the north of Scotland, 84 — recalled, 85 — *d.* Aug. 23, 93.
AGRICOLA, consul of Rome, 421.
AGRICOLA, son of Severian, preaches Pelagianism in Britain, 429.
AGRICOLA, Calpurnius, sent to Britain to repel an incursion of the Brigantes, 162.
AGRICOLA, L. Virius, consul of Rome, 230.
AGRICULTURAL distress, committee on, appointed Feb. 8, 1836—sits four months; makes no report.
AGRICULTURAL produce advances in price, 1824.

AGRICULTURAL and Commercial bank of Ireland stops payment, 1836.
AGRICULTURE, the Athenians instructed in, B.C. 1383 (1384 H.).
AGRICULTURE, Board of, established, on the motion of Sir John Sinclair, May 31, 1793.
AGRICULTURE, professorship of, established by Wm. Pulteney, at Edinburgh, Apr. 14, 1790.
AGRIGENTINES, revolt against the Saracens in Sicily, 938.
AGRIGENTUM, founded, B.C. 582—Phalaris put to death, 549—Theron rules, 488—the republic restored, 472—conquered by Syracuse, 446—taken by the Carthaginians, 406—by the Romans, 262—the republic subverted by Rome, 210.
AGRIPPA, Menenius Lanatus, consul of Rome, B.C. 503.
AGRIPPA the Younger, tetrarch of Judæa, 44—prevails on Claudius to reverse the orders of Cassius Longinus, 45—receives additional territory from Claudius, 48—Trachonitis, Abilene, and other districts placed under his jurisdiction, 53.
AGRIPPA, Herod, k. of Judæa, 37—receives the dominions of Herod Antipas, 39—his territories still further enlarged, 41—*d.* 44.
AGRIPPA, Furius Fusus., consul of Rome, B.C. 446.
AGRIPPA, Dec. Haterius, consul of Rome, 22.
AGRIPPA, Marcus Vipsanius, consul of Rome, B.C. 37, 28, 27—crosses the Rhine, to secure the frontier of Gaul, 37—defeats Sextus Pompeius, and receives a naval crown, 36—Ædile, restores the public edifices and fountains of Rome, 33—assists at the battle of Actium, 31—aids Octavius in regulating the state and adorning the city, 28—builds the Pantheon, 25—appointed prefect of the city, and marries Julia, daughter of Augustus, 21—his son, Caius Cæsar, *b.* 20—subdues the Cantabri, 19—tribune for life, 18—birth of his son, Lucius; his two sons are adopted by Augustus; visits Syria, 17—and Jerusalem, 16—goes to put down a disturbance in Bosporus, 14—returns to Rome, 13—*d.* Mar. 22, 12.
AGRIPPA, M. Asinius, consul of Rome, 25.
AGRIPPA, math., observes a conjunction of the moon with the Pleiades, Nov. 29, 7 p.m., 92.
AGRIPPA, M., adopted by Augustus, 4—murdered by Tiberius, 14.
AGRIPPA, H. Cornelius, *b.* 1486; *d.* 1535.
AGRIPPINA, daughter of M. Vip. Agrippa, and wife of Germanicus, brings the ashes of her husband to Rome, 20—Sejanus plots against her and her sons, 26—banished, 30—put to death, Sept. 17, 33.
AGRIPPINA, daughter of Germanicus, is married to Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, 28—to Claudius, 49—prevails on him to adopt Nero as his successor; founds Colonia Agrippina, 50—poisons Claudius, Oct. 13, 54—courts Britannicus, 55—murdered by Nero's order, Mar. 20, 59.
AGRIPPINA. See COLOGNE.
AGRIPPINUS, bp. of Alexandria, 168.
AGUERO and the insurgent Cubans defeat the Spanish troops, July 4, 1851—their rebellion suppressed, Sept. 1.
AGUESSEAU, D', chancellor of France, *d.* 1751.
AGYRRHIUS, replaces Thrasybulus, B.C. 389.
AHAB, k. of Israel, B.C. 919—slain, 896.
AHALA, C. Servilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 478.
AHALA, Q. Servilius, consul of Rome B.C. 342.
AHALA, C. Servilius Struct., murders Sp. Mælius, B.C. 439—exiled, 438—consul, 427—military tribune III., 402.
AHALA, Q. Servilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 365, 362.
AHASUERUS. See ARTAXERXES, B.C. 462.
AHAZ, k. of Judah, B.C. 741—726.
AHAZIAH, k. of Israel, B.C. 896.
AHAZIAH, k. of Judah, B.C. 886.
AHENOBARBUS, Cn. Domitius, consul of Rome, B.C. 192.
AHENOBARBUS, Cn. Domitius, consul, B.C. 162.
AHENOBARBUS, Cn. Domitius, consul, B.C. 122—defeats the Arverni, 121.
AHENOBARBUS, Cn. Domitius, consul, B.C. 96.
AHENOBARBUS, Cn. Domitius, marries Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, 28—consul, 32.
AHENOBARBUS, L. Domitius, consul of Rome, B.C. 94.
AHENOBARBUS, L. Domitius, consul of Rome, B.C. 54.
AHENOBARBUS, L. Domitius, consul of Rome, B.C. 16.
AHIMAAZ, Jewish high priest, B.C. 990.
AHMED, Mohammedan k. of Saragossa, slain by Alfonso VII., k. of Castile, 1109.
AHMED, the Turk, establishes the office of Emir al Omra, at Bagdad, 944.
AHMED Ben Gehaf betrays Valencia to the Almoravides, 1092—burnt alive, 1094.
AHMEDNUGGUR, captured by Sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 12, 1803.
AIDAN, bp. of Lindisfarne or Holy Island, 635—*d.* 650.
AIGUES MORTES, interview of Charles V. and Francis I. at, 1538.
AIGUILLON, duc d', tried by the parliament of Paris, 1770.
AIKIN, Arthur, *d.* 1854.
AIKIN, Dr. John, *d.* 1822.

AILESBURY, earl of, *d.* 1856.
AILLY, Peter d', abp. of Cambray, and chancellor of the university of Paris, urges, at the Council of Constance, the reforms recommended by the university, 1414—*d.* 1425.
AIMOIN, the monk-historian of France, *d.* 1008.
AIMON, the Pacific, count of Savoy, 1329.
AINSWORTH, W. H., *b.* 1805.
AIRE, taken by the allies, Nov. 9, 1710.
AISLABIE, chancellor of the exchequer, implicated in the South Sea fraud, resigns his office, 1721.
AIX, the first Roman colony in Gaul (Aquæ Sextiæ), founded by C. Sextius Calvius, B.C. 122—defeat of the Teutones, 102—treaty between Aragon and France, 1291—massacre of royalists, 1791.
AIX, the Isle of, taken, Sept. 23, 1757.
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, enriched with mosaics and marbles from Ravenna, 784—Charlemagne makes it his capital, 795—council of, 809—diet of, 831—plundered by the Danes, 851—council of, 862—Henry, son of Conrad II., crowned, 1028—diet of, 1099—Frederic II., crowned, 1215—William, count of Holland, 1247—Richard, earl of Cornwall, 1257—Rudolf of Habsburg, 1276—Adolphus of Nassau, June 24, 1292—Albert of Austria, 1298—Sigismund, 1414—Albert II., of Austria, 1438—peace between France and Spain, May 2, 1668—negotiations commenced, 1747—cessation of hostilities proclaimed, Aug. 10; peace concluded, Oct. 7, 1748—congress, Sept. 9 to Nov. 22, 1818.
AJNADIN, battle of; Heraclius defeated by the Saracens, 633.
AJO, duke of Beneventum, slain in battle against the Sclavonians, 642.
AKBAH, or Okbah, sent to conquer Africa, 665—defeats the exarch, Gregory, and penetrates into Mauritania, 667—founds Cairoan, 670.
AKBAR KHAN, joins the Afghan insurgents, Nov. 25, 1841—invites Sir Wm. M'Naghten to an interview, and assassinates him, Dec. 25—massacres the British in their retreat, Jan. 1842—restores Lady Sale and other captives, Sept. 21.
AKENSIDE, Mark, *b.* 1721—*d.* 1770.
AKERMAN, taken by Potemkin, 1789—treaty between Russia and Turkey, 1827.
ALABAMA, twenty-first State of the American Union, 1819.
ALACHIS, duke of Trent and Brescia, rebels against Cunibert, and falls in battle, 690.
ALAEDDIN, sultan of Iconium, 1222—gives a settlement for 400 families of Oghusian Tartars in Asia Minor, 1231—poisoned by his son, 1236.
ALAEDDIN II., last of the Seljukian sultans, 1297.
ALAFTAS, k. of Badajos, repels Alfonso VI., of Castile, from Toledo, 1061.
ALAHMAN. See MUHAMAD and YUSEF.
ALALIA, founded, in Cyrnos (Corsica), by the Phocæans, B.C. 564.
AL AMIN, caliph, 809—dethroned by his brother, Al Mamun, 813. See ARABIA, caliphs of.
ALAMUNDARUS defeats Belisarius, 531.
ALAN, son of Mathuedoi, regent of Britanny, takes refuge in England, 913—returns, 931—is established in Britanny by Athelstan, 937.
ALAND, the Isles of, taken by the czar Peter, 1714—conquered again by Russia, 1809—occupied by the allied fleets, 1854.
ALANI, invade Parthia, 75—enter Spain, through Gaul, and establish a kingdom for themselves, 409—attacked by Wallia, 417—overcome by the Vandals, 419.
ALARCOS, battle of, July 19, 1195.
ALARIC, leader of the Visigoths, 382—assists Theodosius against Eugenius, 393—plunders Thessaly, 395—takes Athens, 396—overcome by Stilicho, retires into Epirus, 397—master-general of Eastern Illyricum, and k. of the Visigoths 398—enters Italy, 400—advances, 402—defeated at Pollentia and Verona, and leaves Italy, 403—returns and besieges Rome, 408—receives a large ransom, and withdraws, takes Ostia, forms the second siege of Rome, and again spares the city 409—after a third siege, takes Rome, Aug. 24, and marches to the south of Italy, where he dies, at Consentia, 410.
ALARIC II., k. of the Visigoths, 485—contracted to Theudegotha, daughter of Theodoric, 495—legislates for his people, and employs Anianus to adapt the Theodosian code to his purpose; war with Clovis; Theodoric mediates. 506—defeated and slain, at Vouglé, near Poitiers, 507.
ALAVA, taken from Sancho VII., of Navarre, by Alfonso VIII., of Castile, 1200.
ALBA, on the lake Fucinus, the prison of Syphax, B.C. 204—of Perseus, 168—and of Bituitus, k. of the Arverni, 121.
ALBA. See ALVA.
ALBAIDA, battle of; Musa defeated, 852.
ALBAN, Mount, held by the Senones, B.C. 360.
ALBANI, cardinal. See CLEMENT XI., pope.
ALBANIA, near the Caspian Sea, winter-quarters of Heraclius, 628.
ALBANIA, in Epirus, invaded by Robert Guiscard, 1081-1084—conquered by Amurath I., 1387—independent under Scanderbeg, 1443. See SCANDERBEG.—

earthquake in, 1667—revolt of Ali Pasha in, 1820.

ALBANIANS, of Epirus, defeated by Andronicus III., 1337—under Scanderbeg, support Ferdinand in Naples, 1461.

ALBAN'S, St., Abbey built by Offa, 793—battle of; the Lancastrians defeated, May 23, 1455—they conquer in the second battle, Feb. 17, 1461—borough disfranchised, for bribery, 1852.

ALBAN'S, St., Hall, Oxford, founded, 1547.

ALBANY, the duke of, brother of Robert, k. of Scotland, puts to death his nephew, David, 1405—regent, 1406.

ALBANY, John, duke of, escapes from his brother, Jas. III., into England, 1479—invades Scotland with an English army, 1482.

ALBANY, duke of, regent of Scotland, 1514—war against England, and truce, 1522—killed at the battle of Pavia, Feb. 24, 1525.

ALBANY, duchess of, natural daughter of the Pretender, *d.* 1789.

ALBATEGNI, Arab. astron., observes the autumnal equinox, Sept. 19, 882.

ALBEMARLE, earl of, defeats David I., k. of Scotland, in the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22, 1138.

ALBEMARLE, duke of, *d.* 1670. See MONK.

ALBEMARLE, lord, commanding part of prince Eugene's army, defeated by Villars, at Denain, July 24, 1712.

ALBEMARLE, lord, and admiral Pococke, conquer the island of Cuba, 1762.

ALBERADA, wife of Robert Guiscard, divorced, 1058.

ALBERCHE, a river of Spain; battle near it, 832.

ALBERGATI, Nicholas, cardinal, opens the council of Ferrara, Jan. 8, 1438.

ALBERIA, daughter of Alfonso VII., k. of Castile, married to Roger, count of Sicily, 1120.

ALBERIC, son of Marozia, expels her husband, Hugh, and governs Rome, 932—they are reconciled, and he marries Alda, daughter of Hugh, 936—again reconciled, 939—*d.* 954.

ALBERICO, marquis of Camerino, first husband of Marozia, 925.

ALBERICO, count of Tusculum, purchases the papal chair for his son, 1033.

ALBERONI, *b.* 1664—prime minister in Spain, 1714—intrigues against Great Britain, 1716—fails in his attempt to prolong the war between the Turks and the empire, and in a plot against the duke of Orleans, 1718—dismissed, 1719—*d.* 1751.

ALBERT I., made duke of Austria, by his father, the emperor, Rudolf, 1282—rejected as emperor by the nobles of Germany, 1291—elected and crowned, Aug. 24, 1298—oppresses the Swiss, 1304—assassinated, 1308.

ALBERT, of Mecklenburg, son of Magnus Smek's sister, invited by the Swedes, 1363—k. of Sweden, 1364–1389—defeats Haco VIII. of Norway, and takes his father prisoner, at Enköping, 1365—defeated by Margaret, at Falköping, captured, and loses his crown, 1389.

ALBERT the Younger, of Mecklenburg, son of Margaret's sister, aspires to the throne of Denmark, 1375.

ALBERT, duke of Austria, assists Francisco da Carrara against Venice, 1373.

ALBERT II., of Austria, marries Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismund, 1422—k. of Hungary, Germany, and Bohemia, 1437—crowned, and defeats Casimir of Poland, at Tabor, 1438—his expedition against the Turks stopped by his sudden death, Oct. 27, 1439.

ALBERT III., duke of Bavaria, 1550–1579.

ALBERT of Brandenburg, Culmbach, Teutonic grand-master in Prussia, 1512—embraces Lutheranism, and becomes duke of Prussia, 1525—marries the princess Dorothea, of Denmark, 1527—is put to the ban of the empire, 1532—*d.* 1568.

ALBERT the Younger, margrave of Brandenburg, defeated at Sievershausen, 1553.

ALBERT, made by the pope marquis of Tuscany, 1127.

ALBERT, count of Biandrate, leads his crusade, 1100.

ALBERT, brother of the emperor Frederic IV., rebels, 1460.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, surprises Calais, 1596—marries Isabella, daughter of Philip II., who resigns the sovereignty of the Netherlands to them, 1598—defeated by prince Maurice, 1600—besieges Ostend, 1601—negotiates for peace, 1607—unable to continue the war, he concludes a truce with the United Provinces, Mar. 30 (Apr. 9, N.S.), 1609—*d.* 1621.

ALBERT, prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, *b.* Aug. 26, 1819—marries Queen Victoria Feb. 10, 1840—lays the first stone of the Infant Orphan Asylum, at Wanstead, 1841; and of the new Royal Exchange, Jan. 17, 1842—embarks at Woolwich for Scotland; returns, Sept. 17; embarks at Southampton, and visits Falmouth, Aug. 28, 1843—visits the royal family of France, and lands again at Brighton, Sept. 9—visits the king of the Belgians at Ostend, Sept. 13—elected chancellor of Cambridge, Feb. 28, 1847—installed at Buckingham Palace, Mar. 25, and at Cambridge, July 6—lays the first stone of the Grimsby docks, April 18, 1849—

opens the new Coal Exchange, London, Oct. 30—lays the foundation stone of the Edinburgh National Academy, Aug. 30, 1850—promotes the Great Exhibition; dinner at the Mansion House, Mar. 21—at York, Oct. 25, 1850—vindicated from false charges brought against him, Jan., 1854—visits Boulogne to meet the French emperor, Sept. 5—visits Hull, and inspects the new works at Grimsby, Oct. 13; visits the emperor and empress at Paris, Aug. 18–27, 1855.

ALBERT, a leader of the Parisian Communists, arrested, May 15, 1848—condemned by the tribunal of Bourges to transportation for life, April 2, 1849.

ALBERT the Bear, created margrave of Brandenburg, 1142.

ALBERT the Great, teaches at Cologne, 1249—*d.* 1280.

ALBERT AZZO of Canossa, protects Adelaide, widow of Lothaire, 951—besieged by Berenger in Canossa, 958—relieved by Otho, 956—created count of Reggio and Modena, 962.

ALBERT AZZO II., marries Cunegunda, sister of Guelph III., duke of Carinthia, 1047—*d.* 1097.

ALBIGENSES, heretics in the south of France, first persecuted as Manicheans, 1163—crusade against, 1208—defeated by Simon de Montfort in the battle of Muret, 1213—close of the Crusade, 1229.

ALBINUS, Sp. Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 334.

ALBINUS, Sp. Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 321; surrounded by the Samnites at Caudium.

ALBINUS, A. Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 242.

ALBINUS, L. Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 234—229, II.

ALBINUS, Sp. Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 186.

ALBINUS, A. Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 180—151, II., writes history in Greek.

ALBINUS, L. Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 173.

ALBINUS, L. Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 154.

ALBINUS, Sp. Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 110—commands in Africa, where he leaves the conduct of the war to his brother Aulus, who concludes a treaty with Jugurtha, not ratified by the senate, 109.

ALBINUS, P., Roman gov. of Judæa, 63—recalled, 64.

ALBINUS, Clodius, gen. to Commodus, settles commotions in Dacia, 188—gov. of Britain, 192—proclaimed emperor, 193—receives the title of Cæsar, and is made consul, 194—takes his forces into Gaul, 196—is defeated and slain by Severus at Lyons, Feb. 19, 197.

ALBINUS, Nummius, consul of Rome, 206.

ALBINUS, consuls of Rome of this name, 227, 246, 263, II., 345, 444, 493.

ALBINUS, Rufius, consul of Rome, 335.

ALBINUS, the senator, put to death by Theodoric, 523.

ALBINUS, Abbot of St. Augustin's, Canterbury, friend of Bede, 709—*d.* 732.

ALBION mills, near Blackfriars bridge, destroyed by fire, Mar. 3, 1791.

ALBIUS. See TIBULLUS.

ALBOIN, chief of the Longobardi, subdues the Gepidæ, kills their king Cunimund, and marries his daughter Rosamund, 567—invades Italy and founds the Kingdom of Lombardy, 568—takes Milan and conquers Liguria, 569—Pavia besieged, 570—surrenders, 571—grants to his chief captains lands and titles, 572—murdered by Rosamund, 573.

ALBOIN, a Saxon chief, submits to Charlemagne, and professes Christianity, 785.

ALBORNOZ, Cardinal, restores order in Rome, 1354—recalled to Avignon, 1357—again legate at Rome, 1358—Bologna given up to him, 1360—*d.* 1367.

ALBERT, John D', in right of his wife Katharine De Foix, k. of Navarre, 1483—expelled by Ferdinand, 1512—*d.* 1516.

ALBERT, Henry D', son of John, allowed by Francis I. to retain Lower Navarre, with the title of king, 1516—taken prisoner at Pavia, 1525—marries Margaret, sister of Francis, 1527—*d.* 1555.

ALBERT, Jane D', daughter of Henry, married to Antony de Bourbon, 1548—her son Henry born, 1553—Queen of Lower Navarre, 1555—encourages the Reformers, 1562—issues an edict in favour of Calvinism, 1567—poisoned, June 10, 1572.

ALBUERA, Alfonso V. of Portugal, defeated, Feb. 24, 1479—John II., king of Portugal, *d.* at, Sep. 14, 1495—battle of; Soult defeated by Beresford, May 16, 1811.

ALBUQUERQUE, a Portuguese commander, discovers Zanzibar, 1503—founds a settlement on Ormus, 1507—sends the Abyssinian envoy to Lisbon, 1509—superseded and *d.* 1515.

ALBUQUERQUE, duke of, Spanish ambassador in London; *d.* 1814.

ALBUS, Aulus Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 496.

ALBUS, Aulus Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 464.

ALBUS, Sp. Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 466.

ALBUS, Sp. Postumius, consul of Rome, B.C. 432.

ALCADIR, k. of Valencia, slain, 1092.
ALCÆUS I., Athenian archon, B.C. 537.
ALCÆUS II., Athenian archon, B.C. 422.
ALCÆUS, the lyric poet, fl. B.C. 611—banished by Pittacus, from Mitylene, 589.
ALCÆUS of Messenia, poet, fl. B.C. 197.
ALCALA de Henares (*olim* Complutum), taken by the Moors, 1197—Birth-place of Katharine, afterwards Qu. of England, 1485 — university founded, 1510—Complutensian polygot, 1517—Loyola studies there, 1526.
ALCAMENES, Agidan king of Lacedæmon, B.C. 783.
ALCANTARA taken by the earl of Galway, 1706.
ALCASIM, put to death by his father Abdallah, 902.
ALCASIM, brother of Ali Ben Hamud, opposes Abderahman IV., 1017—driven from Cordova by Yahye, 1019—agrees to share the kingdom with him, 1020—expelled by the people of Cordova and imprisoned by Yahye, 1021.
ALCAZABQUIVIR, battle of, Sebastian of Portugal killed, 1578.
ALCETAS, king of Macedon, B.C. 572.
ALCHAMA or Alhaûr, a Saracen commander in Spain, 718—dereated by Pelayo and slain, 719.
ALCIBIADES, saved by Socrates, B.C. 429—takes part in public affairs, 423—negotiates an alliance between Athens and Argos, 420—leads an Athenian expedition into the Peloponnesus, 419 — to Sicily; recalled and takes refuge in Sparta, 415—adviser of the Lacedæmonians; 413—negotiates an alliance between them and Persia, 412—recalled by the Athenians and placed at the head of the army in Samos, 411—defeats the Lacedæmonians near Cyzicus, 410—takes Selymbria and Byzantium, 408—again banished, 407—killed by Persian soldiers, 404.
ALCIDE and Lys, two French frigates, captured by admiral Boscawen, 1755.
ALCISTHENES, Athenian archon, B.C. 372.
ALCMÆON, Athenian archon, B.C. 754.
ALCMAN, the Lydian poet, fl. B.C. 671.
ALCOBAÇA, royal sepulchre of Portugal. See PETER I. of Portugal, and INEZ DE CASTRO.
ALCOBRIGA, taken by Almansor, 987.
ALCOCK, John, bishop of Ely, founds Jesus college, Cambridge, 1496.
ALCORAN. See KORAN and MOHAMMED.
ALCORAZA, defeat of the Mohammedans by the Cid, 1087.
ALCRED, king of Northumberland, 765—expelled, 774.
ALCUIN, born, 735— studies at York, 760—teaches theology in England, 768—invited to France by Charlemagne, 782—writes against Felix of Urgel, and Elipprand, abp. of Toledo, 794—obtains the release of the Saxons from slavery, 796—*d.* 804.
ALDA. See ALBERIC, 936.
ALDERMEN first elected in London, 1242.
ALDERSON, Amelia (afterwards Mrs. Opie), *b.* 1769—*d.* 1853.
ALDHELM, abbot of Malmsbury, bishop of Sherborne, 708—*d.* 709.
ALDRED, bp. of Worcester, brings Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, from Cologne, 1054—abp. of York, accompanied to Rome by Tostig, earl of Northumberland, 1061—*d.* 1069.
ALDROVANDINO, marquis D'Este, 1212—*d.* 1215.
ALDROVANDINO III., marquis D'Este, 1852—*d.* of the plague, 1361.
ALDRUDA, countess of Bertinoro, relieves Ancona, 1174. See ADELARD.
ALDUS MANUTIUS sets up his press at Venice, 1494.
ALDWICH, bp. of Sidnaceaster, 733.
ALDWULF, k. of East Anglia, 664–713.
ALDWULF, bp. of Rochester, 727.
AL EDRISI, writes his Nubian geography, 1153.
ALEMANNI. See ALLEMANNI.
ALEMBERT, D', *b.* 1717 — commences the publication of the "Encyclopédie," 1751—*d.* 1783.
ALENÇON, duke D', taken prisoner, 1424—revolts against Charles VII., 1440—arrested, 1473.
ALENÇON, Francis, duke D', joins the Huguenots, 1574—created duke d' Anjou, 1578. See ANJOU.
ALEPPO, the ancient Beroea, surrenders to the Mohammedans, 638 — attacked by Baldwin II., 1127 — taken by Saladin, 1193—sacked by Timour, 1400—battle of; Khansou Ghori, sultan of Egypt, defeated and killed, 1516—plague at, 1797—earthquakes at, 1822–1830—massacre of the Christian inhabitants at, Oct. 16, 1850. See BEROEA.
ALESSANDRIA, founded by the Lombard league, 1168—repels the emperor Frederic I., 1174—submits to Frederic II., 1240—taken, 1274—capture of William, count of Montferrat, 1290—taken by the papal legate, 1823—by the French, 1527.
ALETES, k. of Corinth, B.C. 1068.
ALEXANDER, k. of Corinth, B.C. 788.
ALEXANDER I., k. of Macedon, B.C. 500—454
ALEXANDER II., k. of Macedon, B.C. 369–367.
ALEXANDER III. (the Great), k. of Macedon, *b.* B.C. 356—Aristotle his preceptor, 342—his accession, 336—his first conquests in Thrace and Thebes, spares the orators

of Athens, 335—crosses the Hellespont, battle of the Granicus, May 22, 334—reduces Lycia and Syria, Damascus taken, besieges Tyre, defeats Darius near Issus, Nov., 333—takes Tyre, conquers Phœnicia, Jerusalem, and Egypt, and founds Alexandria, 332—crosses the Euphrates, penetrates into the interior of Asia, battle of Arbela, Oct. 1; flight of Darius, extinction of the Persian empire, 331—conquers Parthia, Media, Bactria, to the borders of the Caspian sea, 330—crosses the Oxus and Jaxartes, drives back the Scythians and founds new cities, 329—Sogdiana occupies his seventh campaign, 328—marries Roxana, invades India and defeats Porus, builds ships on the Hydaspes to facilitate the return of his army, 327—descends to the mouth of the Indus, and marches overland to Carmania, 326—passes through Gedrosia, to Susiana, where Nearchus joins him with the fleet, 325—returns to Babylon, allows all Greek exiles to return to their homes, builds cities, plants colonies, and promotes intermarriage between Greeks and Persians, 324—*d.* April 21 (May or June, Cl.), 323—his body is entombed at Alexandria, 322—his sarcophagus brought thence by Dr. E. D. Clarke, 1806.

ALEXANDER ÆGAS, son of Alexander the Great, murdered with Roxana, B.C. 311.

ALEXANDER, son of Cassander, disputes the throne of Macedon with his brothers, B.C. 296—invites the aid of Demetrius Poliorcetes, 295—killed by him, 294.

ALEXANDER (of Pheræ), succeeds Polyphron, B.C. 369—treacherously makes Pelopidas prisoner, 368—attacked by Pelopidas, 364—unsuccessfully resists the Athenians, 362—slain, 359.

ALEXANDER I. of Epirus, called into Italy by the Tarentines, B.C. 337—makes a treaty with Rome, 335—slain at Pandosia by the Lucanians and Bruttians, 332.

ALEXANDER II. of Epirus, B.C. 272—his attempts on Macedon defeated by Antigonus Gonatas, 266.

ALEXANDER BALA, overthrows Demetrius Soter and ascends the throne of Syria, B.C. 150—defeated and slain by Demetrius Nicator, 146. See BALA.

ALEXANDER ZEBINA, overcomes Demetrius Nicator and claims the throne of Syria, B.C. 125—slain, 123.

ALEXANDER, k. of Egypt, B.C. 107—puts his mother Cleopatra to death, is expelled from Egypt, 89.

ALEXANDER II., k. of Egypt, B.C. 81—killed, 80.

ALEXANDER III., k. of Egypt—a competitor of Ptolemy Auletes, assumes this title, without real power—*d.* B.C. 65.

ALEXANDER JANNÆUS, k. of the Jews B.C. 105—irritates the Jews by his cruelty, 97—massacres 1000 Pharisees, 95—uses great cruelty in quelling a sedition of the Jews, 86—*d.* 79.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, emperor (See ALEXIANUS), succeeds Elagabalus, 222—is guided by his mother Julia Mamæa, selects for his counsellors Ulpian, Julius Paulus and other eminent senators, 223—marries Sulpitia Memmia, 225—repairs the baths of Nero, thenceforth called Alexander's, 226—at Antioch prepares to resist the Persian demands by arms, 231—after a campaign in Mesopotamia, without any decisive results, claims a victory, and returns to Antioch, 232—celebrates a triumph at Rome, and distributes money to the people, 233—musters his forces in Gaul to repel the German invaders, 234—murdered with Mamæa by his soldiers, Feb. 10, 235.

ALEXANDER, proclaimed by the army in Africa, 308—plunders Carthage, and falls, 311.

ALEXANDER, brother of Leo VI. and colleague of Constantine X., emperor of the east, 911—*d.* 912.

ALEXANDER I., k. of Scotland, 1107–1124.

ALEXANDER II., k. of Scotland, 1214—marries Jane, daughter of k. John, 1221.

ALEXANDER III., k. of Scotland, 1249–1286—his only child Margaret married to Erik, k. of Norway, 1281.

ALEXANDER I., *Newski*, made grand duke of Russia by the Golden Horde, 1252—intercedes with them for the people of Novogorod, *d.* on his journey homeward, 1263.

ALEXANDER II., grand duke of Russia, 1327—offends the Golden Horde, and is expelled, 1328.

ALEXANDER I., emperor of Russia, March 23, 1801—concludes a friendly treaty with England, June 17; appoints the duke of Richelieu governor of Odessa, 1803—urges the German states to demand satisfaction for the violation of the territory of Baden, May 7, 1804—requires the French to evacuate Hanover and Naples, and make compensation to the k. of Sardinia, July 21; his ambassador leaves Paris, Aug. 28; joins the third coalition against France, April 11, 1805—War with Turkey, 1806—meets Napoleon at Tilsit, July 2, 1807—breaks off all intercourse with Great Britain, Sep. 28; meets Napoleon at Erfurt, Sep. 27, 1808—offers to treat for peace, which England refuses, Oct. 12; alienated from Napoleon, 1809—his contingent arrives too late to assist in the Austrian war; his army is de-

feated by the Turks near Silistria, Sep. 26; breaks up the continental system, admits colonial produce and excludes French manufactures, 1810—relaxes in his operations against Turkey, to collect his forces for war with France, 1811; (for the events of this war, see FRANCE and RUSSIA)—makes peace with Turkey, May 28, 1812—visits the prince regent in London, June 7; departs, 27, 1814—persuaded by the baroness Valerie de Krudener to form the "Holy Alliance," Sep. 26, 1815—obtains the duchy of Warsaw, calls it the kingdom of Poland, and gives it a new constitution, Nov. 27; prohibits almost all British manufactures, 1816—establishes schools throughout Russia, 1817—visits Louis XVIII. Oct. 28, 1818—convokes the Polish diet and closes the session abruptly, 1820—having no issue, he gives the succession by a secret family treaty to his second brother Nicholas, 1822—recalls his ambassador from Madrid, 1823—*d.* at Taganrog, Dec. 1, 1825.

LEXANDER II., emperor of Russia, March 2, 1855, adheres to the policy of his father Nicholas; accepts the terms proposed as the basis of peace, and sends count Brunow to the congress of Paris, Feb. 16, 1856.

ALEXANDER, k. of Poland, 1501–1506.

ALEXANDER de' Medici, expelled with the family from Florence, 1527—restored and made chief magistrate for life, 1530—duke, 1532—uses his power tyrannically, 1535—assassinated, Jan. 6, 1537.

ALEXANDER FARNESE, son of Octavius duke of Parma and Margaret of Austria, takes the command of the Spanish army in the Netherlands, 1578—the ten southern provinces submit to him, 1579—is joined by his mother in the government, 1580—objects, and she retires; he raises the siege of Cambray, 1581—restores the authority of Philip in the ten provinces, 1583—besieges Antwerp, 1584—reduces the garrison by famine, 1585—succeeds his father as duke of Parma, his resignation of his command not accepted, 1586—relieves Paris, 1590—and Rouen, 1591—*d.* at Arras, Dec. 2, 1592.

ALEXANDER, bp. of Rome, 109–119.

ALEXANDER II. (Anselmo da Badagio, bp. of Lucca), pope, elected without the imperial consent, 1061—the papacy secured to him by Godfrey of Tuscany, pardons the empress Agnes, 1062—*d.* 1073.

ALEXANDER III. (Rolando da Siena, chancellor of the church), pope, 1159—excommunicates the antipope Victor IV., and the emperor Frederic I., 1160—acknowledged by Henry II. of England and Louis VII., 1161—escapes to France, 1162—he declares void all the acts of his opponents, and fixes his residence at Sens, 1163—condemns the "Constitutions of Clarendon," 1164—returns to Rome, 1165—his Sicilian auxiliaries defeated by the emperor, 1167—Alessandria named in honour of him, 1168—joins the Lombards against Frederic, rejects his pacific overtures, 1170—inquires into Becket's death, 1171—meets the emperor at Venice, concludes a treaty of peace, 1177—returns to Rome, allows the senate to remain, but subordinate to him, 1178—urges a new crusade, 1180—*d.* 1181.

ALEXANDER IV. (Rolando di Segna, bp. of Ostia), pope, 1254—refuses to ratify the peace with Manfred, and offers Sicily to Edmund, son of Henry III. of England, 1255—condemns William de St. Amour's book against the Dominicans, 1256—places Portugal under an interdict, 1257—mediates a peace between Genoa, Venice, and Pisa, 1258—excommunicates Manfred, 1259—dispenses Henry III. from observing the "Provisions of Oxford," 1260—*d.* May 25, 1261.

ALEXANDER V. (Pietro Filargo da Candia, abp. of Milan), pope, elected by the council of Pisa, and obeyed as the *true* pope by the greater part of Europe, 1409—obtains possession of Rome, encourages Louis of Anjou to revive his claim to Naples, *d.* 1410.

ALEXANDER VI., pope (Rodrigo Borgia), 1492—divides the New World between the Spaniards and the Portuguese, 1493—quarrels with Ferdinand of Naples, 1493—confines Zizim in St. Angelo, 1494—leads a scandalous life; makes a treaty with Charles VIII. of France; leagues against him; retires to Perugia, 1495—secularises church lands for a duchy for his son John, 1497—creates his son Cæsar, Duke of Romagna, and assists him to seize Faenza and other cities, 1501—*d.* 1503.

ALEXANDER VII. (Fabio Chigi), pope, Apr. 7, 1655—aids the Venetians against the Turks, 1657—offended by the peace of the Pyrenees, 1659—dissensions with Louis XIV. 1662–1663—he submits to all the demands of Louis, and hostilities are averted by the treaty of Pisa, Feb. 12, 1664—*d.* May, 1667.

ALEXANDER VIII. (Pietro Ottoboni), pope, 1689—regains Avignon from Louis XIV., 1690—*d.* 1691.

ALEXANDER, bp. of Alexandria, 313—calls the council against Arius, 321—attends the council of Nice, 325—*d.* 326.

ALEXANDER, first bp. of CP., 326–340.

ALEXANDER, bp. of Antioch, 413–420.

ALEXANDER, bp. of Jerusalem, founds a library there, 214—martyred, 250.
ALEXANDER, Michael, a converted Jew Protestant bp. of Jerusalem, Nov. 7, 1841, *d.* 1845.
ALEXANDER the Ætolian poet, patronised by Antigonus Gonatas, B.C. 272.
ALEXANDER POLYHISTOR comes to Rome, B.C. 83.
ALEXANDER of Cotyleum, the Galatian sophist, Greek secretary to M. Aurelius, 170.
ALEXANDER of Aphrodisias writes commentaries on Aristotle, 200.
"ALEXANDER the Impostor," written by Lucian, 182.
ALEXANDRA, widow of Alexander Jannæus, governs Judæa, B.C. 79—*d.* 70.
ALEXANDRA. See LYCOPHRON, B.C. 360.
ALEXANDRIA, founded by Alexander the Great, B.C. 332 — his body entombed there, 322—many thousand Jews transplanted to, by Ptolemy, 312 — Euclid the mathematician fl. at, 300 — Ptolemy adorns it with the Museum, the Serapeum, the Pharos, and other edifices, and begins the library, 298—Demetrius Phalereus takes the chair of philosophy at, 296 — Ptolemy Philadelphus completes his father's works, 283—besieged by Antiochus, 169—relieved by the Roman victories in Macedon, 168—Ptolemy Physcon expelled, 130—the library burnt, 48—Antony replaces it by the library of Pergamus, 32—dissensions between the Jews and Greeks at, A.D. 40—Claudius Ptolemy observes the vernal equinox, March 22, 139, 140—visit of Caracalla and massacre of the inhabitants, flight of Origen, 215—he returns and writes many of his works, 229 — withdraws again, 231—the Bruchion and its library destroyed by a tumult, 263—besieged by Diocletian, and slaughter of the people, 297—Meletius, bp. of Nicopolis, degraded by a synod for heresy, 302—a council condemns Arius, ejects him from the church, 321—tumults of the sectarian factions, bp. Gregory killed, 349—Athanasius expelled, 356—George of Cappadocia killed and Athanasius restored, but almost immediately banished again, 362—again returns, 363—Theon takes observations to regulate the calendar, 364—a synod held, 430—seditious tumults, 516—conquered by the Persians, 616—taken by the Saracens, Dec. 22, 640 — seized by the Andalusian emigrants, who are prevailed upon to go to Crete, 822—surprised and plundered by the k. of Cyprus, the Knights Hospitallers and others, 1365—occupied by the French, July 2, 1798 — battle of; the French, defeated by Sir R. Abercrombie, March 21, 1801—taken by the British under general Fraser, March 20, 1807 — evacuated, Sep. 23—Railway to Cairo, 1851.
ALEXANDRIA, Bishops of:—
1. Annianus, 63.
2. Abilius, 85.
3. Cerdon, 96.
4. Primus, 109.
5. Justus, 120.
6. Eumenes, 131.
7. Marcus, 143.
8. Celadion, 153.
9. Agrippinus, 168.
10. Julianus, 180.
11. Demetrius, 190—he recalls Origen, 215—condemns some of his opinions, 229.
12. Heraclas, 233.
13. Dionysius, 249.
14. Maximus, 265.
15. Theonas, 283.
16. Petrus I., 301—suffered martyrdom, 312.
17. Achillas, 312.
18. Alexander, 313—instigated by Athanasius against Arius, 321—at the council of Nice, 325.
19. Athanasius, 326 — favours the monastic system, 328 — disregards the vote for his deposition, 334—resides at Treves, 335—returns, 338—deposed, and retires to Rome, 341.
20. Gregorius, 341—Athanasius restored, 347 — Gregory killed in a sectarian tumult, 349—Athanasius expelled conceals himself in Thebais, 356.
21. George of Cappadocia, 356—killed, 362—Athanasius comes back, is again banished, but finally reinstated, 363 —*d.* 373.
22. Petrus II., 373.
23. Lucius nominated by the emperor Valens, 373.
24. Timothy I., 377.
25. Theophilus, 385 — destroys the Serapeum and its library 390—enemy of Chrysostom, 401 — supported by Jerome, 402.
26. Cyril, 412—connives at the murder of Hypatia, 415—persecutes Nestorius, 430—procures his banishment, 435.
27. Dioscorus, 444 — violence at the "Robber synod," 449 — his acts annulled, he is deposed and banished, 451.
28. Proterius, 452.
29. Timothy II., *Ælurus*, 457—expelled, 460.
30. Timothy III., *Salophacius*, 460—deposed and Timothy II. restored 476—Timothy III. again, 477.

ALEXANDRIA, bishops of:—
31. John I., Talaia, 482 — expelled, 483.
32. Peter III., Mongus, 483.
33. Athanasius II., 490.
34. John II., 496.
35. John III., 506.
36. Dioscorus II., 517.
37. Timothy IV., 519.
38. Gaianus, 537.
39. Theodosius, 537—banished, 538.
40. Paulus, 538—deposed, 541.
41. Zoilus, 541—deposed, 551.
42. Apollinaris, 551.
43. John IV., 569.
44. Eulogius, 580.
45. Theodorus, 607.
46. John V., 609, flies from the Persians to Cyprus, 616.
47. George II., 616.
48. Cyrus, 630—expelled by the Saracens, 640.

ALEXANDRIA, libraries of, commenced by Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 298—enlarged by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 266—Zenodotus, librarian, 240—Eratosthenes, 223—Apollonius Rhodius, 194—Aristonymus, 183—destroyed in Cæsar's war, 48—restored by Antony and Cleopatra, 32—that of the Bruchion burnt in a popular tumult, A.D. 263—that of the Serapæum by bp. Theophilus, 390—asserted, but doubtful destruction of another by the Saracens, 640.

ALEXANDRIA, Mundane Era of, commenced 1498 years before 4004, the generally believed date of the creation, so that A. Alex. 5503 corresponds with our A.D. 1. In A.D. 285 ten years were subtracted and 5787 was called 5777. Therefore, to reduce the Alexandrian to the Christian era, deduct 5502 years till A.D. 285, and afterwards 5492.

ALEXANDRIA, Greek era of. See ERA OF THE SELEUCIDÆ.

ALEXANDRIA on the Issus (*Scanderoon*), Heraclius lands at, 622.

ALEXANDRINA Victoria, princess, *b.* May 24, 1819—attains her majority, May 24, 1837—queen, June 20, 1837. See VICTORIA, queen of Great Britain.

ALEXIANUS, cousin of Elagabalus, studies under Julius Frontinus and the most eminent philosophers of Rome, 220—declared Cæsar under the name of Alexander Severus, 221. See ALEXANDER SEVERUS, emperor of Rome.

ALEXIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 405.

ALEXIS, czar of Russia, pernicious influence of his tutor the boyar Morouzoff, 1645—*d.*, 1676.

ALEXIS, eldest son of Peter the Great, persecuted by his father, compelled to renounce the succession and put to death, July 7, 1718.

ALEXIS, patriarch of C.P., 1025.

ALEXIS, the comic poet, fl. B.C. 356.

ALEXIUS I. (Comnenus), drives Nicephorus Botoniates, emperor of the East, into a monastery, and occupies his throne, 1081—defeated by Robert Guiscard, at Durazzo—by Bohemond, 1083—sends ambassadors to the council of Placentia, 1095—obtains from the Crusaders an oath of fealty, and secures for himself the city of Nicæa, conquered by them, 1097—claims Antioch, 1106—attacked by Bohemond in Epirus, 1107—aided against him by the Venetians, and concludes a treaty of peace, 1108—*d.* Aug. 15, 1118.

ALEXIUS II. (Angelus), marries Agnes, daughter of Louis VII. of France, 1178—succeeds his father, Manuel, 1180—murdered, 1183.

ALEXIUS III., emperor of the East, dethrones his brother, Isaac Angelus, 1195—expelled by the Crusaders, 1203.

ALEXIUS. See STRATEGOPULUS.

ALEXIUS COMNENUS, founds the empire of Trebizond, 1204—*d.* 1222.

ALEXIUS II., ninth emperor of Trebizond, 1297 — concludes a commercial treaty with the Genoese, 1316—*d.* 1330.

ALEXIUS COMNENUS III., seventeenth emperor of Trebizond, 1349—endows the monastery of Sumelas, 1365—defeated by the Turkoman tribes, 1366—*d.* 1390.

ALEXIUS IV., nineteenth emperor of Trebizond, 1417 — murdered by his son, John, 1446.

ALEXIUS, son of the deposed emperor Isaac Angelus, escapes and goes to Italy, 1201—he joins the Crusaders, 1203—proclaimed with his father, as Alexius IV., 1203—put to death, 1204.

ALEXIUS, son of John IV., emperor of Trebizond, set aside by his uncle, David, 1458.

ALFIERI, *b.* 1749—*d.* 1803.

ALFITNA, the civil war of the, begins among the Almohades, 1223.

ALFONSO I., a descendant of k. Recared, joins the Asturians, and marries Pelayo's daughter, 722—elected k., 739—extends his kingdom in Gallicia and Castile, 740 — conquers the north-west of Spain, along the Douro, from Sentica to Calle, 751—*d.* 757.

ALFONSO II., k. of the Goths in Spain, or of Oviedo, son of Froila, taken by Silo as his colleague, 775—excluded from the throne by Mauregatus, 783—obtains it by the resignation of Veremundus, 791—refuses to pay the stipulated tribute to the Saracens, and defeats them, at Ledos, 793—adorns Oviedo with palaces

and churches, 802—makes a treaty with Al Hakem, 805 — founds Santiago de Compostella, 808—gains another victory, and makes peace with Al Hakem, 810—*d.* 843.

ALFONSO III., the Great, k. of the Goths in Spain, 862— extends his conquests beyond Salamanca, 867—successfully resists Almondhir, 872—defeats him near the river Urbicus, 874—foils Almondhir in Gallicia, 876—drives him from Zamora, 878—his victories are followed by the embassy of Dulcidius, and a truce for three years, 881—maintains peace with Abdallah, and defeats an irregular force of Arabians, at Zamora, 900—Abdallah sends an embassy to renew his treaty, 901—defeats a rebellion of his son, Garcias, at Zamora, 907—he resigns his crown to his sons, 910—takes the field again to assist them, and gains his last victory, soon after which he dies, at Zamora, 912.

ALFONSO IV., k. of the Goths in Spain, or of Leon, 924—retires from the throne, 931.

ALFONSO V., k. of Leon, Gonsalvo is his guardian, and regent, 999—his lost territories regained through the dissensions of the Saracens, 1010—killed at the siege of Viseu, 1028.

ALFONSO VI., k. of Castile, 1072—pope Gregory VII. exacts an annual tribute from him, 1077—makes an alliance with Aben Omar, 1079 — driven back from Toledo by Alaftas, king of Badajos, 1081—takes it, 1084 — defeated at Zalacca, 1086—drives the Mohammedans from the siege of Alid, and compels Yussef to re-embark for Africa, 1089—marries his daughter to Henry of Besançon, and makes him duke of Portugal, 1095 — defeated at Ucles; his son, Sancho, slain, 1108—*d.* 1109.

ALFONSO VII., k. of Castile. See ALFONSO I., *el Batallador*, k. of Aragon; and ALFONSO, k. of Gallicia.

ALFONSO VIII., k. of Castile, 1158—defeated by the Moors, at Alarcos, 1195—takes Biscay, Alava, and Guipuscoa from Sancho VII., of Navarre, 1200—marries his daughter, Garsenda, to Alfonso IX., of Leon, 1201—*d.* 1214.—The schools founded by him at Palencia, are transferred to Salamanca by his grandson, Ferdinand III., 1240.

ALFONSO IX., k. of Leon, 1188—marries Garsenda, daughter of Alfonso VIII., of Castile, 1201—his kingdom is laid under an interdict, because he refuses to annul his marriage, 1202—after a struggle of twelve years, he is compelled to divorce his queen; the pope acknowledges the legitimacy of their children, 1214—on his death, Leon is re-united to Castile, 1230.

ALFONSO X., the Philosopher, while prince of Asturias, concludes the treaty which establishes the supremacy of his father, Ferdinand III., in Murcia, 1240—succeeds him on the throne, 1252—the Astronomical Tables of, framed, 1253—conquers Xeres, Medina Sidonia, and other cities in the south of Spain, 1254—knights Edward, son of Henry III., at Burgos, and affiances his sister, Eleanora, to him, 1255—chosen k. of the Romans by some of the German nobles, 1257—Muhamad, k. of Granada, breaks his alliance with him, and encourages the Moors in Andalusia and Murcia to rebel, 1261—Xeres and other revolted cities submit, 1263 — makes peace with Muhamad, who pays tribute, 1264—continues to claim the title of k. of the Romans, but has no authority, 1271—some Castilian nobles detected in a conspiracy, retire to Granada, 1272—has an interview with Muhamad II., at Seville, and concludes a treaty, 1273—assists in the taking of Alessandria, 1274—has an interview with the pope, at Beaucaire, and asserts his title as k. of the Romans, 1274—being threatened with excommunication, renounces his claim; stops the progress of the Merines in Spain, 1275—concludes a truce with Abu Yusef, 1276—repulsed at the siege of Algesiras, 1278—leagues with the Merines against his son, Sancho, who had seized Cordova, in alliance with the k. of Granada, 1281—*d.* June 21, 1284.

ALFONSO XI., k. of Castile, 1312—he takes the government into his own hands, 1324—involves himself in many troubles by his illicit attachment to Eleanora de Guzman, 1330—besieges the Merines of Africa, who had taken Gibraltar, 1333—relieves Tarifa when besieged by the Moors, and defeats them near the river Guadacelito, 1340 — Algesiras besieged by him, 1342—taken, and a truce made for ten years with the k. of Granada, 1343—dies of the plague in his camp before Gibraltar, Mar. 26, 1350.

ALFONSO I. (el Batallador), k. of Aragon and Navarre, 1104—is acknowledged in Castile as Alfonso VII., 1109—defeats and slays Ahmed, the Mohammedan k. of Saragossa, 1109—repairs Soria, Uxama, and other cities; quarrels with his queen, Urraca, and imprisons her, 1111—defeats her partisans in Castile, 1112—leagues with the Moorish k. of Saragossa; the Almoravide gen., Mez-deli, is defeated and slain by them; they take Lerida,

1117—he takes Saragossa, 1118—Calatayud, 1119—Roger, count of Sicily, marries his daughter Alberia, 1120—makes an incursion into Murcia and Granada, 1123—on the death of Urraca, he resigns Castile to her son, Alfonso, k. of Gallicia, 1126—defeats Taxfin in Andalusia, 1130—bequeaths Aragon to the Knights Hospitallers and Templars, but his will is not carried into effect, 1131—lays siege to Fraga, 1132—defeated and slain there, 1134.

ALFONSO II., k. of Aragon; regency of his mother, Petronilla, 1162—*d.* 1196.

ALFONSO III., k. of Aragon, 1285—takes the Balearic Islands from his uncle, who had assisted the French invasion of Aragon, 1286—concludes a treaty of peace with France, at Aix, but before it can be executed, dies, June 18, 1291.

ALFONSO IV., k. of Aragon, 1327—1336.

ALFONSO V., the Wise, k. of Aragon, 1416—adopted as heir by Joanna II., queen of Naples, 1420—engages Braccio in their service, 1421—puts an end to the hostilities of pope Martin V., by threatening to recognize again Benedict XIII., 1422—his adoption annulled; he attacks and plunders Marseilles, 1423—appoints the ex-pope Clement VIII. bp. of Majorca, 1429—arrives in Sicily with a fleet, and renews his project of obtaining the succession to Naples, 1432—on the death of Joanna takes the title of k. of Naples; lays siege to Gaeta; in a naval battle with the Genoese, Aug. 5, he is defeated and taken prisoner; sent to Milan; the duke releases him without a ransom, and enters into a league with him against the pope, Eugenius IV., 1435—arrives at Gaeta, and is acknowledged by many towns in the Abbruzzo and other provinces, 1436—takes Aversa, and besieges Naples, 1440—takes the city of Naples, and the whole kingdom submits to him, 1442—Eugenius acknowledges him, and employs him to recover the March of Ancona, 1443—disputes the possession of the states of the late duke of Milan with Francesco Sforza, 1447—pope Nicholas V. mediates peace between him and the republics of Florence and Venice, 1450—visited by the emperor Frederic IV., 1452—opposed by Regnier d' Anjou, 1453—he refuses to agree to the treaty of peace concluded at Lodi, 1454—pope Nicholas V. prevails upon him to assent to the peace of Lodi, and to join the league against the Ottomans, 1455—redresses grievances in the diocese of Sienna, 1456—he makes war on Genoa, and quarrels with pope Callistus, 1457—he besieges Genoa; dies at Naples, June 27, 1458.

ALFONSO, k. of Gallicia, 1109—protects his mother, Urraca, 1112—obtains possession of Castile on her death, and continues the title of Alfonso VII., 1126—protects the kings of Aragon and Navarre, 1132—invades Murcia, 1146—assists in taking Almeria, 1147—*d.* 1157.

ALFONSO I., k. of Naples. See ALFONSO V., king of Aragon.

ALFONSO II., k. of Naples, conciliates the pope, 1494—resigns the crown to his son, Ferdinand, Jan. 23, 1495—retires to a monastery at Mazzara, where he dies, Nov. 19.

ALFONSO I., k. of Navarre, 1104. See ALFONSO (el Batallador), k. of Aragon.

ALFONSO I., count of Portugal, his mother, Theresa, regent, 1112—gains a victory over the Moors at Ourique, on the river Corbes, and assumes the title of king, 1139—takes Lisbon, 1147—Evora, 1166—defeats Yusef Abu Jakub, 1184—*d.* 1185.

ALFONSO II., k. of Portugal, 1211–1223.

ALFONSO III., k. of Portugal, 1248—his kingdom placed under an interdict in consequence of his having divorced his queen and married another, 1257—he acquires the sovereignty of Algarve, 1269—*d.* 1278.

ALFONSO IV. the Brave, k. of Portugal, 1325—defeats the Moors of Fez and Granada, when besieging Tarifa, near the river Guadacelito, 1340—orders his son's wife, Inez de Castro, to be put to death, 1354—*d.* 1357.

ALFONSO V., the African, k. of Portugal, 1438—regency of his uncle, Henry of Viseu; marriage of his sister, Eleanora, to Frederic IV., of Germany, 1452—conquers Tangier and Arzilla, forms the province of Algarve beyond the sea, and receives the name of the African, 1471—affianced to Joanna, daughter of Henry IV.; he claims Castile; takes Zamora, 1474—is defeated by Ferdinand of Castile, near Toro, and applies in vain to Louis XI., of France, for assistance, 1476—defeated, at Albuera, Feb. 24; makes peace with Castile, 1479—*d.* at Cintra, July 28, 1481.

ALFONSO VI., k. of Portugal, 1656—set aside for imbecility; his brother, Pedro, marries his destined queen, Maria Francisca, of Savoy, and assumes the government as Pedro VI., with the title of regent, during the life of Alfonso, who is secluded in Cintra, 1667—till his death, 1683.

ALFONSO, brother of Louis IX., of France, affianced to the only daughter and heiress of Raymond, count of Toulouse, 1229—

on their death, without issue, their nephew, Philip III., inherits their lands, 1271.

ALFONSO DE LA CERDA, son of Ferdinand, the deceased eldest son of Alfonso X., of Castile, is excluded from the throne by his uncle, Sancho IV., 1284—his right is supported by a strong party, 1289—coalition of many States in his favour, 1296—by the treaty of Campillo, a suitable provision is made for him and his brother Juan, and they acknowledge their cousin, Ferdinand IV., 1305.

ALFONSO, prince of Castile, is declared by the grandees to be the legitimate heir of his brother, Henry IV., 1464—proclaimed k. by them, 1465—his death opens the way to his sister, Isabella, to the throne, 1468.

ALFONSO, prince of Portugal, son of John II., marriage and death of, 1490.

ALFONSO, of Aragon, duke of Biseglia, third husband of Lucretia Borgia, murdered by her brother, Cæsar, 1500.

ALFONSO D' ESTE, duke of Ferrara, *d.*, and his States are claimed by pope Clement VIII., 1597.

ALFORD, battle of, the Covenanters defeated by the earl of Montrose, July 2, 1645.

ALFRED the Great, *b.* 849—sent to Rome, and anointed by the pope, 853—taken by his father, Ethelwulf, to Rome, 855—assists his brother, Ethelred, against the Danes, 868—"secondary," or assistant regent to his brother, 869—k., Apr. 23, 871—defeats the Danes in a sea-fight, 875—gains another victory at Swanewic (*Swansea*), and concludes a treaty with them at Exeter, 877—obliged to withdraw into the Isle of Athelney; defeats the enemy at Ethandun (*Eddington*), 878—makes a new treaty with the Danes, giving them equal rights, and they acknowledge his supremacy, 880—defeats an attempt at invasion by Hasting, 882—his missions to Rome and India, 883—defeats the Danes at Rochester, 884—his ships defeated by the Danes at the mouth of the Stour, in East Anglia, 885—repairs London; is said to have founded the university of Oxford; he improves the laws and government of England; patron of John Scotus Erigena, 886—begins his translations from Latin into Anglo-Saxon, 888—his wise measures produce security and order, 890—marriage of his daughter, Elfrith, 891—defeats the Danes at Farnham and Bemfleet; compels them to raise the siege of Exeter, and restores to Hasting his wife and son, who were made prisoners, 894—the Danes avoid an encounter with him, 895—he constructs a powerful navy, defeats them near the Isle of Wight, and puts a final stop to their incursions, 897—his death, Oct. 28, 901—death of his widow, Elswith, 905—thousandth year commemoration of his birth, at Wantage, Oct. 25, 1849.

ALFRED, the Etheling, lands at Sandwich with a body of Normans, is made prisoner by Godwin, earl of Kent, and put to death, at Ely, 1036.

ALFRED, son of George III., *b.* Sept. 22, 1780—*d.* Aug. 20, 1782.

ALFRED, Ernest Albert, second son of Queen Victoria, *b.* Aug. 6, 1844.

ALFRIC, the grammarian, abp. of Canterbury, 995—*d.* 1006.

ALFRID, k. of Northumberland, 685—restores bp. Wilfrid to York, 686—expels him again, 691—encourages learning, 703—resists the papal mandate to restore Wilfrid, 704—*d.* 705.

ALFWOLD, k. of Northumberland, 778—slain, 789.

ALFWOLD, usurps Northumberland, 806—Erdulf restored, 808.

ALFWULD, k. of East Anglia, 746–749.

ALGAR, the ealdorman, defeats the Danes, in Kesteven, on St. Maurice's day, Sept. 22; slain in a second battle, 869.

ALGAROTTI, Count, *d.* 1764.

ALGARVE. See Alfonso III. and V., kings of Portugal.

ALGERIA, a French province, 1834—war with Abd el Kader, 1835—his incursions renewed, 1843—victory of Isly gained by marshal Bugeaud, 1844—attacked by the Kabyles, 1845—Abd el Kader surrenders, and hostilities cease; the duke d'Aumale gov., 1847—gen. St. Arnaud gov., defeats the Kabyles, May 11, July 17, 1851—a submarine electric telegraph to connect it with France, projected, May 24, 1853.

ALGESIRAS, first incursion of the Saracens, 710—besieged by Alfonso X., 1278—given up to the k. of Granada by the Merines, 1294—besieged by the Castilians, 1342—surrenders, 1343—naval engagements in the bay, July 6–13, 1801.

ALGIDUS, a height held by the Senones, B.C. 380. See ALBAN, MOUNT.

ALGIERS, a piratical State, founded by Horuc and Hayraddin Barbarossa, 1518—attacked by the emperor Charles V. 1541—expedition against, under Gianandrea Doria, dispersed by adverse winds, 1601—Blake compels the dey to give up his English captives and desist from piracy, 1655—the fleet of Louis XIV. defeats the Algerines, 1665—they release their French captives and renounce piracy, 1670—he sends another expedition against them, 1681—Du-

quesne bombards the fortress, 1682—again, June 27, 1683—bombardment by Lord Exmouth, and submission of the dey, Aug. 27, 1816—France commences hostilities, 1827—the city taken and the dey deposed by count de Bourmont, July 5, 1830. See ALGERIA.

ALGINEB, or Holy War is proclaimed in Spain by Hixem, 791.

AL HADI, caliph of Bagdad, 785.

ALHAITAN, a Saracen commander in Spain, 728.

AL HAKEM I., caliph of Spain, 795—his uncles Suleiman and Abdallah raise a civil war, 797—he recovers Huesca and Lerida, 798—defeats and expels his uncles, 799—pursues them into Tadmir; they retire into Africa, 800—recovers Saragossa, Pampeluna, and Huesca, 802—returns to Cordova, and makes an alliance with Edris Ben Edris, k. of Fez, 804—makes a treaty with Alfonso II., k. of the Goths, 805—a plot at Cordova against him, 806—his son Abderahman delivers Tortosa, 808—makes peace with Alfonso and Charlemagne, 810—proclaims Abderahman as his vicegerent and successor, disaffection begins to prevail at Cordova, 815—his cruelty drives many thousand Andalusians into Africa, 817—becomes insane, and Abderahman takes the government, 820—*d.* 821.

AL HAKEM II., caliph of Spain, 961—employs agents in Africa and Arabia to purchase or copy MSS., and forms a large library, 962—attacks the frontiers of Leon, on the Douro, 963—destroys the vine-grounds in Spain, to check the drinking of wine; concludes a treaty of peace with Sancho I., 965—sends a powerful army into Africa, under Calib, 973—his authority restored in Fez and Western Africa, 974—*d.* 976.

ALHAMA taken from the Moors, 1482.

ALHAMBRA at Granada, founded by Mohamad I., 1253.

ALHANDIG, victory gained at, by Abderahman III., according to Arabian writers, 938.

ALHASAN Ben Edris, k. of Fez, struggles against Muza, 924.

AL HASSAN, the last Edrisite k. of Fez, surrenders, and is treacherously beheaded by Almansor, 984.

ALHAUG YAHIX fortifies Gibraltar, 1160.

ALHAUR or ALCHAME, commands in Spain, 718.

ALHMUND, bp. of Hexham, 766—*d.* 780.

ALI, supposed time of his birth, 597 or 599—Mohammed's vizir, 613—venerated by the Persian Mohammedans, 644. See SHIITES.—Elected caliph, 655—Moawiyah revolts; Ali's victory, on the "day of the camel," 656—campaign on the plain of Seffein; vain efforts to settle their quarrel by single combat or arbitration; insurrection of the Karegites, 657—his partisans are expelled from Egypt by Amrou, 658—he subdues the Karegites, 659—is assassinated by one of them, 660.

ALI, gov. of Africa, lands in Spain with an army, and proclaims Almansor, 761—the expedition fails, he is killed, and his head sent to Cairoan, 762.

ALI. See HYDER ALI.

ALI PACHA, gov. of Albania, is resisted by the people of Parga, 1817—obtains the town from the English, May 10, 1819—revolts, and urges the Greeks to assert their independence, 1820—captured and put to death, 1822.

ALI, vizir, assassinates the British envoys at Benares, Jan. 14, 1799.

ALI BEN HAMUD, takes arms against Soleiman, caliph of Spain, 1014—defeats and slays him, and becomes caliph, 1016—drowned in a bath by his attendants, 1017.

ALI BEN YUSSEF, recognized as heir to the thrones of Spain and Africa, 1103—caliph, 1105—defeats the Christians at Urcesia, 1108—repulsed at Toledo, returns to Africa, 1109—drives the Almohades from the siege of Morocco, 1123—defeated by them, 1130—sends for his son, Taxfin, from Spain, to support him, 1138—*d.* 1143.

ALIBAUD attempts to assassinate Louis Philippe, June 25, 1836.

ALICANT, ceded to the Saracens, by Theodemir, 713—bombarded by the French fleet, 1691.

ALICE Maud Mary, second daughter of Queen Victoria, *b.* April 25, 1843.

ALID, near Lorca, besieged by the Mohammedans, relieved by Alfonso III., 1089.

ALIEN ACT, introduced by lord Grenville, Dec. 19, 1792.

ALIEN priories, in England, suppressed by parliament, 1414.

ALIFIA, Musa Ben Abi, invades Fez, 917.

ALIGHIERI. See DANTE.

ALIMENTUS, L. Cincius, the hist., contemporary of Q. Fabius Pictor, B C. 225—taken prisoner by Hannibal, 218.

ALISBONA. See LISBON.

ALISON, Archibald, death of, 1839.

ALIWAL, battle of, defeat of the Sihks, Jan. 28, 1846.

ALJAMA. See ABDERAHMAN I., 786.

ALJUBARROTTE, near Leyria, battle of, July 29, 1385.

AL KADER, caliph of Bagdad, restores the power and dignity of his office, 991—*d.* 1031.

AL KAHER, caliph of Bagdad, 932—deposed, 934.
AL KAIM, caliph of Bagdad, 1031-1075.
ALKALIES, fixed, decomposed by Humphrey Davy, by means of galvanism, 1808.
ALKMAAR, resists the duke of Alva, 1573—battle of, duke of York defeated, Sept. 19, 1799.
ALLAHABAD, treaty of; Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, ceded to the East India Company, Aug. 12, 1765.
ALLAN, Sir Wm., R.A., death of, 1850.
ALLECTUS, treacherously murders Carausius, and assumes the government of Britain, 293—defeated and slain by Asclepiodotus, 296.
ALLEGIANCE, a new oath of, imposed on occasion of the Gunpowder Plot; pope Paul V. forbids the English Romanists to take it, 1606—controversy concerning it, between James I. and cardinal Bellarmine, 1607.
ALLEMANNI, their lands, on the river Maine, invaded by Caracalla, who defeats them, 214—they appear on the borders of Italy, 256—penetrate into Italy and are defeated by Claudius, near Lake Benacus, 268—repelled from Gaul, by Constantine, 309—again, by Crispus, 320—infest Gaul, under Gundomad and Vadomar; are repulsed by Constantius II., and agree to peace, 354—attack Julian, at Sens, but are defeated, 356—again, at Strasburg, and Chnodomar, their chief, taken prisoner, 357—again defeated by Julian, and Vadomar, their chieftain, taken, 360—harass Gaul, 365—are defeated by Jovinus, 366—surprise and plunder Mentz; defeated by Valentinian, at Solicinium, 368—Burgundian mercenaries assist in repelling them, 370—their incursions in Gaul, are defeated by Gratian, at Argentaria (Colmar), and they make peace, 378—defeated by Clovis I., at Tolbiac (Zulpich), 496—repulsed with the Franks, in Italy, by Narses, 554.
ALLENIUS, Sex. Papinius, consul of Rome, 36.
ALLEYNE, Edward, founds Dulwich College, 1619.
ALLIA, battle of the; the Romans defeated by the Gauls (Celts), B.C. July 16, 389.
ALLIANCE, the Holy. See ALEXANDER I., of Russia.
ALLIFÆ, battle of; the Samnites defeated by Fabius, B.C. 308.
ALLOBROGES, the, defeated by C. Sextius Calvinus, B.C. 122, and on the Isaras, near Vindalium, 121.
ALL SOULS' College, Oxford, founded by Chicheley, abp. of Canterbury, 1437.
"ALL THE TALENTS," an administration so called, formed, Feb. 5, 1806.
ALMA, river in the Crimea, battle of the; defeat of the Russians by the British and French, Sept. 20, 1854.
ALMAGEST of Ptolemy, translated into Latin, by order of the emperor, Frederic II., of Germany, 1231. See PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS.
ALMAGRO, with Pizarro, discovers Peru, 1524—attacks Chili, 1535—is killed by Pizarro, 1538—Almagro, the son, assassinates Pizarro, and is executed by De Castro, 1541.
AL MAHDI, caliph of Bagdad, 775—expends 666,000 gold crowns in a pilgrimage to Mecca, 784—*d.* 785.
ALMAMOUN, k. of Toledo, seizes Valencia, and deposes his son-in-law, Almudafar, 1064.
AL MAMUN, caliph of Bagdad, dethrones his brother, Al Amin, 813—protects the Shiites, and patronizes literature, 814—employs astronomers to observe the sun's greatest declination, 816—revolt against him, 817—*d.* 833.
ALMANACS, first printed at Buda, 1472—in England, by Pynson, 1497—Moore's first printed, 1713.
ALMANSOR, caliph, introduces learning among the Arabians, 754—builds Bagdad, 758—proclaimed in Spain, by Ali, gov. of Africa, 761—*d.* 775
ALMANSOR, or the Illustrious; under this name, Muhamad Abdallah governs Spain during the minority of Hixem II., 977—he collects an army against the Christians of Leon, 979—defeats them, and captures Zamora, 981—takes Leon and Astorga, 983—defeats Borel, count of Barcelona, and takes the city, 984—treacherously beheads Al Hassan, the last Edrisite k. of Fez, 984—invades Navarre, 986—takes Osma and Alcobriga, in Castile, 987—takes Coimbra and Santiago, 988—sets apart a fund to promote literature; learned men from the East resort to Cordova, 989—a poetical tournament held in his palace, 991—invades Gallicia, and carries away the bells from the church of Santiago as trophies, 993—invades Navarre, 994—after gaining two victories, makes peace with Bermudo, k. of Leon, 995—his son, Abdelmelic, defeats Zeir Ben Atia, 997—defeats the Christians at Hisn Dhervera, 1000—totally defeated by the Christian princes, at Calat Anosor, is wounded, and dies soon after, 1002.
ALMANSOR, Jakub, k. of the Moors in Spain, 1184—defeats Alfonso VIII., of Castile, at Alarcos, 1195—*d.* 1196.
ALMAREZ, taken by gen. Hill, May 19, 1812.

ALMAZAN, treaty of, between Castile and Aragon, 1374.
ALMEIDA, captured by Massena, Aug. 27, 1810—retaken by Wellington, May 10, 1811.
ALMEIDA, Lorenzo de, forms a Portuguese settlement in Ceylon, 1507.
ALMEIDA, Francesco de, Portuguese viceroy in India, establishes factories in Malabar, 1505.
ALMENARA, battle of, gained by the combined army, under Charles of Austria and gen. Stanhope, July 27, 1710.
ALMERIA, conquered by Yussef, *the Almoravide*, 1091—taken by the kings of Castile, Aragon, and Navarre, assisted by a Genoese fleet, 1147 — recovered by the Moors, 1157 — besieged by Ferdinand, 1488—captured, 1489.
ALMERIC, AMALRICH, or AMAURY, k. of Cyprus, and titular k. of Jerusalem, marries Isabella, 1198—*d.* 1206.
ALMETUAKEL, k. of Badajos, put to death by Yusef, 1093.
ALMOATAMAD, Muhamad, takes Cordova, and is the most powerful of the Moorish kings in Spain, 1060—*d.* 1068.
ALMOGAVARES, or ADVENTURERS, sail from Lisbon to explore the Atlantic, 1014
ALMOHADES, partisans of El Mehedi, in Africa, 1121—lay siege to Morocco, and are repulsed by Ali, 1123—El Mehedi dies, and is succeeded by Abdelmumen, 1129—defeat of Ali, 1130—his son, Taxfin, supports him, 1138 — is defeated, 1144—the Almohades conquer Morocco, and enter Spain, 1145—take Seville, 1146 —Cordova, 1148—Granada, 1156—rule in Africa and Spain, 1163—decline in Spain, 1212—divided by civil war in Africa, 1223—end of their dominion in Spain, 1232—finally extinguished in Africa by the Merines, 1278.
AL MOHTADI, caliph of Bagdad, 869—murdered by the Turkish guards, 870.
AL MOKTAD, caliph of Bagdad, 1075-1094.
AL MOKTADER, caliph of Bagdad, 908—deposed and blinded, 932.
AL MOKTAFI, caliph of Bagdad, 902-908.
AL MOKTA, a supporter of Abdallah, son of Zobeir, killed at Cufa, 686.
ALMON, John, tried for selling Junius's Letters, June 2, 1770—*d.* 1805.
ALMONDHAR, the Moorish k. of Saragossa, assassinated at Granada, 1031.
ALMONDHIR, son of the caliph Muhamad, blockades Toledo, 854—storms Rosas, and disperses the army of the rebel, Omar, 868—is successfully resisted by Alfonso III., 872—defeated by him, near the river Urbicus, 874—foiled by him in Gallicia, 876—besieges Zamora; driven by him from the siege of Zamora, 878—caliph, 886—slain in battle by Calib, 888.
ALMORAVIDES, founded in Africa about 1060—extend their conquests, 1067—invited into Spain, 1086—Valencia betrayed to them by Ahmed Ben Gehaf, 1092—recovered by the Cid, 1094—retaken by them, 1100—general insurrection of the Moors in Spain against them 1143—overcome by the Almohades, 1145.
AL MORTADER, caliph of Bagdad, 1094-1118.
AL MOSTADHI, caliph of Bagdad, 1170-1180.
AL MOSTAIN, raised to the caliphate by the Turkish guards, 862—murdered by them, 866.
AL MOSTAKFI, caliph of Bagdad, 944.
AL MOSTANJID, caliph of Bagdad, 1160-1170.
AL MOSTANSER, instigates the Turkish guard to murder his father, Al Motawakkel, and is raised by them to the caliphate, 861—assassinated by them, 862.
AL MOSTANSER, caliph of Bagdad, 1226-1243.
AL MOSTARSHED, caliph of Bagdad, 1118-1135.
AL MOSTASEM, last caliph of Bagdad, 1243 —put to death by Hulagou, 1258.
AL MOTADHED, caliph of Bagdad, 892-902.
AL MOTAKI, caliph of Bagdad, 940-944.
AL MOTAMED, caliph of Bagdad, 870-892.
AL MOTASSEM, caliph of Bagdad, 833—defeats Theophilus, and destroys Amorium, 838-839—*d.* 841.
AL MOTAWAKKEL, caliph of Bagdad, 847—assassinated, 861.
AL MOTAZ, caliph of Bagdad, 866—endeavours to remove his Turkish guards; is deposed and slain by them, 869.
AL MOTI, caliph of Bagdad, 945-974.
ALMUATEDID Muhamad, caliph of Spain, 1068—sent a prisoner to Africa by Yussef, *the Almoravide*, 1091.
ALMUDAFAR, k. of Valencia, deposed by his father-in-law, Almamoun, 1064.
ALMUTARAF, son of the caliph Abdallah, rebels, and defeats his father's army, at Jaen, 889—assassinated, 894.
AL NASER, caliph of Bagdad, 1180-1225.
ALNWICK, battles of; Malcolm III., k. of Scotland, killed by Roger Mowbray, 1093 —William the Lion defeated and made prisoner, 1174—the Castle taken by the French, 1462—abandoned after the battle of Hexham, 1463.
ALOPO, Pandolfo, the chamberlain and favourite of Joanna II., of Naples, put to death by her husband, James of Bourbon, 1415.
ALOST, siege of, 1128.
ALOYSIUS, an architect, employed by Theodoric to repair and preserve the public edifices of Rome, 500.
ALP ARSLAN, succeeds his uncle, Togrul

Beg, 1063—conquers Armenia, 1065—Georgia, 1068 — defeats and captures Romanus Diogenes, 1071 — assassinated, 1072.

ALPHABET, Egyptian, invented by Memnon, B.C. 1822 (ascribed by Lepsius to Amenemhe III., about 2120)—the Ionian adopted at Athens, 403.

ALPINE, k. of Scotland, 833–836.

ALPS, the, crossed by Hannibal, B.C. 218—by Hasdrubal, 207—first crossed by the Romans, 154—by theFrench army, under Bonaparte, May, 1800.

AL RADHI, caliph of Bagdad, 934–940.

AL RASHID, caliph, 1135.

ALRIC, k. of Kent, 760—fights the battle of Otford with Offa, k. of Mercia, 773.

ALSACE, traversed by the army of Gustavus Adolphus, 1631 — occupied by the French, 1638—ceded to France by the peace of Westphalia, 1648—Louis XIV. makes new claims, 1680—feudal rights of the German princes abrogated by the National Assembly in France, Aug. 4, 1789—their restoration demanded, 1791 —formally refused, Sept. 23.

ALSAMA, or ZAMA, a Saracen commander in Spain, invades Southern Gaul, 720—defeated by Eudes, and slain in the battle of Toulouse, 721.

ALSTAN, bp. of Sherbourne, forces Ethelwulf to resign the crown of Wessex, 854 —*d.* 867.

ALTADES, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1702 (1808 C.).

ALTAI, Mount, the original seat of the Turks, mission of Zemarchus to them, 569.

AL TAI, caliph of Bagdad, 974–991.

ALTENBURG, battle of; the Austrians defeated by the Hungarians, May 7, 1849.

ALTENKIRCHEN, defeat of the Austrians at, June 4, 1796.

ALTHORPE, lord, *b.* 1782—chancellor of the exchequer, Nov. 1830 — announces the Reform Bill, Feb. 3, 1831—the abolition of the taxes on coals, candles, and printed calicoes, and reduction of other duties, 11; carries up the Reform Bill to the House of Lords, Sept. 19; resigns, May 9, 1832—resumes office, 18; presented with a gold cup, Nov. 6; announces a large surplus revenue, Feb. 14, 1834—brings in a bill to amend the poor laws, April 17; also a plan for the abolition of church rates, 21; announces a further surplus of revenue, and reduces more taxes, July 25; succeeds his father, as earl Spencer, Nov. 19. See SPENCER, John Charles, earl.

ALTIERI, cardinal. See CLEMENT X. pope, 1670.

ALTON, in Hampshire, battle of, victory of the Danes, 1001.

ALTONA, in Holstein, burnt by the Swedish gen. Steinbock, 1713—the duke of Brunswick dies there after the battle of Jena, Nov. 10, 1806.

ALTRANSTADT, treaty of, dictated by Charles XII. to Augustus, k. of Poland, Sep. 14, 1706.

ALUM, manufactured at Phocæa by Dominico Catagna and a Genoese colony, 1330 —their works removed to Pera, and thence to the isle of Ischia; others established at Tolfa, for pope Pius II. by John di Castriot, 1459—a bed discovered at Volterra, is claimed and appropriated by the government of Florence, 1472 — discovered by Sir Thomas Chaloner at Guisborough near Whitby, and manufactured there, 1608.

ALVA, Francis Alvarez de Toledo, duke of, *b.* 1508—sent by Philip II. to invade the papal territories, 1556 — holds a conference at Bayonne with Katharine de' Medici, for the destruction of the Protestants, 1565—sent into the Netherlands, 1567—governs there in a sanguinary manner, 1568 — continues his barbarous course, 1569—opens a secret intercourse with Mary, qu. of Scots, 1571 —takes Haarlem, and puts the inhabitants to the sword; fails before Alkmaar, and is recalled, 1573—*d.* 1582.

ALVANLEY, lord; see ARDEN, PEPPER, *d.* 1804.

ALVAREZ, chaplain to Roderigo de Lima in his embassy to Abyssinia, 1520—returns and misrepresents the religious sentiments of that country to the Conference at Bologna, 1533.

ALVINZI, Austrian general, defeated by Bonaparte at Arcola, Nov. 15, 16, 17, 1796.

AL WATHEK, caliph of Bagdad, 841—the splendour of the office declines, he *d.* 847.

ALWYN, bp. of Winchester, 1032—*d.* 1045.

ALYATTES, k. of Lydia, expels the Cimmerians, B.C. 617—makes peace with Thrasybulus of Miletus, 612—war with Cyaxares, k. of Media, 603—*d.* 560.

ALYPIUS, a Roman governor of Britain under Constantius II., afterwards employed by Julian to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, 363.

AL ZAHER, caliph of Bagdad, 1225.

AMADEUS, count of Maurienne, becomes count of Savoy, 1109—*d.* in Cyprus, 1148.

AMADEUS III. or IV., count of Savoy, 1233 –1253.

AMADEUS IV. or V., count of Savoy, 1285 —assists the Knights Hospitallers to defend Rhodes against Othman, 1315—*d.* 1323.

AMADEUS V. or VI., *the Green*, Count of Savoy, 1343—peace concluded through

his mediation, between Venice and Genoa 1381—*d.* of the plague, 1383.

AMADEUS VII., *the Red*, count of Savoy, 1383–1390.

AMADEUS VIII., count of Savoy, 1391—receives the title of duke, 1416—joins the league against the duke of Milan, 1426——secedes on obtaining Vercelli. 1427—saves the marquis of Montferrat from Francesco Sforza, 1431—retires into a hermitage at Ripaglia, 1434—elected pope by the council of Basle as Felix V., 1439—the German electors threaten to declare for him, 1446—resigns his papal title and goes back to Ripaglia, 1449—*d.* Jan. 7, 1451.

AMADEUS IX., duke of Savoy, 1465—negotiations for the marriage of his sister Bona to Edward IV. of England broken off, she marries Galeazzo Maria, duke of Milan, 1468—death of Amadeus, 1472.

AMADIS DE GAUL, written by Vasco Lobeira, 1308.

AMALABERGA, niece of Theodoric, marries Hermanric, k. of the Thuringians, 500.

AMALAFRIDA, sister of Theodoric, married to Thorismund, Vandal k. of Africa, 499—murdered by Hilderic, 527.

AMALARICH, the infant son of Alaric II., proclaimed jointly with his natural brother, Giselich, k. of the Visigoths, Thiodes their guardian, 507—by the flight of Giselich, he is left sole king; marries Clotilda, daughter of Clovis, and makes Seville his residence. 528—falls in battle against Childebert, 531.

AMALASONTHA, daughter of Theodoric, marries Eutharic, 515—is left a widow with one son, 523—on her father's death, governs as guardian to her son, Athalaric, 526 — after his death, associates her cousin, Theodatus, in the government, and is murdered by him; 534.

AMALFI, begins to flourish by commerce with the East, 776—repels the attack of Arigisius, duke of Beneventum, 786—arms against the African and Spanish corsairs, 813—assists in the defeat of the Saracen pirates, 849—leagues with Beneventum and Capua, against the Saracens, 908—conquered by Robert Guiscard, 1077 — recovers its independence, 1096—submits to Roger, k. of Sicily, 1131—taken by the Pisans, when a copy of Justinian's Pandects is said to have been discovered there, 1135—gives the title of Count to Nicolo Acciaiuolo, 1348.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS in Manchester, make demands which their masters resist, Jan. 2, 1852—submit to their employers' terms, April 26.

AMALI, the royal race of the Ostrogoths; Tulum, one of them, 504—Eutharic also, 515.

AMALPHI. See AMALFI.

AMALRICH, or AMAURY, k. of Jerusalem, 1162—invades Egypt, and takes and pillages Heliopolis, 1168—*d.* 1173. See AMERIC.

AMAND, ST., the French defeated at, May 8, 1793.

AMANTIUS, consul of Rome, 345.

AMANTIUS, put to death for conspiracy by Justin I., 518.

AMARIAH, Jewish high priest, B.C. 840.

AMASIS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 569 (F. H.)—death of, five months before the invasion by Cambyses, 526.

AMAURY, k. of Jerusalem. See AMALRICH.

AMAURY, son of Simon de Montfort, continues the war against the Albigenses, 1218.

AMAZIAH, k. of Judah, B.C. 837.

AMAZON, West India Mail ship, destroyed by fire at sea, Jan. 4, 1852.

AMAZONS, river of the, explored by Orellana, 1540.

AMBIBULUS, L. Carius, consul of Rome, 126.

AMBIORIX, a leader of the Eburones, B.C. 54.

AMBISA, a Saracen commander in Spain, 722—slain, 725.

AMBLEF, battle of; Charles Martel defeats Raginfried, mayor of Neustria, 716.

AMBLETEUSE, James II. lands at, 1688.

AMBOISE, Charles VIII., k. of France, dies at, April 7, 1498—league of, 1560—compromise of, between the Romanists and the Huguenots, March 19, 1563.

AMBOYNA, colonized by the Portuguese, 1511—taken from them by the Dutch, 1620—who massacre the English there, 1624—taken by the English, Feb. 16, 1796—restored to Holland, 1802—again taken, Feb. 21, 1810—and again restored, 1814.

AMBRACIA, receives an Athenian embassy to counteract the designs of Philip, B.C. 343—given up to the Romans by the Ætolians, 189—battle of Actium in its gulf, 31—on its site Augustus builds Nicopolis (now Prevesa), 30.

AMBROSE, bp. of Milan, 375—holds a synod at Aquileia against Palladius and Secundianus, 381—pleads against the restoration of the Altar of Victory to the senate-house, 384—refuses the empress Justina one church for Arian worship at Milan, 385—persuades Theodosius to rescind the order for rebuilding the Jews' synagogue at Callinicum, 388—enjoins penance on him at Milan; encourages monachism, 390—*d.* 397.

AMBROSIUS, the friend and disciple of Origen, assists him by paying clerks to copy for him, 235.

AMBUSTUS, Q. Fabius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 390.
AMBUSTUS, C. Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 358.
AMBUSTUS, M. Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 360, 356, 354.
AMBUSTUS, Q. Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 412.
AMEERS of Scinde, defeated by Sir Charles James Napier, Feb. 17, 1843.
AMEINIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 423.
AMELIA Adelaide Louisa Theresa, princess of Saxe Meiningen, *b.* 1792—marries the duke of Clarence, July 11, 1818—gives birth to a daughter, which soon dies, Mar. 27, 1819—becomes queen, June 26, 1830—visits Germany, 1834—*d.* Dec. 2, 1849. See ADELAIDE.
AMELIA, daughter of George III., *b.* Aug. 8, 1783—*d.* Nov. 2, 1810.
AMELIUS, a disciple of Plotinus, writes Expositions of their philosophy, 264.
AMENEMHE III., k. of Egypt, about B.C. 2120, Leps.—the invention of the Egyptian alphabet and the construction of Lake Mœris ascribed to him by Lepsius.
AMENOPHIS I., k. of Egypt, B.C. 1821 (about 1580 B. and Leps.)
AMENOPHIS II., k. of Egypt, B.C. 1686 (1625 C., about 1500 Leps.)
AMENOPHIS III., k. of Egypt, B.C. 1618 (about 1460 Leps.)
AMENOPHIS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 933.
AMERICA, the northern part, first discovered by two Icelanders, Biorn and Leif, 1001 — discovered by Columbus, 1492—divided by the pope between the Spaniards and Portuguese, 1493—North America discovered by Cabot, 1497 — the name imposed by Amerigo Vespucci, 1499—the N.E. coast explored by Corte Real, 1500—first Spanish settlement on the mainland, 1510—the western coast first reached, 1513—introduction of the Inquisition, 1570 — Davis explores the north-eastern coast, 1585—and Hudson, 1608—first British settlements, by Sir Geo. Somers and others, 1606-1609—dissensions between the Spaniards and Portuguese colonists, 1736—encroachments of the French, 1754—commencement of the dispute between the British government and the colonists, 1765—renewed, 1772—the N.W. coast explored by Cook, 1778 — by Vancouver, 1791 — unsettled state of South America, 1824. See UNITED STATES, SPANISH AMERICA, BRITISH AMERICA, and CANADA.
AMERICAN CONGRESS, meets at Philadelphia, and issues its Declaration of Rights, Sept. 5, 1774—the second assembles, May 10, 1775—the third proclaims independence, July 4, 1776—first session at Washington, 1800.
AMERICAN Stamp Act. See STAMP ACT, AMERICAN.
AMERIGO. See VESPUCCI.
AMES, Joseph, secretary of the Antiquarian Society, *d.* 1758.
AMHERST, gen., Jeffrey, *b.* 1717 — takes Louisbourg and Cape Breton, July 27, 1758—Montreal surrenders to him, Sept. 7, 1760—*d.* 1797.
AMHERST, William, lord, departs on an embassy to China, Feb. 8, 1816—returns from his mission, unsuccessful, July 30, 1817—arrives in India, as governor-general, Aug. 1, 1823—recalled, 1828.
AMIDA, taken by Sapor II., of Persia, 359—by Cabades, 502—besieged by Celer, 504 — recovered by him, 505 — relieved from all taxes by Anastasius for seven years, 506—taken by Heraclius, 625.
AMIENS, the cathedral of, commenced, 1220—the league between England and the duke of Burgundy is renewed there, Apr. 17, 1423 — surprised by the Spaniards, Mar. 11, 1597—recovered by Henry IV., Sept. 15—treaty of peace signed, Mar. 27, 1802—railway to Boulogne opened, Mar. 13, 1847.
AMINTINUS, P. Volumnius, consul of Rome, B.C. 461.
AMISUS, founded by the Phocians, B.C. 563—besieged by Lucullus, 72—surrenders, 71.
AMMENEMES, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1215.
AMMENEPHTHES, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1255.
AMMIANUS. See MARCELLINUS.
AMMONITES conquer Israel, B.C. 1206 (1263 H., 1256 C.)—defeated by Jephtha, 1188 (1245 H., 1238 C.)
AMMONIUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 256.
AMMONIUS, preceptor of Plutarch, 66,
AMMONIUS SACCAS, founder of the new Platonism at Alexandria, 201 — teacher of Origen, 206—of Plotinus, 232.
AMMONIUS, a Greek poet, celebrates the war of Gainas, 438.
AMNESTY, proclaimed by Thrasybulus at Athens, B.C. 403—by Radetzky in Italy, Aug. 18, 1849—by Napoleon III., Feb. 4, 1853.
AMON, k. of Judah, B.C. 644.
AMORGUS. See SIMONIDES.
AMORITES settled in Palestine, at least as early as B.C. 1965 (2088 C.)
AMORIUM, in Phrygia, birth-place of Michael II., who becomes emperor of the East, 820—destroyed by Al Motassem, 838.
AMOS, prophesies, B.C. 795.
AMOS, bp. of Jerusalem, 594.
AMOUR, William de St., condemned by Alexander IV., for his book against the

Dominicans, and is obliged to take flight from Paris, 1256.

AMOY, taken by the English, Aug. 27, 1841—by the Chinese insurgents, Mar. 18, 1853—recovered from them, Nov. 11.

AMPFING, or MUHLDORF, battle of, 1322.

AMPHICTYON, k. of Athens, B.C. 1497 (1490 H., *fictitious*, C.)

AMPHICTYONIC LEAGUE instituted, B.C. 1118 C.—make war on the Cirrhæans, 595—take Cyrrha, 591—Philip of Macedon elected chief, 346—he leads them against the Locrians, and conquers at Chæronea, B.C. 338.

AMPHIGYES, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 1107 (doubtful).

AMPHILOCHIUS, recommended as bp. of Iconium by Basilius, 373—presides at the synod of Side, in Pamphylia, against the Messalians, 383.

AMPHION, British frigate of 38 guns, blown up in Plymouth Sound, with loss of all (more than 250) on board, Sept. 22, 1796.

AMPHIPOLIS, on the river Strymon, an Athenian colony planted by Agnon, B.C. 437—captured by Brasidas, 424—Lacedæmonians engage to give it up, 421—retained by them, 420—held by the Olynhians, 360—taken by Philip of Macedon, 358.

AMPHITHEATRE, See COLOSSEUM, TITUS, and FIDENÆ.

AMPHITRITE, the planet, discovered by Marth, Mar. 3, 1854.

AMPHITRITE, convict ship, 103 women, 12 children, and 16 crew, all lost (excepting 3 of the crew) on the Boulogne Sands, Aug. 30, 1833.

AMPTHILL, Katharine of Aragon retires to, 1531.

AMROU, invades Egypt, aided by the Jacobite or Monophysite Copts, 639—reported interview with Joannes Philoponus, 640—Egypt flourishes under him; recalled, 644—supports Moawiyah against Ali, 656—sent into Egypt by Moawiyah, and expels Ali's partizans, 658—gov. of Egypt, 661—*d.* 663.

AMROU, son of Said, revolts, is defeated and killed by Abdalmelik, 688.

AMRU. See JUSUF.

AMSTERDAM, taken by the Hollanders, 1578—supplants the commerce of Antwerp, 1609—repulses the statholder, William II., 1650—gives currency to a French translation of the Scriptures, 1667—taken by the French, Jan. 19, 1795—declared the third city of the empire by Napoleon, July 9, 1810—entered by the Prussian gen. Billow, and the prince of Orange proclaimed, Dec. 6, 1813.

AMSTERDAM, New. See NEW YORK.

AMUND, the Dane, establishes himself at Cambridge, 875.

AMURATH, or MURAD I., sultan of the Ottomans, 1359—takes Ancyra and Demotica, 1360—takes Adrianople, and makes it his residence, 1361—turns his arms against the Bulgarians and Servians, takes Philippopolis and Serres, 1363—makes a treaty of commerce with the republic of Ragusa, 1365—his progress alarms John V., emperor of the East, 1368—punishes his son, Saoudgi, for rebellion, by blinding him, 1375—protects John V., 1381—his conquests extend from Cilicia in the East, to Albania in the West, 1387—defeats the Servians at Kossova, and is assassinated, 1389.

AMURATH, or MURAD II., sultan of the Ottomans, 1421—fails in his siege of Constantinople, 1423—takes Thessalonica, 1430—negotiates with Chalcocondylas and Phranza, 1435-37—conquers Servia, but fails in his attempt on Belgrade, 1439—resigns the throne to his son, Mahomet II., and retires to Magnesia, 1442—recalled from his retirement and resumes the command, 1443—concludes the treaty of Segedin with Hungary; the truce being broken by Ladislas, he defeats him in the great battle of Varna, Nov. 10, and retires again to Magnesia, 1444—the insubordination of the Janizaries compels him again to leave his retirement; he leads them to attack the Morea, imprisons Chalcocondylas for his arrogant demands, 1445—breaks through the fortified hexamilion of the Isthmus of Corinth, 1446—fails in his war with Scanderbeg, 1447—he defeats John Huniades at Kossova, 1448—*d.* 1451.

AMURATH III., sultan of the Ottomans, murders his brothers, 1574—Queen Elizabeth enters into a treaty of commerce with him, 1579—long war with Persia, 1580—invasion of Hungary, 1592—conquest of Raab, 1594—*d.* 1595.

AMURATH IV., sultan of the Ottomans, 1623—war with the Cossacks; Asof taken by them, 1637—*d.* 1640.

AMYNTAS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1480 (1450 C.)

AMYNTAS I., k. of Macedon, B.C. 540—called upon to do homage to Darius Hystaspes, 506—*d.* 500.

AMYNTAS II., k. of Macedon, B.C. 393—unsuccessful in wars with the Illyrians, 392—ally of the Lacedæmonians in their war against Olynthus, 382—*d.* 369.

AMYNTIANUS dedicates to the emperor Marcus Aurelius a work in praise of Alexander the Great, 167.

AMYRTÆUS, prolongs the revolt against Persia, and maintains himself in Lower

Egypt, B.C. 455—restores the independence of Egypt, 414.
ANABAPTISTS, under John of Leyden, gain possession of Munster, 1534—suppressed, 1536—burnt, in England, 1538.
ANACHARSIS, the Scythian (Gothic) traveller, arrives at Athens, B.C. 592.
ANACHARSIS THE YOUNGER, Travels of. See BARTHELEMY.
ANACLETUS, bp. of Rome, 79–91.
ANACLETUS II., set up as anti-pope, gains possession of the Lateran, and is consecrated there, 1130—still retains all the fortified posts in Rome, 1133—*d.* 1138.
ANACREON, writes lyrics, B.C. 557—invited to the court of Polycrates, in Samos, 532—goes to Athens, 525.
ANAFESTUS, the first doge of Venice, 697—717.
ANAGNI, treaty of, 1295—pope Boniface VIII. is surprised at, by William de Nogaret, 1303—Gregory XI. fixes his residence at, 1377.
ANAKBARBETH-HIRA, or SHIMISHSAL-BITHKIRA, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 1180 La.
ANAKU MERODAK SHIMISH BAR, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 960 La.
ANAPA abandoned by the Russians, July 15, 1855.
ANASTASIUS I., emperor of the East, 491—accords liberty of conscience, and remits oppressive taxes; consul I., 492—his statues are thrown down at Constantinople, 493—consul II., 497—sends Sabinianus against Mundo, 505—remits all taxes to Amida for seven years, 506—builds the long wall for the protection of Constantinople, and fortifies Dara, in Mesopotamia; consul III., 507—concludes a treaty of peace with Theodoric, 508—sends the ensigns of consulship to Clovis; receives Theodoric's announcement of Felix being appointed consul for the ensuing year, 510—expels and banishes Macedonius, bp. of Constantinople, and appoints Timotheus, 511—accused of heresy and persecution, 512—having relieved his subjects from many taxes, still by his economy accumulates a large sum in his treasury; panegyrized by Procopius, of Gaza, 513—religious war excited against him by Vitalianus, 514—treaty between them, 515—redeems the captives led away by the Goths, 517—*d.* July 9, 518.
ANASTASIUS II., emperor of the East, 713—prepares an armament against the Saracens, 714—resigns to Theodosius III., 716—attempts to regain his throne with the aid of the Bulgarians, who give him up to Leo III., and he is put to death, 719.
ANASTASIUS I., bp. of Rome, 398–402.
ANASTASIUS II., bp. of Rome, 496–498.
ANASTASIUS III., pope, 911–913.
ANASTASIUS IV., pope, 1153—*d.* 1154.
ANASTASIUS I., patriarch of Constantinople, 730–754.
ANASTASIUS I., bp. of Antioch, 559—banished, 570—restored, 593—*d.* 599.
ANASTASIUS II., bp. of Antioch, 599—murdered by the Jews, 610.
ANASTASIUS, bp. of Jerusalem, 458–478.
ANASTASIUS, unsuccessful candidate for the papacy, 855.
ANASTASIUS, the librarian, writes the Life of pope Nicholas I., 868.
ANASTASIUS, FL., consul of Rome, 517.
ANATOLIA, or ASIA MINOR, the Southern Mongols advance to, 1214—re-united to Romania, by Mahomet, son of Bajazet, 1413.
ANATOLICO besieged by Omer Vrioni, relieved by the Suliotes and Mavrocordato, 1822.
ANATOLIUS, consul of Rome, 440—checks an invasion of the Persians, 441.
ANATOLIUS, bp. of Constantinople, 449.
ANATOLIUS, bp. of Laodicea, noted for his study of philosophy, 279.
ANATOMY, prohibited in Bologna by pope Boniface VIII., 1297—taught by Mondini de' Luzzi, 1315—about 1516 by Bartolomeo Eustachi, and Gab. Fallopio, and by And. Vesalius, of Brussels, with plates from drawings made by Titian; about 1750 by Albinus—John Hunter author of the modern system, about 1770.
ANAXAGORAS, phil., *b.* B.C. 500—teaches at Athens, 480—leaves Athens, 450—returns, is accused of impiety, and retires to Lampsacus, 432—*d.* 428.
ANAXANDER, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 676–637.
ANAXANDRIDES, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 560–520.
ANAXANDRIDES, poet of the middle comedy, fl. at Athens, B.C. 375.
ANAXICRATES, Athenian archon, B.C. 307—again, 279.
ANAXIDAMUS, Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 686–648.
ANAXILAUS, k. of Rhegium, B.C. 494—*d.* 476.
ANAXIMANDER, the phil., *b.* at Miletus, B.C. 610—first designer of maps, 547.
ANAXIMENES, the phil., fl. B.C. 548.
ANAXIPPUS, the comic poet, fl. B.C. 303.
ANAZARBUS, in Cilicia, overthrown by an earthquake, 525—John II., emperor of the East, dies of a wound received while hunting there, 1143.
ANBAR, conquered by the Mohammedans, 632.
ANCHIALUS, in Thrace; Maurice leaves

his troops there, 592—Justinian II. defeated by Terbelis, 708—plundered by the Bulgarians, 1198.
ANCHISES, Athenian archon, B.C. 488.
ANCIENT HISTORIANS of the Realm, complete editions of, ordered by parliament to be printed, July 24, 1822.
ANCIENTS, Council of, established in France, Oct. 28, 1795.
ANCONA, the harbour of, constructed by Trajan, 107—given up to the pope by Desiderius, 756—invested by Frederic, 1167—the siege raised by William Adelard, a citizen of Ferrara, and Aldruda, countess of Bertinoro, 1174—annexed to the papal States, 1198—governed by Milo, bp. of Beauvais, 1230—the expope, Gregory XII., made gov. of the March, 1415—occupied by Francesco Sforza, 1433—ceded to him for life by pope Eugenius IV., 1434—recovered by Alfonso, k. of Naples, 1443—pope Pius II., while collecting an armament there against the Turks, dies, Aug. 15, 1464—seized by Gonzaga, the papal gen., 1532—destroyed by an earthquake, 1672—surrenders to the French, Feb. 9, 1797—taken by the Austrians, Nov. 13, 1799—occupied by the French, Feb. 22, 1832—evacuated, 1838—bombarded and captured by the Austrians, June 18, 1849.
ANCRE, Concini, marshal d', assassinated, 1617.
ANCUS MARTIUS, k. of Rome, B.C. 640–621.
ANCYRA, or ANGORA, Council of, 314—taken by the Persians, 620—pillaged by the Paulicians, 868—captured by Amurath I., 1360—battle of, defeat of Bajazet I., July 28, 1402.
ANDALUSIA occupied by the Vandals, 419—abandoned by them, 429—invaded by Alfonso VII.; Taxfin, son of Ali Ben Yussef, defeated, 1130—part conquered by Ferdinand III., 1236—rebellion of the Moors against Alfonso XII., 1261.
ANDALUSIANS, many thousands are driven into Africa by Al Hakem's cruelty; some settle at Fez, others in Egypt, 817—whence they obtain Crete, and build Candia, 822.
ANDERNACH, battle of; Charles the Bald is defeated by Louis II., Oct. 8, 876.
ANDERSON, lieut., murdered by the Sikhs, at Mooltan, April 21, 1848.
ANDHUN, gen. of Ethelwalch, defends Sussex, 686.
ANDIANS, or QUARTODECIMANS, begin their dispute about the time of celebrating Easter, 197.
ANDICA, k. of the Suevi in Spain, 583—subdued by Leovigild, 584.
ANDOCIDES, orator, b. B.C. 467—commands the Athenian ships at Coreyra, 432—accused of having broken some statues of Mercury, imprisoned and exiled, 415—returns, 403—takes part at Athens with Archinus and Cephalus, 402—banished from Athens for advising peace, and dies in exile, 391.
ANDORIA; the army of Robert, k. of Naples, defeated at, 1321.
ANDOVER UNION inquiry, Mar. 5, 1846.
ANDRAGATHIUS, murders Gratian, at Lyons, Aug. 25, 383—kills himself, 388.
ANDRE, major, hanged by the Americans as a spy, Oct. 2, 1780.
ANDREADCEASTER, or ANDERIDA, taken by Ælla, 491.
ANDREOSSY, the French ambassador, arrives in London, Nov. 6, 1802—departs, May 16, 1803.
ANDREW I., called by the people to be k. of Hungary, 1046—war with the emperor Henry III.; pope Leo IX. mediates between them, 1052—killed by his brother, Bela, 1060.
ANDREW II., k. of Hungary, 1205—obliged by pope Honorius III. to begin the fifth crusade, 1217—returns and finds his son Bela in rebellion against him, 1220—appeases the troubles of Hungary by his Golden Bull, granting privileges to the nobles and clergy, 1222—death of his daughter, Elizabeth, 1231—he marries Beatrice of Este, 1234—*d.* 1235.
ANDREW III., *the Venetian*, k. of Hungary, 1290—defeats Charles Martel, who had been set up against him, by the pope, at Zagrab, 1292—last of the race of Arpad, *d.* 1301.
ANDREW I., son of George Dolgorucki, becomes prince of White Russia, 1157—attacks Mstislav II., and storms Kiow, 1169—killed by his subjects, 1176.
ANDREW II., grand duke of Russia, 1249—expelled by the Golden Horde, 1252.
ANDREW III., grand duke of Russia, 1294–1304.
ANDREW, second son of Charles Robert, k. of Hungary, is affianced to Joanna, granddaughter of Robert, k. of Naples, and sent into Italy to be educated, 1333—she manifests extreme aversion for him, and is crowned without him, 1343—he is murdered at Aversa, Joanna is accused of having instigated the deed, Sep. 18, 1345.
ANDREW'S, St., university of, founded, 1411
ANDREWS, Henry, maker of "Moore's Almanack," *d.* 1820.
ANDRIA, the count of, imperial general defeated and slain at Ascoli, 1190.
"ANDRIA," the. See TERENCE.
ANDRISCUS, Pseudo-philippus, pretends to be a son of Perseus, and lays claim to Macedon, B.C. 149—defeats and kills the

prætor P. Juventius; is himself defeated and slain by Metellus, 148.
ANDROCLUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 768.
ANDROMAQUE. See RACINE.
"ANDROMEDA." See EURIPIDES.
ANDROMENES, Olympic victor, B.C. 308.
ANDRONICUS I., second son of Constantine XIII. Ducas, was proclaimed Augustus by his father with this title, and nominal colleague of his eldest brother, Michael VII., but had no real power, 1071.
ANDRONICUS I., grandson of Alexius I. Comnenus, acquires the administration of the Greek empire for Alexius II., 1182—murders him and usurps the throne, 1183—deposes the patriarch Theodosius; is killed in a popular tumult, 1185.
ANDRONICUS II. Palæologus, emperor of the East, breaks the union of the Eastern and Western churches, 1282—marries Violante, or Irene, daughter of William, marquis of Montferrat, 1284—defeated by Othman at Baphæon, 1301—employs Roger di Flor and the Catalans, 1303—his son Theodore inherits Montferrat, 1305—assassinates Roger di Flor, is attacked by the Catalans and defeated at Aspros, 1307—civil war with his grandson Andronicus, peace made at Rhegion, war renewed in the autumn, 1321—treaty of Epibates between them, 1322—third rebellion, Constantinople taken by Andronicus the younger, and the old emperor resigns the crown to him, 1328—he dies in a monastery as the monk Antony, Feb. 13, 1332.
ANDRONICUS III. (for his previous history see ANDRONICUS II.), emperor of the East, 1328—is defeated by the Ottomans at Pelekanon, reconquers Chios from the Genoese, 1329—concludes a treaty of peace with the Ottomans, 1330—defeated in an attempt on Phocæa, 1334—conquers the Albanians and takes the despotat of Epirus, 1337—*d.* 1341.
ANDRONICUS IV. conspires against his father John V., is overcome and his eyes put out; cedes the island of Tenedos to the Genoese to gain their support, 1375—shut up in the tower of Anemas, 1376—escapes and again rebels, 1378—makes his father prisoner, 1379—shares the empire with him, and resides at Selymbria, 1381—gives way to his brother Manuel II., 1391.
ANDRONICUS, consul of Rome, 310.
ANDRONICUS GHIDOS, emperor of Trebizond, 1222-1235.
ANDRONICUS II., emperor of Trebizond, 1263-1266.
ANDRONICUS III., emperor of Trebizond, 1330—*d.* 1332.
ANDRONICUS, president of Libya, excommunicated by Synesius for oppression, recalled and punished, 411.
ANDRONICUS. See LIVIUS.
ANDRONICUS of Rhodes, employs Tyrannio to copy Aristotle's works, B.C. 68.
ANDROS, taken by the Venetians, 1125.
ANDROTION, becomes conspicuous as an orator at Athens, B.C. 385.
"ANECDOTA." See PROCOPIUS.
ANEMAS, the Tower of. See ANDRONICUS IV.
ANGARI, public messengers or postmen employed in Persia, B.C. 513.
ANGELO, Sanudo, second duke of Naxos, 1220.
ANGELO, son of Niccolo Acciaiuoli, mortgages Corinth to Nerio, 1370.
ANGELO, Michael, born, 1474—*d.* 1564.
ANGELO, St., the castle of, the site of the Moles Hadriani, built by Hadrian as his sepulchre, 137—the anti-pope Cadalo gains possession, and is besieged, 1063—escapes, 1065—Pope Gregory VII. besieged there, 1084—it is held by the party of Guibert, 1092—pope Urban II. gets possession of it, 1099—taken by Urban VI., 1379—by Ladislas, king of Naples, 1413—pope Clement VIII. a prisoner there, receives the envoy of Henry VIII., 1527.
ANGELUS, Michael, founds the Greek despotat of Epirus, 1205.
ANGELUS. See ALEXIUS, ISAAC, and THEODORE.
ANGERS, taken by John, k. of England, 1206—prince Edward, son of Henry VI., educated there by Sir John Fortescue, 1467—taken by the Vendeans, June, 1793.
ANGERSTEIN, John Julius, death of, 1823—his collection of pictures purchased for the National Gallery, 1824.
ANGILBERGA, wife of Louis, emperor of Germany, accompanies him to Venice, 856—surprised and captured with him in Beneventum by Adelgiso, 871.
ANGLESEA, Ethelwulf penetrates to the isle of, 853.
ANGLESEY, Henry, marquis of, *b.* 1768; lord lieutenant of Ireland, Mar. 21, 1828—recalled for encouragement given by him to agitation, Dec.—reappointed by lord Grey, 1830—*d.* 1854.
ANGLIA. See EAST ANGLIA and ENGLAND.
ANGLO-SAXON poetry of Cædmon, 680—translation of the four Gospels by Egbert, abbot of Iona, 721—of Boethius, Orosius, and other Latin writers by Alfred, commenced, 888—Chronicle, the early part of it supposed to have been compiled by Plegmund, archbishop of Canterbury, 890—completed, 1154—School at Rome endowed by Ina, king of Wessex, 728—by Offa, king of Mercia, 792—burnt, 816—restored by Ethelwulf 855—Laws of

Ethelbert, 606—of Ina, 692—of Alfred, 888—of Edward the Confessor, 1065.

ANGOLA, settled by the Portuguese to supply Brazil with slaves, 1578.

ANGORA. See ANCYRA.

ANGOULEME, occupied by the Saracens, 731.

ANGOULEME, Isabella, daughter of the duke of, married to king John of England, 1200.

ANGOULEME, Francis, count of, affianced to Claude, daughter of Louis XII., 1506—married, 1514—he becomes king, 1515. See FRANCIS I., king of France.

ANGOULEME, duke of, son of Francis I., the emperor Charles V. offers Milan to him, 1536.

ANGOULEME, Louis Antony, duke d', born 1765, marries his cousin Maria Theresa, June 10, 1799—endeavours to raise the French departments in favour of the Bourbons, but fails, April 11, 1815—leads a French army into Spain, and overthrows the constitution, 1823—*d.* 1844.

ANGOULEME, duchess d'. See MARIA THERESA, daughter of Louis XVI.

ANGRIA, the East Indian pirate, taken prisoner, and his stronghold on the Malabar coast destroyed by Adm. Watson and Col. Clive, Feb. 11, 1756.

ANGUS, the earl of, captured by the Percies at Homedon Hill, 1402.

ANGUS, Archibald Douglas, earl of, marries Margaret, sister of Henry VIII., and dowager queen of Scotland, 1514.

ANHALT DESSAU, Maurice, prince of, Prussian general, obliges the Austrians to retire from Berlin, 1757.

ANHOLT, defended by a British garrison of 150 men, against 4000 Danes, 1811.

ANIANUS, bp. of Antioch, 359.

ANIANUS employed to adapt the Theodosian code for Alaric II., 506.

ANICETUS, bp. of Rome, 150–162.

ANICIUS PROBUS, consul of Rome, 406.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, introduced by Mesmer, 1779.

ANJOU, Fulk, Count of, seizes Maine, and quarrels with Henry I. of England, 1111—is supported by Louis VI. of France, 1112—a reconciliation effected by the marriage of Henry's eldest son William to Fulk's daughter Matilda, 1119—death of William; his widow returns to her father, 1121—her brother, Geoffrey Plantagenet, marries Henry's daughter Matilda, widow of the emperor Henry V., 1127—Fulk joins the crusaders and becomes king of Jerusalem, 1131—is killed by a fall from his horse, 1142.

Death of Geoffrey; his son Henry (afterwards Henry II. of England) inherits Anjou and Maine, 1156—prevails on his brother Geoffrey to renounce all claim

ANJOU—*continued.*

on these lands for a pension, 1156—they are taken from king John by Philip Augustus, 1205.

Charles, count of Anjou, brother of Louis IX., treats with pope Innocent IV. for the crown of Sicily, 1253—again with Urban IV., 1262—concludes the treaty, 1263—senator of Rome, 1264—crowned at Rome by Clement IV., 1265—defeats Manfred at Benevento, Feb. 26, and is acknowledged as king, 1266. See CHARLES I., k. of Sicily.

Anjou reconquered by Edward III., but relinquished by him in the treaty of Bretigni, 1360—given by Charles V., king of France to his brother Louis, with the title of duke of Anjou; he is invested by pope Clement VII. with all the dominions of Joanna, queen of Naples, in Italy and Provence, 1381—he attacks Charles, k. of Naples, 1382—the plague destroys a great part of his army, 1383—he dies at Bari, 1384.

His son Louis receives the same grant from Urban VI., 1386—resisted in Naples by Margaret, mother of Ladislas, 1387—abandoned by Urban, 1388—crowned at Avignon by Clement VII., 1389—opposed by the rival pope, Boniface IX., 1390—gains possession of Naples, 1395—is vigorously attacked by Ladislas, 1398—deserted by all, returns to Provence, 1399—revives his pretensions to the throne, 1409—his fleet defeated by the Genoese, 1410—goes back to Provence, 1411.

His son, Louis III., is encouraged by pope Martin V. to claim the throne, 1420—defeated by Braccio, 1421—returns to Rome, 1422—is adopted by Joanna as her heir, 1423—*d.* 1434.

His brother, Regnier (Renatus or Rénè), now of Anjou, is declared k. of Naples by the will of Joanna, 1435—being a prisoner in the hands of the duke of Burgundy, he sends his wife Isabella, and his son Louis, to claim the succession; they are opposed by Alfonso of Aragon, 1438—he regains his liberty, and arrives at Naples, 1438—expelled by Alfonso and returns to Provence, 1442—marriage of his daughter Margaret to Henry VI. of England, contracted, 1444—solemnized, Apr. 22, 1445. See HENRY VI., king, and MARGARET, Queen, of England. Regnier is invited by Francesco Sforza to claim Naples, 1453—returns to France, 1454—his son, John, renews the war in Naples, 1459—withdraws to the Isle of Ischia, 1463—returns to France, 1464—the throne of Aragon offered to Regnier by the Catalonians, 1466—he sends his son, John, with a French aux-

ANJOU—*continued.*
iliary force, 1468—who dies at Barcelona, Dec. 16, 1470—Regnier is expelled from Anjou by Louis XI., 1474—his daughter Margaret is restored to him, 1475—*d.* 1480—when she resigns all claim on his states to Louis XI., and receives a pension from him—the duchy given to Frederic, the expelled king of Naples, 1501—and held by him till his death, 1504.

—— Henry, duke of, younger brother of Charles IX. of France, defeats the Huguenots at Jarnac, March 13, and at Moncontour, Oct. 3, 1569—delusive negotiations for a marriage between him and Elizabeth, queen of England, 1571—is obliged to raise the siege of La Rochelle, June 25—elected king of Poland, 1573—becomes king of France, May 30, 1574. See HENRY III., king of France.

His brother Francis, duke d' Alençon, is created duke of Anjou, and invited by the ten southern provinces of the Netherlands, to be their gov., 1578—he visits queen Elizabeth and makes her proposals of marriage, 1580—fallacious negotiations between them; he is nominated by the Seven United Provinces to be sovereign of the Netherlands, 1581—finally dismissed by Elizabeth; he is received as sovereign at Antwerp, but acquires no real power, 1582—fails in an attempt on Antwerp, and retires into France, 1583—*d.* 1584.

—— Philip, duke of, second son of the dauphin, and grandson of Louis XIV., receives the dominions of Spain by bequest of Charles II., 1700. See PHILIP V., k. of Spain.

ANKARSTROM, assassinates Gustavus III. of Sweden, March 6, 1792.

ANLAF, totally defeated by Athelstan and Edmund at Brunanburh, 937—is chosen king by the Northumbrian Danes, 941—*d.* 942.

ANLAF, son of Sihtric, governs Northumberland, 942—defeated by Edmund, 943.

ANLAF CWIBAN lands in the north of England, 949.

ANNA, king of East Anglia, 635—enlarges and endows the monastery of Fursey, at Cnobersburg, 639—falls in battle against Penda, 654.

ANNA, daughter of Romanus II., and sister of the Greek emperors Basil II. and Constantine XI., married to Wolodomir, grand-duke of Russia, 988.

ANNA COMNENA, writes the history of her father's reign, 1099—detected in a conspiracy against her brother, is pardoned, 1118.

ANNA, daughter of Ladislas VI., k. of Hungary, betrothed to Ferdinand of Austria, 1506—their marriage, 1521—unites Hungary and Bohemia to Austria, 1526.

ANNA MARIA MAURICIA. See ANNE OF AUSTRIA.

ANNA, SANTA, defeats the Spanish invasion of Mexico, 1829—elected president, 1833.

ANNALES ECCLESIASTICI. See BARONIUS.

ANNAN, battle of, Edward Balliol is defeated by Sir Archibald Douglas, 1332.

ANNAPOLIS, the name given by Colonel Nicholson to the French settlement of Port Royal in Acadia, after its capture, 1710.

ANNATS, or first-fruits, paid to the pope, abolished by the Council of Basle, 1435 prohibited by the English parliament, 1532.

ANNE of Savoy, widow of the Greek emperor Andronicus III. Palæologus, regent for her son, John V., 1341—opposed by John Cantacuzene, 1343—assisted by the Servians, who are defeated by the Turks, 1344—concludes a treaty, by which he shares the throne, Feb. 8, 1347—he breaks the treaty, 1353. See JOHN V. Palæologus.

ANNE, sister of Wenceslas of Germany and Bohemia, married to Richard II., k. of England, Jan. 14, 1382—protects Wickliffe, intercedes for John of Ghent, 1386—for the citizens of London, 1392—dies at Shene, June 7, 1394.

ANNE NEVILLE, daughter of the earl of Warwick, married to Edward, son of Henry VI., 1470—to Richard, duke of Gloucester, 1473—queen, 1483—*d.* 1485.

ANNE, queen of Henry VIII. See BOLEYN, Anne, and CLEVES, Anne of.

ANNE, daughter of Frederic II., k. of Denmark, married to James VI., k. of Scotland, 1589—q. of Great Britain, 1603—visited by her brother Christian IV. of Denmark, 1607—she intercedes in vain for Sir Walter Raleigh, 1618—dies at Hampton Court, March 3, 1619.

ANNE, daughter of James, duke of York (afterwards James II.), and Anne Hyde, born 1665—married to prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683—abandons her father, Nov. 26, 1688—at variance with her sister, queen Mary, 1692—reconciled with king William, March 5, 1695.

Queen of Great Britain, Mar. 8, 1702—in her first speech to parliament recommends the Union of England and Scotland, Mar. 11—crowned, Apr. 23—war declared against France and Spain, May 4—Cadiz unsuccessfully attacked, Aug. 15—the Spanish galleons captured or destroyed at Vigo, Oct. 12—commissioners appointed to treat for the Union, 22—

ANNE—*continued.*

Marlborough, commander-in-chief of the English and Dutch armies, is successful in Flanders, Aug. to Oct.—storms the citadel of Liege, Oct. 23.

Disputes in parliament respecting the public accounts, Feb. 4, 1708—violent debates in the Scottish parliament regarding the Hanoverian succession, May 6—Marlborough captures Bonn, May 14—Huy, Aug. 27—Limburg, Sept. 27—the k. of Portugal joins the alliance against France and Spain, 1703.

The fund termed Queen Anne's bounty instituted, Feb. 7, 1704 — Marlborough takes Donawert, July 2, and gains the battle of Blenheim, Aug. 2 (O.S. 13 N.S.) —Gibraltar captured, July 22—besieged in vain by the French and Spaniards, Oct. 22—the English and Dutch forces in Spain are ill-supported, and cannot make head against the duke of Berwick, 1704.

The queen is attached through the duke of Marlborough to the Whig party, 1705 — visits Cambridge, and confers knighthood on Isaac Newton, Apr. 10—the siege of Gibraltar raised, Mar. 10—the earl of Peterborough reduces Catalonia and Valencia for Charles III.—Marlborough forces the French lines at Tirlemont, July 18—he visits the emperor at Vienna, concerts a plan for the operations of the next year, and returns to England in Dec.—the Tories and Jacobites alarm the queen for the safety of the church.

Meeting of the commissioners to treat for the Union with Scotland, Ap. 10, 1706—Marlborough gains the victory of Ramillies, May 12, O.S.—the allies are successful in Spain, and enter Madrid, June 24, but it is recovered by Philip V., Aug. 5 — Louis proposes to treat for peace, but his offers are rejected, Oct. 21—Mrs. Masham begins to obtain the queen's favour.

The allies, under the earl of Galway, are totally defeated at Almanza, Ap. 14, 1707—the earl of Peterborough soon after withdraws from Spain—the Union with Scotland takes effect, May 1—Marlborough, unable to gain any advantage in the Netherlands from the cautious generalship of Vendôme, puts his army into winter quarters, Oct. 8—the first United parliament assembles, Oct. 23—the mismanagement of the late campaign inquired into, Nov. 19—a clerk in secretary Harley's office detected in betraying secrets of state to the French government, Dec. 31.

Harley dismissed, Jan. 1708—the pretender attempts to land in Scotland, but is driven back by Sir George Byng, Mar.—Marlborough defeats the French at Oudenarde, July 11—destroys their lines between Ypres and the Lys, July 15, and lays Artois and Picardy under contribution — Lisle besieged by the allies, Aug. 11 — the town surrenders, Oct. 23, and the citadel, Dec. 9 — the whole of Flanders recovered by the allies, Dec.

Louis XIV. again makes proposals for peace, Feb. 28, 1709—the negotiations are broken off, June 9—Marlborough and Prince Eugene collect their forces at Lisle, June 18—take Tournay, July 30—gain the battle of Malplaquet, Sept. 11, and capture Mons, Oct. 21—Dr. Sacheverell preaches a sermon at St. Paul's, Nov. 5, for which he is impeached by the House of Commons, Dec. 15—the Whig ministry become unpopular, and are undermined at court by Mrs. Masham and Harley, the ex-secretary—the Copyright Act passed.

Overtures for peace by Louis XIV. again rejected, Jan. 2, 1710—Sacheverell's trial commences, Feb. 27—he is condemned, March 25, to silence for three years, and his sermon burnt by the hangman, Mar. 27—the conferences of Gertruydenburg commence, Mar. 11—broken off, July 20—Marlborough and prince Eugene are successful in Flanders—the Whig ministry dismissed, Aug. 8—Marlborough retains his command—the allies are defeated in Spain, Dec.

The duchess of Marlborough supplanted at court by Mrs. Masham, Jan. 18, 1711 — the late ministers formally accused of mismanagement, June 4—the South Sea Company established, under a royal commission, June 27—Marlborough drives the French from the lines of Arleux, Aug. 5, and captures Bouchain, Sept. 13—negotiations for peace privately entered into, and the preliminaries settled in London, Oct. 6—Marlborough returns to England, is accused of peculation, and dismissed from all his offices, Dec.—twelve new peers created for a political purpose, Dec. 31.

The duke of Ormond appointed captain-general of the British army, in place of Marlborough, Jan. 1, 1712—conferences for peace opened at Utrecht, Jan. 29—the House of Lords disapprove the proposed terms, Feb. 16, Mar. 4—the duke of Ormond is ordered not to undertake hostilities, May 10—on the complaint of the Dutch, the order is countermanded, May 28—he besieges and captures Quesnoy, June 8, July 4—he separates his forces

ANNE—*continued.*
from the allies, July 10—a cessation of arms with France proclaimed, July 17—prince Eugene is defeated at Denain, July 24, and Quesnoy and other towns recaptured by the French—the Dutch agree to terms of peace, but the emperor (Charles VI.) continues the war—stamp duty first imposed on newspapers, 1712.
The treaty of Utrecht signed, Mar. 30, 1713—rivalry of Harley (now earl of Oxford) and Bolingbroke; the latter prejudices the queen against the elector of Hanover (afterwards George I.) for not agreeing to the treaty of Utrecht—the opening of the parliament is deferred in consequence of the queen's illness, Dec. 1—she recovers, and opens the parliament, Mar. 2, 1714—the electoral prince of Hanover summoned to parliament, as duke of Cambridge, April 12—by the death of the electress Sophia, her son, the elector, becomes heir to the throne under the Act of Settlement, June 3—altercations of the ministers, and dismissal of Oxford, July 27—illness of the queen, 29—she makes the duke of Shrewsbury lord treasurer, 30—*d.* at Kensington, Aug. 1, 1714.

ANNE, sister of Philip, duke of Burgundy, married to the duke of Bedford, 1423—*d.* 1432.

ANNE HYDE, daughter of lord chancellor Clarendon, married to James, duke of York, Sept. 3, 1660—mother of queen Mary II., 1662—of queen Anne, 1664—*d.* Mar. 31, 1671.

ANNE, princess royal, daughter of George II., *b.* 1709—married to William Charles Henry, prince of Orange, Mar. 15, 1734—leaves England for Holland, Apr. 22, regent for her son, William V., 1751—*d.* Jan. 12, 1759.

ANNE, daughter of Louis XI. of France, regent for her brother, Charles VIII., 1483—assembles the States General at Tours, 1484—quarrels with the duke of Orleans, and makes war on the duke of Britanny, 1486—rejects the offered mediation of Henry VII., of England, 1487—defeat of the Bretons; death of their duke, and captivity of the duke of Orleans, 1488. See BEAUJEU.

ANNE of Britanny, daughter of the deceased duke, is sought in marriage by many, 1488, 1489—betrothed to Maximilian, k. of the Romans, 1490—compelled to marry Charles VIII., of France, and annex her lands to his, 1491—on his death, she marries Louis XII., 1498—*d.* Jan. 9, 1514.

ANNE, daughter of the emperor Maximilian, married to Philip II., of Spain, 1570.

ANNE, sister of Sigismund Augustus, former k., is married to Stephen Bathori, k. of Poland, 1576.

ANNE of Austria (Anna Maria Mauricia), daughter of Philip III., of Spain, and Margaret, archduchess of Austria, *b.* 1601—marries Louis XIII., of France, 1615—regent for her son, Louis XIV.; makes cardinal Mazarin her minister, 1643—her regency ends, 1651—*d.* Jan. 20, 1666.

ANNE, second daughter of Iwan V., *b.* 1693—empress of Russia, 1730—her favourite, Ernest John Biren, rules in Russia, 1732—she interferes in the election of a king in Poland, 1733—joins Austria in war against Turkey, 1736—Oczakow taken—she makes Biren duke of Courland, 1737—Orsova taken—the fortifications of Oczakow demolished, and the place abandoned, 1738—Choczim and Jassy taken—she concludes a treaty of peace with Turkey, at Belgrade, 1739—compels prince Galitzin to marry a girl of low birth, builds them a palace of ice, and celebrates the wedding with many strange ceremonies—*d.* Oct. 28, bequeathing the empire to her great nephew, Iwan VI., and appoints Biren guardian and regent, 1740.

ANNE, grand-daughter of Iwan V., and mother of the czar, Iwan VI., regent, Nov. 28—forms an alliance, first with the k. of Prussia, and then with the queen of Hungary, 1740—her son is deposed and she is imprisoned, 1741—*d.* 1746.

ANNE DUBOURG, a magistrate and councillor, the first Protestant martyr in France, Dec. 23, 1559.

ANNEAU, battle of; the German allies of Henry of Navarre repulsed by the duke of Guise, Nov. 24, 1587.

ANNECY in Savoy, attempted revolt at, 1830.

ANNIANUS, consul of Rome, 314.

ANNIANUS, first bp. of Alexandria, 63–85.

ANNIANUS, the chronologist, fl., 412.

ANNIBALDESCHI, the, claim to be senators of Rome, 1280.

ANNICERRIS, phil. of the Cyrenaïc school, fl. B.C. 315.

ANNIUS RUFUS, Roman gov. of Judea, 13.

ANNUAL parliaments, a motion for, negatived in the House of Commons by 145 to 113, Jan. 24, 1745.

ANNUAL Register, suggested to Dodsley by Edmund Burke, 1759.

ANSELM, abp. of Milan, joins the first crusade, 1100—escapes to Constantinople, and dies there, 1101.

ANSELM, a native of Aosta, and abbot of Bec, appointed abp. of Canterbury, 1093—expelled from England by William II.,

1097 — takes a prominent part in the council of Bari, 1098—reinstated at Canterbury by Henry I., 1100—disputes the right of investiture with Henry, 1102—goes to Rome, 1103—*d.* 1109.

ANSGAR, a monk of Corvey, preaches Christianity in the North, 826—in Sweden, 830—abp. of Hamburg, 834—returns to Sweden and converts k. Olof, 853—*d.* 865.

ANSON, George, *b.* 1697—sails for the South Seas, Sept. 18, 1740—returns, having sailed round the globe, and made many rich prizes, June 14; the treasure brought home by him, amounting to £1,250,000, is conveyed to the Tower in 32 waggons, July 14, 1744—he and adm. Warren defeat the French off Cape Finisterre, May —is made a peer, 1747—*d.* 1762.

ANSON, Sir William, *d.* 1847.

ANSPACH and Bayreuth, purchased from the margrave by the k. of Prussia, 1791.

ANSPACH, margravine of (Lady Craven)—*d.* 1828.

ANSPRANDO, the guardian of Liutbert, k. of Lombardy, 700—defeated in an attempt to expel Aribert, 702 — driven from the Lake of Como, is protected, with his son, Liutprand, by the Bavarians, 703—assisted by them, defeats Aribert—*d.* after a reign of seven months, 712.

ANSPRANDO, duke of Spoleto, succeeded by Lupo, 746.

ANTAGORAS, the Rhodian poet, favoured by Antigonus Gonatas, B.C. 269.

ANTALCIDAS, the Lacedæmonian, drives the Athenian fleet from Abydos, and releases that of Nicolochus, B.C. 388—makes peace with Artaxerxes, leaving the Ionian cities at his mercy, and maintaining the supremacy of Lacedæmon in Greece, 387.

ANTARADUS, the Mohammedans are repulsed from, 700.

ANTEQUERA surrendered by the Moors to Ferdinand, regent of Castile, 1410.

ANTEROS, bp. of Rome, 235.

ANTEUIL, M. d', and the French forces under his command, surrender to Lawrence and Clive, 1752.

ANTHEMIUS, consul of Rome, 405—prefect of the East, and minister of Theodosius II., 408.

ANTHEMIUS Flavius Procopius, consul, 455—emperor of the West, 467—his intended religious toleration is prevented by Hilary; consul II., 468—hires Riothamar and a Breton force to defend Gaul, 470—quarrels with Ricimer, 471—killed, July 11, 472.

ANTHEMIUS, consul of Rome, 515.

ANTHEMIUS of Tralles, the architect, employed by Justinian to build the new church of St. Sophia, 532.

ANTHIMUS, bp. of CP., 535—deposed by a council held at, 536.

ANTHOLOGIA, collected by Meleager, B.C. 95—a second by Philippus of Thessalonica, about A.D. 100—others by Diogenianus, about 120—Strato, about 130—and Agathias, *hist.*, about 560. See ANTIPATER.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE HERESY, propagated by Audæus, 341.

ANTIAS, Valerius, the hist., fl. B.C. 110.

ANTICLES, Athenian archon, B.C. 326 H., 325 C.

ANTICLES, Olympic victor, B.C. 748.

ANTICLES, Olympic victor, B.C. 340.

ANTI-CORN-LAW ASSOCIATION formed, Mar., 1841—deputies meet in London, Feb. 8, 1842—the League established, diffuses information by lectures, pamphlets, and monthly meetings in Covent Garden theatre, Sept. 28, 1843—annual meeting, Jan. 22, 1845—bazaar in Covent Garden theatre, May 4—great meeting at Manchester, where more than £60,000 is subscribed in four hours, Dec. 23—meets at Manchester, and closes its operations, July 2, 1846—revived on the appointment of lord Derby's administration, Mar. 4, 1852.

ANTICRATES, Olympic victor, B.C. 600.

ANTIDOTUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 451.

ANTIGENES, Athenian archon, B.C. 407.

"ANTIGONE." See SOPHOCLES.

ANTIGONIA, a defile between Epirus and Macedon, from which Flaminius drives Philip V., B.C. 198.

ANTIGONUS, obtains a portion of Alexander's empire, B.C. 323—defeats Eumenes, and extends his dominions in Asia Minor, 320—besieges Eumenes in Nora, 319—establishes his authority in Asia Minor, 318—defeated while pursuing Eumenes, 316—drives Seleucus from Babylon to Egypt, 315—declares war against Cassander at Tyre, 314—Tyre surrenders, 313—his army, under his son Demetrius Poliorcetes, defeated at Gaza, by Ptolemy and Seleucus, 312—Phœnicia given up to him, 311—fails in an attempt on Egypt, 306—treacherously kills Mithridates Ctistes, of Pontus, 302—defeated and slain at the battle of Ipsus, 301.

ANTIGONUS GONATAS, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, succeeds Sosthenes, k. of Macedon, B.C. 277—expelled by Pyrrhus, 273—regains his throne, 272—patronizes poets and philosophers, 269 — takes Athens, 268—defeats Alexander of Epirus, 266—*d.* 239.

ANTIGONUS DOSON, k. of Macedon, supports the Achæan league, B.C. 229—called upon by them to oppose Cleomenes,

223—defeats him at Sellasia, 222—*d.* 220.

ANTIGONUS set up by Pacorus as k. of Judæa, B.C. 40—sent by Sossius a prisoner to Rome, 38—put to death, 37.

ANTIGONUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 292 and 288.

ANTIGUA, West Indian Island, first settled, 1632.

"ANTI-JACOBIN," the, commenced by Geo. Canning and his friends, 1797.

ANTI-JACOBIN Review, edited by John Gifford, 1806.

ANTI-JESUIT controversy, afterwards called Jansenist; pope Clement VIII. attempts to settle it, 1597.

ANTILOCHIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 435.

ANTIMACHUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 772.

ANTIMACHUS, the poet of Colophon, fl. B.C. 405.

ANTI-MONASTIC spirit spreads in Italy, 1776.

ANTINÖEION, the name given by Pancrates, in honour of Antinous, to the red lotus, 130.

ANTINOMIAN doctrines discussed by Luther and Agricola of Eisleben, 1538–40—controversy revived in England, 1690.

ANTINOPOLIS, in Thebais, built by Hadrian in memory of his favourite, Antinous, 130.

ANTINOUS, the favourite of Hadrian, drowned in the Nile, Oct. 30, 130. See ANTINÖEION, and ANTINOPOLIS.

ANTIOCH, a city of Syria, built by Seleucus Nicator, for his residence, B.C. 300—battle of; Alexander Bala slain by Demetrius Nicator, 146—Germanicus dies at, Oct. 9, A.D. 19—arrival of disciples who fled from Jerusalem, after the martyrdom of Stephen, 35—their doctrines are first taught to the Gentiles by some men of Cyprus and Cyrene, who produce so great an impression, that Saul and Barnabas come to inquire into it, 36—after a year's conference, the believers take the name of Christians, and the first Greek Christian church is founded, 37—Saul and Barnabas return to Antioch, and are sent forth by the new church to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles, 38.

The Olympic games celebrated at, 44—Euodius, first bishop. See ANTIOCH, bishops of. — Trajan, on his march to the East, winters there, 114—a destructive earthquake at, 115—L. Verus, colleague of M. Aurelius, resides there during the war in the East, 163—Olympic games celebrated at, 212—surprised and pillaged by the Persians, 262—council of, to oppose the doctrines of Paul of Samosata, 264—taken from Zenobia by Aurelian, 272.

Revolt of Eugenius suppressed by the inhabitants, 308—a synod held by the Arians, 328—decree issued by Constantius II. prohibiting marriage between uncles and nieces, Mar. 31, 339—synod of, assents to an Arian creed, deposes Athanasius, and appoints Gregory, bp. of Alexandria, 341—the Cæsar Gallus, gov. of the East, 351—visit of Libanius, 352—massacre of the proconsul Theophilus, 353—a synod deposes Meletius, and appoints Euzoius bp., 361—contest between Paulinus and Meletius—orations of Libanius, 362—a synod held by Meletius, 363—persecution of magic by the emperor Valens, 372—a council of, deposes all Arian bishops, 380—Chrysostom ordained deacon at, 381—contests of rival bishops; violent tumults, and the statues of Theodosius are thrown down; his anger appeased, 387.

Nestorius retires into a monastery at Antioch, 431—another fatal earthquake, 458—bloody encounters of the circus-factions, 507—these disorders cause an ordinance which puts a stop to the Olympic games at Antioch, 520—an earthquake begins, Oct. 525, and continues till the following May—another violent earthquake, 528—taken by Chosroes, 540—earthquake, 554—the Jews of Antioch attack the Christians, and kill the bp. Anastasius; the see remains vacant nineteen years, 610—surrenders to the Saracens, 638.

Recovered by the Greek emperor, 966—taken by Soliman, sultan of Iconium, which involves him in war with Thuthusch, 1086—besieged by the Crusaders, Oct. 21, 1097—surrenders, June 3, 1098—a Latin principality, under Bohemond, 1099—claimed by Alexius Comnenus, 1106—Tancred dies there, 1112—battle of; the Turks defeated by Baldwin II., k. of Jerusalem, and the Knights Hospitallers, 1119—given to Raymond of Poitiers,—claimed by Roger, k. of Sicily, and attacked by the emperor John II., who is repulsed, 1137—he prepares another attack, which is stopped by his death, 1143—distress of the wreck of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa's army at Antioch, when conducted there after his death by his son Frederic, duke of Swabia, 1190—Antioch taken by the Mameluke Bibars, 1268—by Ibrahim Pasha, 1832.

ANTIOCH, MUNDANE ERA OF, commenced 5492 years B.C.

——— GRECIAN, or SELEUCIDAN ERA OF (called by some ALEXANDRIAN) commenced, Sept. 1, B.C. 132 (Olymp. 117, 1;

A.U.C. 442) from the taking of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator.

ANTIOCH, POMPEIAN EPOCH OF, B.C. 64, when Pompey drove Tigranes out of Syria.

——— CÆSAREAN ERA OF, B.C. 48; A.U.C. 706—reckoned by the Greeks from B.C. 49; A.U.C. 705 — to commemorate the battle of Pharsalia; this era is in general use by Evagrius and others.

——— AUGUSTAN EPOCH OF, from B.C. 31, A.U.C. 723, to commemorate the battle of Actium.

ANTIOCH, bishops of:—

1. Euodius; time uncertain, but supposed to be A.D. 43.
2. Ignatius; probably 70—accused before Trajan, sent to Rome, and killed by wild beasts in the amphitheatre, 115.
3. Heros, 115.
4. Cornelius, 129.
5. Eros, 143.
6. Theophilus, 171 — writes his three books, Ad Autolycum, 181.
7. Maximus I., 183.
8. Serapion, 190—writes an account of an heretical gospel, ascribed to St. Peter.
9. Asclepiades, 203.
10. Philetus, 218.
11. Zebinus, 229.
12. Babylas, 238 — suffers martyrdom, 250—removal of his remains from the grove of Daphne by order of the emperor Julian, 363.
13. Fabius, 250.
14. Demetrianus, 252.
15. Paul of Samosata, 260 — accused of heresy, 264—condemned by a council, but refuses to submit, and is supported by Zenobia, 269—expelled by Aurelian, 270.
16. Domnus I., 270.
17. Timæus, 272.
18. Cyrillus, 280.
19. Tyrannus, 302.
20. Vitalis, 315.
21. Philogonius, 320.
22. Paulinus I., 321—deposed for Arianism, 325.
23. Eustathius, 325 — deposed by the Arians, 328.
24. Paulinus II., 328—translated from Tyre—dies in six months.
25. Eulalius, 329.
26. Euphronius, 330.
27. Placillus, 332.
28. Stephen I., 342—ejected, 348.
29. Leontius, 348.
30. Eudoxius, 358—translated to CP., 359.
31. Anianus, 359.
32. Meletius, 360—deposed by Constantius, 361—restored by Julian, 362—again deposed by Valens, 376—reinstated by Gratian, 378—*d.* 381.
33. Euzoius, 361—appointed by Constantius, maintains the Meletian schism, till his death, in 376.
34. Paulinus III., 362—a third rival bp.
35. Dorotheus, 376—Arian, appointed by Valens on the death of Euzolus—deposed, 378—*d.* 407.
36. Flavianus, 381—succeeds Meletius—refuses to concur in the proceedings against Chrysostom, 403—*d.* 404.
37. Porphyrius, 404.
38. Alexander, 413.
39. Theodotus, 420.
40. Joannes I., 429.
41. Domnus II., 442 — deposed by the "Robber Synod," of Ephesus, 449.
42. Maximus II., 449.
43. Basilius, 456.
44. Acacius, 458. See ACACIUS.
45. Martyrius, 459—resigns on account of the troubles created by Peter the Fuller, 471.
46. Julianus, 471.
47. Peter the Fuller, 476—expelled, 477—restored, 485—*d.* 488.
48. Joannes II., 477—expelled, 478.
49. Stephen II., 478.
50. Stephen III., 480—killed, 481.
51. Calandio, 481—expelled, 485.
52. Palladius, 488.
53. Flavianus II., 498—deposed by Anastasius, and banished to Petra, 512.
54. Severus, 512—deposed by Justin I., and condemned to have his tongue cut out, 519.
55. Paulus II., 519—abdicates, 521.
56. Euphrasius, 521 — perishes in the earthquake, 526.
57. Ephraimius, 527.
58. Domnus III., 545.
59. Anastasius I., 559—deposed and banished by Justin II., 570—restored by Maurice, 593—*d.* 599.
60. Gregorius, friend of Evagrius, 570—*d.* 598.
61. Anastasius II., 599 — slain by the Jews, 610. The see remains vacant, and Christianity yields to Mohammedanism, 638.

ANTIOCHENUS, George, the Sicilian admiral, anchors his fleet before CP., and plunders its vicinity, 1148—rescues Louis VII. of France from the Greeks, 1149.

ANTIOCHIANUS, consul of Rome, 270.

ANTIOCHIS. See ARIARATHES IV.

ANTIOCHUS I., Soter, son of Seleucus Nicator, receives Upper Asia from his father, B.C. 294—on his father's death, becomes k. of all Syria, 280—unsuccessful in his war against Nicomedes of Bithynia, 278—patronizes Berosus, 276—supports Magas of Cyrene in his war with Ptolemy Philadelphus, 264 — de-

feated by Eumenes, near Sardis, 263—killed in battle with the Galatians, 261.

ANTIOCHUS II., Theus, son of Antiochus I., k. of Syria, B.C. 261—repudiates Laodice, and marries Berenice, 249—divorces Berenice, and is poisoned by Laodice, 246.

ANTIOCHUS III., the Great, brother of Seleucus Ceraunus, k. of Syria, B.C. 223—makes war on Ptolemy Philopater, k. of Egypt, and conquers Palestine, 218—defeated, and stripped of his conquests, 217—assisted by Attalus, k. of Pergamus, quells the rebellion of Achæus, in Lydia, 216–14—attacks the Parthians and Bactrians, 212—recognizes the independence of Parthia, 210—endeavours to dismember Egypt by war, 205—defeats Scopas, and the Ætolian allies of Egypt, at Panium, and conquers Cœlo-Syria and Palestine, 198—seizes the Thracian Chersonesus, 196—receives Hannibal, who endeavours to reform the Syrian army and its tactics, 195—marries his daughter, Cleopatra, to Ptolemy Epiphanes, and restores to him Cœlo-Syria and Palestine, 193—enters Greece, 192—defeated at Thermopylæ, his fleet destroyed, he returns into Phrygia, 191—defeated by L. Scipio, at Magnesia, 190—makes peace with the Romans, and resigns to them all Asia Minor, from the Taurus to the Ægean Sea, 188—dismisses Hannibal—*d.* 187.

ANTIOCHUS IV., Epiphanes, brother of Seleucus Philopator, k. of Syria, B.C. 175—defeats the Egytian army, near Lake Sirbonis, 173—invades Egypt, and takes Memphis, 171—negociates with Perseus a league against Rome, 170—besieges Alexandria, 169—evacuates Egypt, and plunders Jerusalem, 168—is resisted by the Jews, 166—*d.* 164.

ANTIOCHUS V., Eupator, son of Antiochus Epiphanes, k. of Syria, admitted, when only seven years old, to share his father's throne, B.C. 166—succeeds him, under the guardianship of Lysias, 164—loses a great part of his kingdom, conquered by the Parthians—is murdered by Demetrius Soter, 162.

ANTIOCHUS VI., Sidetes, or Euergetes, son of Demetrius Soter, defeats and slays the usurper Trypho, B.C. 139—occupies the throne of Syria on the captivity of his brother, Demetrius Nicator, 137—besieges Jerusalem, 134—grants peace and immunities to the Jews—sends valuable gifts to P. Corn. Scipio Africanus Æmilianus, 133—invades Parthia, 129—defeated and slain, 128.

ANTIOCHUS VII., Grypus, son of Demetrius Nicator and Cleopatra, k. of Syria, on his accession, has to contend with Alexander Zebina, and with his mother, B.C. 125—overcomes and slays Zebina, 123—puts his mother to death, 121—expelled by his half-brother, Antiochus Cyzicenus, 113—shares his kingdom with him, 111—slain in a contest with him, 96.

ANTIOCHUS VIII., Cyzicenus, son of Antiochus Sidetes and Cleopatra, claims Syria, B.C. 114—drives Antiochus Grypus to Aspendus, 113—shares Syria with him, 111—defeated by Seleucus, son of Grypus, and kills himself, 95.

ANTIOCHUS IX., Eusebes, son of Antiochus Cyzicenus, obtains the greater part of Syria, B.C. 94—years of confusion and civil war follow—he is dispossessed by Philippus, 85, and his fate uncertain.

ANTIOCHUS X., Asiaticus, son of Antiochus Eusebes, goes to Rome, to obtain aid in expelling Tigranes from Syria, B.C. 75—made k. by Lucullus, 69—expelled by Pompey, 65—*d.* 49.

ANTIOCHUS, son of Alexander Bala, set up as a competitor for the crown of Syria, by Diodotus Trypho, B.C. 143—murdered by him, 139.

ANTIOCHUS, the nominal k. of Commagene, deposed by Vespasian, and sent to Rome, 72.

ANTIOCHUS, of Syracuse, concludes his History of Sicily, B.C. 423.

ANTIOCHUS, a lieut. of Alcibiades, defeated by Lysander at Ephesus, B.C. 407.

ANTIOCHUS, the phil. acad., fl. B.C. 87—teaches Cicero at Athens, B.C. 79.

ANTIOCHUS, consul of Rome, 431.

ANTI-ORANGE PARTY prevails in the United Provinces, on the death of William II., 1650—compelled by the popular voice to appoint William III., 1672—prevails again on his death, 1702—compelled to appoint William IV., 1747—supported by France, attempts to curtail the statholder's power, 1788—expels him, but is overpowered by Great Britain and Prussia, 1787.

ANTIPATER, a gen. of Alexander, makes war on Lacedæmon, and kills Agis III. in battle, B.C. 331—defeated by Sosthenes, the Greek leader, takes refuge in Lamia, 323—assisted by Craterus, subdues Ætolia, takes Athens, and transplants 3000 citizens into Thrace, 322—regent of Macedon, 321—*d.* 318.

ANTIPATER and ALEXANDER, sons of Cassander, contend for Macedon, B.C. 296—invite foreign aid, 295—are killed by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 294.

ANTIPATER, the father of Herod, becomes an ally of Rome, B.C. 47.

ANTIPATER, Athenian archon, B.C. 389.

ANTIPATER, Athenian archon, 45.

ANTIPATER of Tarsus, the stoic, succeeds Diogenes, and writes against Carneades, B.C. 144.

ANTIPATER SIDONIUS, writer of the epigrams in the Anthologia, B.C. 127.

ANTIPATER, L. Cælius, writes a history of the Punic wars, B.C. 123.

ANTIPATER TYRIUS, stoic phil., and friend of Cato, *d.* B.C. 44.

ANTIPATER, the sophist, secretary to Sept. Severus, and tutor to his sons, 199—writes a monody on the death of Geta, 212.

ANTIPATRIS, built by Herod, B.C. 10.

ANTIPHANES, writes comedies, B.C. 387.

ANTIPHATES, Athenian archon, B.C. 297.

ANTIPHEMUS of Rhodes, founds Gela, a town in Sicily, B.C. 690.

ANTIPHO, the framer of the "government of 400," at Athens, put to death, B.C. 411.

ANTIPHON, Athenian archon, B.C. 318.

ANTIPODES, the existence of, taught by the priest Virgilius, for which he is convicted of heresy, 748.

ANTIPOPES. See their transactions under the respective dates in the Chronological Tables.

Felix II., 355–358. The bishops of Rome were not then styled popes; but he was called the first pretender or intruder.
Constantine, 767.
Anastasius, 855.
Sergius, 898.
Boniface VII., 974.
John XVI., 997.
Gregory, 1012.
Sylvester, 1044.
Benedict IX., 1044–48.
——— X., 1058.
Honorius II. (Cadalo), 1061–67.
Clement III., 1080.
Gregory VIII., 1118.
Anacletus II., 1130–38.
Victor III., 1138.
—— IV., 1159–64.
Pascal III., 1164–68.
Callistus III., 1168–78.
Innocent III., 1178–80.

SCHISM OF THE WEST.

Clement VII., 1378–94.
Benedict XIII., 1394–1424.
Gregory XII., 1409–15.
Clement VIII., 1424–29.
Felix V. (Amadeus, duke of Savoy), 1439–49.

The following are by some added to the list:—

Anastasius II., 496–497.
Dioscorus, 530.
Pascal, 687. } Irregularly elected in
Theodore, 687. } opposition to Sergius I.

ANTIPOPES—*continued.*

Theophylactus, 767.
Zizimus, 824.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY of London incorporated by Geo. II., 1751—of Edinburgh founded, 1780.

ANTI-REFORMERS, ejected by most of the large constituencies, at the election of May, 1831—many of them burnt in effigy, and their property destroyed, Sept.

ANTISTHENES, disciple of Socrates, and preceptor of Diogenes, fl. B.C. 365.

ANTISTHENES, hist., relates the events of his times, B.C. 198.

ANTI-TRINITARIAN doctrines of Photinus condemned by the synod of Sirmium, 351—disseminated in Lithuania by Simon Budæus, 1584.

ANTI-TRINITARIAN SOCIETY, founded by Socinus in Italy, 1546.

ANTIUM, taken by the Romans, B.C. 468—restored to the Volscians, 457—made a Roman colony and municipium; but deprived of armed ships, 338.

ANTOINETTE, queen of France. See MARIE.

ANTONINA, wife of Belisarius, accompanies him to Africa, 533—obtains supplies at Naples to relieve Rome, 538.

ANTONINUS, MARCUS, son of the emperor M. Aurelius, and twin-brother of Commodus, *b.* at Lanuvium, Aug. 31, 161—*d.* 165.

ANTONINUS, T. Pius, proconsul of Asia, 121—adopted by Hadrian, Feb. 25, succeeds him as emperor, July 10, 138—adopts M. Aurelius, and marries him to his daughter Faustina, 139—gives a king to the Armenians—his wall in Britain built, by Lollius Urbicus, 140—death of his wife, Faustina, 141—bestows salaries and distinctions on the teachers of philosophy and rhetoric in the provinces, 142—dedicates a temple to Hadrian, and distributes money to the people, 145—celebrates his decennalian games, 148—forbids all persecution of the Christians—his reign the happiest period in Roman history, 151—punishes Atilius Titianus with death for a conspiracy, 156—*d.* Mar. 7, 161.

ANTONINUS, Marcus Aurelius, the name assumed by Caracalla, consul of Rome, 202, 205, 208, 213—again by Elagabalus, as consul, 219, 220, and 222.

ANTONINUS, the bridge of, destroyed by an inundation of the Tiber, 791.

ANTONIO, duke of Athens. See ACCIAIUOLI.

ANTONIO, natural son of Emanuel, late k. of Portugal, defeated by the marquis Santa Croce, in his expedition against the Azores; the prisoners taken are massacred by order of the duke of Alva,

1582—expedition of Drake and Norris to support him, 1589.

ANTONIUS, M., the orator, *b.* B.C. 143—defends Aquilius, 98—killed in Cinna's struggle for the consulship, 87.

ANTONIUS, consul of Rome, 382.

ANTONIUS. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of.

ANTONIUS, C., son of the orator, joins Catiline in opposing Cicero's election to the consulship, B.C. 64—consul of Rome, and Cicero's colleague, 63—banished, 59.

ANTONIUS, L., expelled from the Roman senate for irregularly divorcing his wife, B.C. 307.

ANTONIUS, L. Pietas, brother of Mark Antony, consul of Rome, B.C. 41—opposes Octavius, and is besieged by him in Perusia—taken and pardoned, 40.

ANTONIUS, M., son of the orator, and father of Mark Antony, maritime prefect, B.C. 75—attacks Crete, 74—*d.* there, 69.

ANTONIUS, M. See ANTONY, MARK.

ANTONIUS, M. Gnipho, rhetorician—Cicero, when prætor, attends his lectures, B.C. 66.

ANTONIUS, Qu. Haterius, consul of Rome, 53.

ANTONY, MARK, tribune of the people, expelled from Rome, joins Cæsar, B.C. 49—master of the horse to him, 47—consul, 44—quarrels with Octavius, after Cæsar's death; tries to make himself master of Cisalpine Gaul, and is declared an enemy of his country, 44—besieges Mutina; defeated by the consuls, joins Octavius and Lepidus to form the second triumvirate, and murders Cicero, 43—remains in the East, attacks and kills Ariobarzanes, k. of Cappadocia, 42—summons Cleopatra to answer for having assisted Brutus; they meet at Tarsus; he consents to the murder of her sister Arsinoë, 41—accompanies her to Egypt; reconciled to Octavius, and married to his sister, Octavia, 40—concludes the treaty of Misenum with Octavius and Sextus Pompeius, 39—arrives in Italy to arrange a renewal of the triumvirate, 38—concerts with Octavius the means of opposing Sextus Pompeius, 37—advances into Media, is defeated, and retreats into Egypt, 36—invades Armenia, and brings Artavasdes a prisoner to Egypt, 34—divorces Octavia, 33—detaches himself wholly from Rome, and celebrates a triumph in Egypt; removes the library of Pergamus to Alexandria; prepares for war with Octavius, leads his forces as far as Corcyra, and passes the winter with Cleopatra, at Patræ, 32—defeated at Actium, 31—*d.* 30.

ANTONY, the founder of monachism, *b.* 252—introduces it into Egypt, 305—patronized by Athanasius, 328—called by him to Alexandria to assist in the conversion of Arians, 352—*d.* 357.

ANTONY, the monk, the name assumed by the deposed emperor Andronicus II., 1332.

ANTONY of Bourbon, marries Jane D'Albret, heiress of Lower Navarre, 1548—birth of their son, the future Henry IV. of France, 1553—they inherit Lower Navarre, 1555—lieutenant-gen. of France, 1560—joins the Guise faction, 1561—takes Rouen from the Huguenots, and dies of a wound received there, 1562.

ANTONY CLEMENT, k. of Saxony, succeeds, May 5, 1827—shares his power with his nephew Frederic, and gives his people a constitution, Sept. 13, 1830—*d.* June 6, 1836.

ANTONY'S, St., Fire, the disease so called breaks out in Lorraine, 1089.

ANTWERP, given to Godfrey of Bouillon, 1076—the name of Lollards first used there, 1300—Edward III. lands his army there, July 22, 1338—building of its church, 1422—of its exchange, 1531—plundered by the troops of John of Austria, 1576—resists the duke of Parma as Spanish viceroy, 1579—recognizes the duke of Anjou, as sovereign, 1582—defeats his attempted seizure, 1583—besieged by the duke of Parma, 1584—reduced by famine, surrenders, 1585—its commerce transferred to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, 1609—the Barrier Treaty signed there, 5 (16) Nov. 1715—taken by the French, 1746—a military council of the allies held there, Apr. 8, 1793—held by the Dutch gen. Chassé against Leopold, k. of Belgium; the citadel invested by mar. Gérard, Nov. 15—captured, Dec. 23, 1832—railway to Cologne, Oct. 13, 1843—visit of queen Victoria, Sept. 7, 1845.

ANULINUS, consul of Rome, 295.

ANULLIANUS, P. Corn., consul of Rome, II., 199.

ANULLINUS, Corn., consul of Rome, 216.

ANUND, Jacob, k. of Sweden, 1024–1051.

ANXUR, a city of the Volsci, taken by the Romans, B.C. 406.

AODH, k. of Scotland, 880; *uncertain.*

AOSTA, its valley occupied by the Salassi, a wild Alpine tribe, B.C. 143.

APAMEA, taken by the Persians, 611.

APELLES, the painter, fl. B.C. 332.

APELLICON, the library of, brought from Athens to Rome by Sylla, B.C. 84—contained the works of Aristotle which Tyrannio copies, 68.

APER, consul of Rome, 207.

APER, assassinates Numerianus, and himself falls by the hand of Diocletian, 284.

APER, M. Flavius, consul of Rome, 130—176, II.

APHDAL, the Fatimite, expels the sons of Ortok from Jerusalem, 1096.
APHELION of Venus, observed by Theon of Smyrna, Oct. 10, 128 — of Mercury, July 5, 131.
APHIDES, k. of Athens, B.C. 1137 (1138 H., 1134 C.).
APION of Alexandria, fl. 39—sent as an ambassador to Rome, 40.
APIS, k. of Argos, B.C. 1747 (1693 C.).
APIS, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 1973 (1734 C.).
APOCALYPSE. See JOHN, ST.
APOCHAS, Olympic victor, B.C. 520.
APOCRYPHAL and canonical books of the Scriptures, distinguished by Gelasius, 494—declared by the Council of Trent to be of equal authority, 1550.
APOKAUKUS, the grand admiral, supports Anne of Savoy, regent for her son, John V., emperor of the East, 1341—he fails in his attempt against Cantacuzene at Demotica, 1344—he is murdered, 1345.
APOLLINARIS, P. Cœlius, consul of Rome, 169.
APOLLINARIS, Sidonius, celebrates the consulship of his father-in-law, the emperor Avitus, 456—addresses his panegyric to Majorian, 458—to Anthemius, 468 — bp. of Clermont, 469.
APOLLINARIUS. See ALEXANDRIA, bps. of.
APOLLINARIUS, bp. of Hierapolis, 172.
APOLLINARIUS, bp. of Laodicea, writes against Porphyry, and at last deviates into heresy, 366.
APOLLO, Commodus places a head of himself on a statue of, 189.
APOLLODORUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 430.
APOLLODORUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 350.
APOLLODORUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 321.
APOLLODORUS, chronologist, fl. B.C. 145.
APOLLODORUS of Damascus, the architect, constructs Trajan's bridge over the Danube, 105—designs and executes Trajan's column; is also employed on the Odeum temples, triumphal arches, &c., 113.
APOLLODORUS of Gela, the comic poet, fl. B.C. 326.
APOLLODORUS of Pergamus, fl. B.C. 63 — preceptor of Octavius, 44.
APOLLONIUS, consul of Rome, 460.
APOLLONIUS, writes against the Montanists, 212—answered by Tertullian, 213.
APOLLONIUS of Athens, the sophist, sent ambassador to Sept. Severus, 196.
APOLLONIUS of Naucratis, the sophist, fl. 196.
APOLLONIUS RHODIUS, is appointed librarian at Alexandria, B.C. 194.
APOLLONIUS of Tyana, begins to distinguish himself, 17 — visits Persia and India, 45—present at the Olympic games, 61—ordered to leave Rome, 66—quarrels with Euphrates in Egypt, 69—meets Titus in Cilicia, 71—returns to Rome; accused of conspiracy; suffered to escape, and goes to the Olympic games, 93—d. 97. For his biography, see PHILOSTRATUS of Lemnos.
APOLOGETICUS. See TERTULLIAN.
APOLOGIES for Christianity. See ARISTIDES, QUADRATUS, JUSTIN MARTYR, ATHENAGORAS, MELITO, and MILTIADES.
APOLOGY for Quakerism. See BARCLAY.
APOSTOLICALS, a sect, headed by Segarelli, denounce the licentiousness of the clergy, 1261—they are prohibited by the pope, 1286 — again persecuted, 1290 — their leader burnt at Parma, and they retire into Dalmatia, under a new leader, Dolcino, 1300—return to Italy, and fix themselves on a mountain near Vercelli, 1304—crusade against them, 1306—dispersion of the sect, 1307. See SEGARELLI, and DOLCINO.
APPELLÆUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 540.
APPENZEL, invites the protection of the Swiss cantons against the abbot of St. Gall, 1411—joins the Swiss League, 1513.
APPIAN of Alexandria, becomes known to Hadrian, and follows him to Rome, 130 —writes his History, 147.
APPIAN ROAD (Via Appia), constructed by the censor Appius Claudius Cæcus, B.C. 312.
APPIANO, Gherardo d', sells Pisa to Jo. Galeazzo Visconte, duke of Milan, 1399.
APPIUS, Sp. Decemvir, dies in prison, B.C. 449.
APPIUS CLAUDIUS. See CLAUDIUS.
APPRENTICES, tumult of the, in Westminster, Dec. 28, 1641.
APPROPRIATION CLAUSE, in the Irish Church Bill, thrown out by the Lords, 1835—again, July 25, 1836.
APPULEIUS, M., consul of Rome, B.C. 20.
APPULEIUS, Sex., consul of Rome, B.C. 29—subdues Pannonia, 8.
APPULEIUS, Sex., consul of Rome, 14.
APRAXIN, the Russian adm., defeats the Swedish adm. Erenschild, and takes him prisoner, 1714.
APRIES, k. of Egypt, B.C. 594 C.
APRONIANUS, C. Vipstanus, consul of Rome, 59.
APRONIANUS, Vipstanus, consul of Rome, 117.
APRONIANUS, C. Ventidius, consul of Rome, 123.
APRONIANUS, consul of Rome, 168.
APRONIANUS, consul of Rome, 191.
APRONIUS, defeated by the Frisians, 28.
APSANDRUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 702.
APSEPHION, Athenian archon, B.C. 470 H., 469 C.
APSEUDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 433.
APSINES of Gadara, the sophist, fl. 236.

APULEIUS, leaves Madaura, studies at Carthage and Athens, and afterwards settles at Rome, 149 — composes his works there, 174.

APULIA, a province in Southern Italy, occupied by Hannibal, who passes an idle winter there, B.C. 215—he returns after a march to the gates of Rome, 211. See ITALY, SOUTHERN.

APULIA, part of the new Greek province, called the Theme of Lombardy, A.D. 890 — revolt of Melo; he engages a band of Normans to assist him, 1017 —Basilio Bugiano sent against them, 1018 — they are defeated, 1019 — invasion of Henry II., emperor of Germany, 1022—more Normans arrive, 1026 —obtain Aversa, 1029—divide the province among them, making Melfi their common capital, 1042—visit of pope Leo IX., to hear the complaints of the people against them, 1050 — Humphrey succeeds Drogo as their leader, 1051—on his death Guiscard assumes the command, 1057—he receives the title of duke of Apulia from pope Nicholas II., 1059— revolt of Cannæ and other cities, 1063 —Edgar Atheling retires among the Normans, 1086—treaty with pope Pascal II., 1110—invasion of Roger, count of Sicily, 1121 — acquired by him, 1127— he is acknowledged duke of Apulia, 1128 —and Rainulph created count, 1137— pope Innocent II. taken prisoner by Roger, restores Apulia to him, and creates his son duke, 1139—the province revolts, aided by Michael Palæologus, 1155— conquered by Tancred, 1190—reconquered by the Sicilians, 1191—conquered by the emperor Henry VI. of Germany, 1194—by the emperor Otho IV., 1211— pope Gregory IX. declares a crusade against Frederic II., and sends John de Brienne to reduce it, 1228-1229—the cardinals and prelates captured by the emperor on their way to hold a council at Rome, are confined by him in Apulia, 1241 — papal agents form conspiracies, which he puts down in person, 1246— he dies there, Dec. 13, 1250—pope Innocent IV. excites a rebellion, which Manfred quells, 1251—Conrad arrives, 1252 —the pope advances with a strong force, which Manfred defeats, 1254—Apulia, with Sicily, given to Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX., by pope Urban IV., 1263—they form the kingdom of Naples, of which he is crowned k., 1265. See NAPLES, and SICILIES, the Two.

AQUA APPIA, the first Roman aqueduct, constructed by Appius Claudius, the blind, B.C. 312.

AQUA CLAUDIA, an aqueduct of Rome, commenced by Caligula, 38—completed by Claudius, 52.

AQUA CURTIA, an aqueduct of Rome, restored by Titus, 81.

AQUÆ MATTIACÆ, reached by Valentinian, 371. See WIESBADEN.

AQUÆ SEXTIÆ, the first Roman colony in Gaul, founded by C. Sextius Calvinus, B.C. 122—battle of; Marius defeats the Teutones, 102. See AIX.

AQUAVIVA, author of the school system of the Jesuits, *d.* 1615.

AQUEDUCT. See AQUA.—Of New Athens, constructed by Hadrian, 140—of Ravenna, by Theodoric, 502—of Ecija, completed by Abderahman III., 949—of the Ellesmere canal, in the vale of Llangollen, completed by Mr. Telford, 1805.

AQUEDUCTS, public, of Rome, superintended by Domitius Afer, 49—by Frontinus, 97—constructed in Spain by Abderahman II., to relieve a great drought, 847.

AQUILA, battle of; Braccio defeated and slain by Francesco Sforza, 1424.

AQUILEIA, winter-quarters of the consuls, while conducting the war in Istria, B.C. 178—head-quarters of the emperors M. Aurelius and Verus against the Marcomanni, A.D. 167—besieged by Maximin, who is assassinated there, 238—battle of; Constantine II. defeated and slain by his brother, Constans, 340—synod of, held by Ambrose of Milan, against Palladius and Secundianus, 381. See RUFINUS. —siege and destruction of, by Attila, 452 —battle of; Theodoric defeats Odoacer, Aug. 28, 489—taken by the Lombards, 568—ceded by Berenger, k. of Italy, to Otho I., emperor of Germany, 952— Richard I., of England, shipwrecked near, 1192.

AQUILINUS, consul of Rome, 162.

AQUILINUS, consul of Rome, 249.

AQUILINUS, Lart. Herminius, consul Rome, B.C. 448.

AQUILINUS, T. Herminius, consul of Rome, B.C. 506.

AQUILINUS, T. Vettius, consul of Rome, 125.

AQUILINUS VETTIUS, consul of Rome, 286.

AQUILIUS, M., consul of Rome, resisted by the slaves in Sicily, B.C. 101—restores tranquillity, 99—accused of malversations, and eloquently defended by the orator Antonius, 98.

AQUINAS, Thomas, studies at Paris, 1245— called "the angelic doctor"—dies on his way to the council of Lyons, 1274.

AQUINO; Gregory VII. retires to, 1080.

AQUITAINE, given to Wallia, kingdom of the Visigoths founded, 418—conquered by Clovis, 507 — independent under Eudes, 717—the Saracens expelled from, 732—occupied by Charles Martel, 735—

AQUITAINE—*continued.*
held by Hunald, son of Eudes, as duke, 736—Waifar, son of Hunald, maintains himself against Pepin, 762 — is slain, and his duchy conquered, 768—Louis, son of Charlemagne, crowned k. of Aquitaine at Rome, 781—gives the title to his son, Pepin, 815—who dies, 838—his sons claim the inheritance, 840 — the eldest of them, Pepin, acquires possession of it, 845—Charles the Bald takes him prisoner and seizes Aquitaine, 851—the people offer it to a son of Louis of Germany, but Pepin escapes and places himself again at their head, 854—reduced by Charles, 865—governed by his son, Louis the Stammerer, 867 — given by Lothaire to Hugh, count of Paris, 955—becomes an appendage of the English crown, through the marriage of Henry (II.) Plantagenet to Eleanor of Guienne, 1152 — Edward III. founds the principality of, for the Black Prince, 1362—the nobles of, refuse to pay the taxes levied by the prince for his Castilian campaign, and appeal to the k. of France, 1368. See GUIENNE.

AQUITANIA, disturbances in, settled by Messalla, B.C. 27.

AQUITANUS, Victorius, writes his Canon Paschalis, 457.

ARABIA; Ptolemy Euergetes extends his empire on the western coast, B.C. 225—unsuccessful expedition of Ælius Gallus, gov. of Egypt, 24—part of Arabia Petræa conquered by Corn. Palma, A.D. 106—visit of Hadrian, 130—Sept. Severus gives the name of Arabia to Adiabene, which he forms into a new province, 195—the native land of Mohammed, in which he announces himself as a prophet, 610—conquered by him, 630—his successors take the title of caliphs, 632—their first money coined by Abdelmelik, 695—their empire extends from Tartary and India in the East, to the shores of the Atlantic, 718—learning introduced by Almansor, 754—its magnificence under Haroun Al Raschid, 786–809—declines, 841—conquered by the Bowide Ahmed, who makes himself Emir Al Omra, 944—MSS. purchased in Arabia for the caliph of Spain, Al Hakem, 962—Hulagou murders Al Mostasem, and puts an end to the caliphate, 1258—conquered by the Ottoman, Selim I., 1518—conquest completed by Soliman II., 1538—establishment of the British at Aden, 1839.

ARABIA, caliphs of:—
Abu Beker, 632—634.
Omar I., 634—644.
Othman, 644—655.
Ali, 655—661.

ARABIA, caliphs of:—*continued.*
Hasan, 661.
OMMIADES.
Moawiyah I., 661—680.
Yezid I., 680—683.
Moawiyah II., 683.
Merwan I., 684.
Abdalmelik, 685—705.
Walid I., 705—715.
Soliman, 715—717.
Omar II., 717—720.
Yezid II., 720—724.
Hashan or Hixem, 724—743.
Walid II., 743—744.
Yezid III., 5 *months.*
Ibrahim, 3 *months.*
Merwan II., 744—750.
ABBASSIDES.
Abul Abbas, or Saffah, 750—754.
Almansor, 754—775.
Now styled CALIPHS OF BAGDAD.
Al Mahdi, 775—785.
Al Hadi, 785.
Haroun Al Raschid, 786—809.
Al Amin, 809—813.
Al Mamun, 813—833.
Al Motassem, 833—841.
Al Wathek, 841—847.
Al Motawakkel, 847—861.
Al Mostanser, 861.
Al Mostain, 862—866.
Al Motaz, 866—869.
Al Mohtadi, 869.
Al Motamed, 870—892.
Al Motadhed, 892—902.
Al Moktafi, 902—908.
Al Moktader, 908—932.
Al Kaher, 932—934.
Al Radhi, 934—940.
Al Motaki, 940—944.
Al Mostakfi, 944.
Al Moti, 945—974.
Al Tai, 974—991.
Al Kader, 991—1031.
Al Kaim, 1031—1075.
Al Moktadi, 1075—1094.
Al Mortader, 1094—1118.
Al Mostarshed, 1118—1135.
Al Raschid, 1135.
Al Moktafi, 1136—1160.
Al Mostanjed, 1160—1170.
Al Mostadhi, 1170—1180.
Al Naser, 1180—1225.
Al Zaher, 1225.
Al Mostanser, 1226—1243.
Al Mostasem, 1243—1258.

ARABIAN numerals, introduced in France by Gerbert, from Cordova, 991.

ARABIC, taught in Spain by schools which Hixem the caliph establishes for that purpose, 794.

ARABISSUS, a town of Cappadocia, to which Chrysostom is banished, 406.

ARABS (Saracens) invade Syria, and are repulsed by Eugenius, 497—invade Palestine, 502. See SARACENS and MOHAMMEDANS.
ARADUS, the island of, on the coast of Phœnicia, taken by Moawiyah, 649.
ARAGO, D. F., *b.* 1786—*d.* 1853.
ARAGO, Etienne, *b.* 1803.
ARAGON, an independent power, under Aznar, son of Eudes of Aquitaine, 737. See ARAGONESE. — Attacked by Muhamad, caliph of Spain, 860—the kingdom of, founded by Ramiro I., 1035—he adds Sobrarba to it, 1038—bequeathed by Alfonso I. to the Templars and Hospitallers, but the gift does not take effect, 1131—Ramiro II. resigns his kingdom to Raymond, count of Barcelona, and retires into a monastery, 1137—pope Martin IV. declares the kingdom forfeited by Peter III., and offers it to Charles de Valois, 1283—treaty of peace with France, 1287—concluded, 1288—pope Innocent VI. endeavours ineffectually to restore peace between Castile and Aragon, 1359—they are reconciled by the treaty of Almazan, 1374—a contest arises between John II. and his nobles — they invite Pedro, prince of Portugal, to take the throne, 1464—on his death, they offer the crown to Regnier d' Anjou, 1466. See ANJOU, Regnier d'.—United to Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella, 1479 — Don Carlos carries on a harassing warfare in, 1838.
ARAGON, sovereigns of:
Ramiro I., 1035—1067.
Sancho I., 1067—1094.
Pedro I., 1094—1104.
Alfonso I., *el Batallador*, 1104—1134.
Ramiro II., 1134—1137.
Petronilla and Raymond, 1137—1162.
Alfonso II., Petronilla, regent, 1162—1196.
Pedro II., 1196—1213.
James I., 1213—1276.
Pedro III., 1276—1285.
Alfonso III., 1285—1291.
James II., *the Just*, 1291—1327.
Alfonso IV., 1327—1336.
Pedro IV., 1336—1387.
John I., 1387—1395.
Martin I., 1395—1410.
One year Inter-regnum.
Ferdinand *the Just*, 1412—1416.
Alfonso V., *the Wise*, 1416—1458.
John II., *king of Navarre*, 1458—1479.
Ferdinand and Isabella, 1479.—United to Castile.
ARAGONESE, the, regain their lost territory from Muhamad, 862—are defeated by the Merines, at Mastos, in Jaen, 1275—in alliance with the Venetians, send an army into the Archipelago, 1351—defeated by the Genoese in a naval battle in the Bosphorus, Feb. 13, 1352—defeat the Genoese off Linghiera, in Sardinia, Aug. 29, 1353—they appoint nine judges to examine and decide on the claims of the candidates for their crown, 1411—they decide in favour of Ferdinand, regent of Castile, 1412—are excited to revolt by the severities of the Inquisition, and put to death the chief inquisitor, Peter Arbue, 1486—unsuccessfully attempt to regain their ancient privileges, 1725.
ARALEUS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1897 (2020 C.)
ARAM, Eugene, convicted of murder, Aug. 3, 1759—executed, Aug. 6.
ARANDA, count, prime minister of Spain, 1766.
ARANIE, battle of; Mr. Clive defeats the French and their Indian allies, Dec. 3, 1751.
ARANJUEZ, insurrection at, Mar. 17, 1808.
ARARIC, the Gothic chieftain, is compelled by the Cæsar Constantine to make peace with the Sarmatians, and give his son as a hostage, 332.
ARAROS, the son of Aristophanes, poet of the middle comedy at Athens, B.C. 375.
ARATUS, restores freedom to Sicyon, B.C. 251—prætor of the Achæan league, 245—sets Corinth free, 243—involves the Lacedæmonians and the Achæan league in war, 227—again prætor of the Achæans, 217—poisoned by Philip V., k. of Macedon. 213.
ARATUS, the poet, fl., patronized by Antigonus Gonatas, B.C. 272.
"ARAUCANA." See ERCILLA, Alonzo de.
ARAXES, a river between Armenia and Media, from which the Massagetæ drive the Cimmerians, B.C. 635—Justinian, a general of Justin II., penetrates to its banks, A.D. 575.
ARBELA, battle of, between Alexander and Darius, B.C. Oct. 1, 331.
ARBETIO, consul of Rome, 355.
ARBITER, Petronius, *d.* 66.
ARBOGASTES, left by Theodosius to assist in the defence of the West, 391—kills Valentinian II. at Vienne, and sets up Eugenius as emperor, 392—is defeated and slain, Sept. 6, 394.
ARBUE, Peter, chief inquisitor, put to death for his cruelties by the Aragonese, 1486.
ARBUTHNOT, Dr., *d.* 1735.
ARC, JOAN OF. See JOAN.
ARC DE L'ETOILE, at Paris, constructed, 1806.
ARCADIA, governed by the sons of Arcas, B.C. 1335 (C. 1333)—Megalopolis is founded by the Thebans, 371—invaded by

Agesilaus, 370—alliance with Athens, 366—war with Elis, 365—invaded by Archidamus, 364.

ARCADIOPOLIS, battle of; the Bulgarians defeat the emperor Isaac Angelus, 1194.

ARCADIUS, son of Theodosius I., *b.* 377—receives the title of Augustus, 383—becomes emperor of the East, and marries Eudocia, daughter of the Frank, Bauto, 395—birth of his daughter, Pulcheria—oration of Synesius addressed to him, 399—his son, Theodosius, *b.* 401—Arcadius *d.* May 1, 408.

ARCAS. See ARCADIA.

ARCESILAUS I., son of Battus I., k. of Cyrene, B.C. 591-575.

ARCESILAUS IV., last of the race of Battus, killed, B.C. 431.

ARCESILAUS, consul of Rome, 267.

ARCESILAUS, of the New Academy, fl. B.C. 299—head of the school, 278—*d.* 241.

ARCH OF TITUS, at Rome, 80—of Sept. Severus, 203—of Constantine, 312—of Honorius, 404—at the entrance of the park, London; equestrian statue of Wellington placed on it, 1846.

ARCHÆANACTIDÆ, the earliest sovereigns of Bosporus, about B.C. 480.

ARCHAGATHUS, the first Roman physician, fl. B.C. 219.

ARCHAMBAUD, Beatrice, heiress of Bourbon, marries Robert, sixth son of Louis IX., k. of France, about 1300.

ARCHANGEL, the passage to, round the North Cape, discovered, 1553—the Norwegians attempt to interrupt the English commerce, 1578—the czar Peter acquires there a practical knowledge of navigation, 1694 — a project of the Swedes against it defeated, 1702.

ARCHBISHOP; the term first used instead of Metropolitan, in the acts of the synod of Maçon, 581.

ARCHBISHOPS of Milan and Ravenna, dispute for precedence, 1027, 1047.

ARCHDALE, John, a quaker, elected for Wycombe, refuses to take the oaths, 1698.

ARCHELAUS, a priest of Sicyon, B.C. 1128; *doubtful.*

ARCHELAUS, grandson of Orestes, forms a settlement in Asia Minor, B.C. 1088.

ARCHELAUS, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 883—823.

ARCHELAUS, the instructor of Socrates, B.C. 450.

ARCHELAUS, k. of Macedon, B.C. 413—assassinated, 399.

ARCHELAUS, raises an army in Greece to support Mithridates, B.C. 87—defeated by Sylla, 86.

ARCHELAUS, his son, marries Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, reigns with her in Egypt, and is expelled by the consul, Gabinius, B.C. 56.

ARCHELAUS, son of the foregoing, is made k. of Cappadocia by M. Antony, B.C. 36—Conon dedicates his history to him——dethroned by Tiberius, and detained at Rome, A.D. 15—*d.* there, 17.

ARCHELAUS, eldest son of Herod, receives half Judæa from Augustus, with the title of ethnarch, B.C. 3—banished by him, A.D. 6.

ARCHELAUS, bp. of Mesopotamia, writes against Manicheism, 278.

ARCHES, Athenian archon, B.C. 393 H.

ARCHESTRATIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 577.

ARCHIANUS, k. of Babylon, B.C. 709.

ARCHIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 419.

ARCHIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 346.

ARCHIAS, a Corinthian, founds Syracuse, B.C. 735.

ARCHIAS of Megara, founds Chalcedon, B.C. 674.

ARCHIAS the poet, a native of Antioch, comes to Rome, B.C. 102.

ARCHIDAMUS, Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 648—598.

ARCHIDAMUS II., Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 469—invades Attica, 431—*d.* 427.

ARCHIDAMUS III., gains the "fearless victory" over the Peloponnesians, B.C. 367—invades Arcadia, 364—Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, 361—assists the Phocians in the Sacred War, 356—is slain in Italy, fighting as the ally of the Tarentines, 338.

ARCHIDAMUS IV., one of the Proclidæ, is defeated by Demetrius Poliorcetes, B.C. 296.

ARCHIDAMUS V., Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, and last of the line, B.C. 229—put to death by Cleomenes, 224.

ARCHIDEMIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 464.

ARCHILOCHUS, the poet, fl. and invents Iambics, B.C. 708.

ARCHILOCHUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 544.

ARCHIMEDES, the geometrician *b.* B.C. 287—fl., 221—assists in defending Syracuse, 214—killed, 212.

ARCHINUS, makes himself prominent at Athens, B.C. 402.

ARCHIPELAGO, an island thrown up in it by a submarine volcano near Thera, 726—Mark Sanudo founds his duchy, 1207. See SANUDO, NAXOS, and CRISPO. The Venetians and Pedro IV. of Aragon send a powerful army into, 1351—the Turks are expelled, 1472—regain their dominion, 1479.

ARCHIPPUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 988 (1041 H).

ARCHIPPUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 321 (318 C.).

ARCHIPPUS, obtains the prize for comedy, B.C. 415.
ARCHITECTURE, flourishes in Greece, B.C. 552 and 442—the pointed Gothic, introduced, A.D. 1180.
ARCHONS, first appointed at Athens on the death of Codrus, hold their office for life, B.C. 1044 (1070 H.)—limited to ten years, 752—made annual, 683.
ARCHYTAS of Tarentum, philosopher and mathematician, redeems Plato when sold as a slave by Dionysius, B.C. 360.
ARCOLA, victory of Bonaparte over Alvinzi at, Nov. 15, 16, 17, 1796.
ARCOT, taken by Mr. Clive, 1751—the nabob of, submits to Lally, Oct. 4, 1758—taken by Col. Coote, Feb. 9, 1760—by Hyder Ali, Oct. 30, 1780—the nabob of, applies to the court of Chancery against the East India Company, July 27, 1791.
ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS. See FRANKLIN, ROSS, PARRY, BACK, LYON, and M'CLURE, and NORTH WEST PASSAGE.
ARCTINUS, poet, fl. at Miletus, B.C. 776.
ARDABURIUS, consul of Rome, 427—commands the Roman army in Persia, 420—defeats the Persian gen. Narses, 421—sent by Theodosius against John Primicerius, 424.
ARDABURIUS (called by some Ardabures), son of Aspar, consul of Rome, 447—killed with his father and brother by the emperor Leo I., 471.
ARDEA, a Latin town to which Camillus retires, when banished from Rome, B.C. 391.
ARDEN, Pepper, appointed solicitor-general, July 10, 1782—master of the Rolls, 1788—created a peer, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1801. See ALVANLEY, Lord.
ARDISHEER. See ARTAXERXES.
ARDISHEER II., or ARTAXER, k. of Persia, 379—*d.* 383.
ARDOUIN, marquis of Ivrea, declared a public enemy and deprived of his states, 999—obtains the throne of Italy, 1002—defeated by Henry II., emperor of Germany, 1004—regains Pavia and other parts of Italy, 1008—*d.* 1015.
ARDRES, near Calais, where Henry VIII. meets Francis I. of France, in the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520.
ARDSHIR, k. of Persia, 628—slain by Shakriah, 629.
ARDUASDES III., k. of Armenia, B.C. 10 A.D. 13.
ARDUIN, leader of the Normans, 1039—establishes his head quarters at Melfi, 1040.
ARDULF, ALDULF, or EADULF, abp. of York, 992—*d.* 1002.
ARDYS, k. of Lydia, B.C. 678–628.
ARECHIS. See ARIGISUS.
ARELATE. See ARLES.
AREOBINDA, consul of Rome, 434—another, 506. See AREOBINDUS.
AREOBINDUS, father of Dagalaiphus, called Areobinda, as consul, 434—commands in the African expedition sent by Theodosius II., 441.
AREOBINDUS, son of Dagalaiphus, sent against the Persians, 503—called Areobinda, as consul, 506—engaged in the circus-factions at CP., 507.
AREOBINDUS, defeated and slain by Gontharis, in Africa, 545.
AREOPAGUS, an Athenian court of justice; its power limited by Pericles, B.C. 461—St. Paul appears before it, A.D. 52.
ARETE, daughter of Aristippus of Cyrene, teaches the philosophy of Socrates in the Cyrenaic school, B.C. 365.
ARETINO, Guido, invents his musical scale, 1022.
ARETINO, Leonardo Bruno, the future historian of Florence, is epistolary secretary to pope John XXIII., 1413—*d.* 1444.
AREUS I., Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 309—foils the attempt of his uncle, Cleonymus, to supplant him, 272—slain at Corinth, 265.
AREUS II., posthumous son of Acrotatus, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 264—*d.* 256.
ARFBERG, Henry Dusner Von, grand master of the Teutonic Knights in Prussia, 1345.
ARGÆUS, the mountain on which the Paulicians defend themselves, and fortify Tephrike, 845.
ARGÆUS, k. of Macedon, B.C. 684–646, *acc.* Eusebius; *uncertain*, C.
ARGÆUS, the first opponent of Philip II. of Macedon, defeated by him at Methone, B.C. 359.
ARGAUM, battle of; Scindiah and the rajah of Berar defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley, Nov., 1803.
ARGENTARIA (Colmar), battle of; Gratian defeats the Allemanni, 378.
ARGIVES, at war with the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 718—defeat them at Hysiæ, 669—destroy Mycenæ, 468—attack Epidaurus, 419.
ARGOLIS, invaded by Agesipolis, k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 390. See ARGIVES and ARGOS.
"ARGONAUTICA." See VALERIUS FLACCUS.
ARGONAUTS, their expedition to Colchis, B.C. 1263 (1225 C.)
ARGOS, kingdom of, founded by the Pelasgi, time uncertain—its first known ruler, Inachus, is said to have lived B.C. 1856 (1806 C.)—division of, 1344 (1313 C.)—Themistocles banished from Athens, retires to Argos, 471—the Temple of Juno burnt, 423—an alliance with Athens made by Alcibiades, 420—dis-

solved, 418—distracted by factions, 417—joins with Athens and other States, defeats the Lacedæmonians at Haliartus, 395—stormed by Pyrrhus, 272—set free by Flaminius, to rejoin the Achæan league, 195.

ARGUELLES, the Spanish patriot, condemned by Ferdinand VII. to serve as a private soldier, May 23, 1815.

ARGUS, k. of Argos, B.C. 1712 (1658 C.)

ARGYLE, Archibald, marquis of, beheaded, May 28, 1661.

ARGYLE, Archibald, earl of, convicted of high treason in Scotland, escapes from prison, 1681—rebels, is defeated, and beheaded at Edinburgh, June 30, 1685.

ARGYLE, John, duke of, *b.* 1678—sent as ambassador to Charles III., and commander of the British forces in Spain—returns to England, 1711—fights the battle of Dumblaine, or Sheriffmuir, Nov. 13—recovers Perth and Dundee, 30, 1715—deprived of his places and pension, 1716—*d.* 1743.

ARGYLE, Archibald Campbell, duke of, *b.* 1682—*d.* 1761.

ARGYLE, John Campbell, duke of, *d.* 1770.

ARGYLE, John Campbell, duke of, *d.* 1847.

ARGYRUS, son of Melo, ordered to oppose the Normans in Italy by Constantine XII., 1051.

ARGYRUS. See ROMANUS III.

ARIADNE, wife of the emperor Zeno, accompanies him in his flight to Isauria, 475—marries the silentiary Anastasius, and makes him emperor, 491—*d.* 515.

ARIAN creed, assented to by the synod of Antioch, 341—subscribed by Hosius, bp. of Cordova, 357.

ARIANISM prevails in the East, 335—conformed to by Liberius, bp. of Rome, who is restored to his see, 358—taught to the Goths by Ulphilas, 373—supported in Africa by the edict of Hunneric, 484—renounced by the Suevi in Spain, 562—by Hermenegild, son of Leovigild, 582—by the Lombards, 602. See ARIANS and ARIUS.

ARIANO, given to Francesco Sforza by Joanna II., queen of Naples, 1416.

ARIANS, condemned for heresy by the council of Alexandria, 321—Eustathius, bp. of Berœa, writes against them, 324—condemned by the council of Nice—the writings of Arius publicly burnt, and all in whose possession they are found capitally punished, 325—the severe laws against them are relaxed, and the exiles recalled; they hold a synod at Antioch, when Eustathius is deposed, and Paulinus II. made bp., 328—hold a council at Cæsarea, and vote the deposition of Athanasius, which he disregards, 334—Asterius writes in favour of the Arians, 335—the emperor Constantius II., and the synod of Antioch, support them, 341—Julius, bp. of Rome, addresses an epistle to them, 342—publish a confession of their faith at Antioch, 345—the deposition of the Arian bps. voted in the council of Sardica; they secede to Philippopolis, and annul the acts of their opponents, 347—Antony the monk is called to Alexandria to assist in converting them, 352—favoured by Valens, 367—opposed by Theodosius and the council of Antioch, 380—Ambrose, bp. of Milan, refuses to allow one Arian church at Milan, 385—violent proceedings of the Arians of CP. against Nectarius, 388—Arian bps. appointed by Genseric in Africa, 437—exiles from Carthage, being Arians, are refused hospitality at Rome by the bp., Leo I., 440—Justin I., emperor of the East, issues edicts against the Arians, 523—Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, sends ambassadors to intercede for them, 524—Vigilius urges Justinian to rescue Italy from the dominion of the Arians, 550. See ARIANISM.

ARIARATHES I., loses his kingdom of Cappadocia, and his life in battle, against Perdiccas, B.C. 322.

ARIARATHES II., recovers Cappadocia, B.C. 315.

ARIARATHES III, *d.* B.C. 220.

ARIARATHES IV., marries Antiochis, daughter of Antiochus the Great, B.C 192—joins him in his war against the Romans—sues for peace, 188—ally of Eumenes II. of Pergamus, against Pharnaces I. of Pontus, 183—sends an embassy to Rome, 181—*d.* 162.

ARIARATHES V. succeeds, B.C. 162—sends a golden crown to Rome, 160—expelled by Demetrius Soter, 158—restored by the Romans, 157—ally of Crassus against Aristonicus, falls in the war, 130.

ARIARATHES VI. succeeds, B.C. 130—murdered by Mithridates, 93.

ARIARATHES VII., son of Ariobarzanes II., k. B.C. 42—deposed and put to death by M. Antony, 36.

ARIBERT I., k. of the Lombards, 653—finishes and endows the church of S. Salvatore at Pavia, 660—*d.* 661.

ARIBERT II., k. of Lombardy, 701—defeats Ansprando, and puts Liutbert to death, 702—drives Ansprando from the lake of Como, to which he had fled, 708—conquered by Ansprando, and drowned in his flight, 712.

ARIBERT, abp. of Milan, by his tyranny causes discord and confusion in Northern Italy, 1035—being condemned by Conrad to repair the wrong he had done, he

resists, 1037—reconciled to the emperor Henry III., 1040—expelled from Milan by the populace, 1041—*d.* 1045.

ARIDÆUS, or PHILIP III., half-brother of Alexander, succeeds him as k. of Macedon, B.C. 323—murdered by Olympias, 317.

ARIGISUS, or ARECHIS, duke of Beneventum, *d.* 641.

ARIGISUS, duke of Beneventum, 774—patronizes Paul Warnefrid, 782—attacks Amalfi, and is repelled, 786—does homage to Charlemagne, and gives his son as a hostage—*d.* soon after, 787.

ARIONA COMPANY, investigated by a parliamentary committee, Dec. 5, 1826.

ARIMINUM, a colony of Rome, B.C. 268—the Via Æmilia constructed from it to Placentia, 182—occupied by Cæsar, 49—synod of, A.D. 359—unsuccessfully attacked by Vitiges, 538—submits to Totila, 549. See RIMINI.

ARIMNESTUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 416.

ARINTHÆUS is sent by Valens to Armenia against the Persians, 370—consul of Rome, 372.

ARIOBARZANES I., appointed by the Romans k. of Cappadocia, B.C. 93—expelled by Tigranes—restored by the Romans, 90—resigns his kingdom to his son, 63—killed by Antony, 42.

ARIOBARZANES II., k. of Cappadocia, B.C. 63.

ARIOBARZANES I., k. of Pontus, named by Xenophon and Aristotle; his time uncertain.

ARIOBARZANES II., k. of Pontus, begins to reign, B.C. 363—joins in the rebellion of the Persian satraps against Artaxerxes Mnemon, 362—made a citizen of Athens, 352—*d.* 337.

ARIOBARZANES III., k. of Pontus, succeeds his father Mithridates III., B.C. 266—*d.* 240.

ARION, the lyric poet, patronized by Periander of Corinth, B.C. 625—escapes from pirates, 610.

ARIOSTO, *b.* 1474—*d.* 1533.

ARIPHRON, Athenian archon, B.C. 621.

ARISTA, Sancho, founds an independent State in Navarre, 858.

ARISTÆNETUS, consul of Rome, 404.

ARISTAGORAS, sent by Darius Hystaspes to restore the Naxian exiles, fails, and persuades the Ionian cities to revolt, 501—can obtain no assistance from Sparta, but is supported by Athens and Eretria, 500—defeated in Caria, takes refuge in Thrace, where he is slain, 497.

ARISTARCHUS, writes tragedies, B.C. 454.

ARISTARCHUS, the critic, educates the son of Ptolemy Philometor, B.C. 156.

ARISTIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 489—banished from Athens, 488—recalled, and commands in the battle of Platæa, 479—chief command of the Greek army transferred to him, 477—*d.* 468.

ARISTIDES, the Christian philosopher, presents to Hadrian an "Apology for Christianity," 125.

ARISTIDES, the heathen philosopher, *b.* 129—visits Rome, 161—presented to M. Aurelius, who attends his lectures, 176—begs Aurelius to aid the rebuilding of Smyrna, Rhodes, and other cities that had suffered from earthquakes, 178.

ARISTION, Athenian archon, B.C. 421.

ARISTIPPUS, of Cyrene, and his daughter, Arete, give the form of the Cyrenaic school to the philosophy of Socrates, B.C. 365.

ARISTO, of Ceos, succeeds Lyco in the Lyceum, B.C. 226.

ARISTOBULUS, one of Alexander's generals, writes a history of the campaign, about B.C. 320—the work is lost, but was one of Arrian's principal authorities.

ARISTOBULUS I., son of John Hyrcanus, takes the title of king of the Jews, B.C. 107—*d.* 105.

ARISTOBULUS II., usurps the throne of Judæa, to the prejudice of his brother, Hyrcanus, B.C. 70—at war with him, 65—deposed by Pompey, 63.

ARISTOBULUS, consul of Rome, 285.

ARISTOCLES, Athenian archon, B.C. 605.

ARISTOCLES, the sophist, teaches at Pergamus, 144.

ARISTOCRATES, Athenian archon, B.C. 399.

ARISTODEMUS, son of Aristomachus, returns with the other Heraclidæ into the Peloponnesus, conquers Sparta, and founds for his two sons the joint sovereignty, B.C. 1103.

ARISTODEMUS, k. of Corinth, B.C. 834.

ARISTODEMUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 352.

ARISTODEMUS, a Lacedæmonian general, defeats the allies near Corinth, B.C. 394.

ARISTODEMUS, of Megalopolis, makes war on Lacedæmon, B.C. 264.

ARISTODEMUS, of Nysa, teaches at Rome, and is a preceptor of Strabo, B.C. 60–50.

ARISTOGITON assassinates Hipparchus, B.C. 514.

ARISTOLOCHUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 344.

ARISTOMENES, Athenian archon, B.C. 570.

ARISTON, Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 560–510.

ARISTON, Athenian archon, B.C. 454.

ARISTON, prætor of the Ætolians, B.C. 221.

ARISTONICUS, claims the kingdom of Pergamus, when the consul Crassus is sent against him, B.C. 131—defeats and kills Crassus, 130—conquered by Perpenna, and put to death, 129.

ARISTONYMUS, librarian at Alexandria, B.C. 183.

ARISTOPHANES, Athenian archon, B.C. 331.
ARISTOPHANES, exhibits his first play, "Dætales," and is awarded the second prize, B.C. 427 — satirizes Socrates in his "Clouds," 423 — brings out every year one or more of his comedies, 421— "Batrachoi" appears, 405 — "Plutus," his last play, 388—*d.* about this time.
ARISTOPHANES, of Byzantium, the grammarian, fl., B.C. 200.
ARISTOPHON, Athenian archon, B.C. 330.
ARISTOPHON, orator, fl. B.C. 372.
ARISTOTLE, the philosopher, *b.* B.C. 384—comes to Athens, 367 — retires from Athens to Atarnæ, 347—becomes the preceptor of Alexander, 342—lectures at the Lyceum, 334—Babylonian astronomical observations sent to him, about 330—retires to Chalcis, and dies there, 322.
ARISTOTLE'S WORKS, copied by Tyrannio, for Andronicus of Rhodes, B.C. 68—commentaries on, written by Alexander of Aphrodisius, 200—Boëthius writes commentaries on, 510 — Aristotle's works ordered to be burnt—the reading of them and all future translations forbidden by the Council of Paris, 1210—translated by Michael Scott, 1249.
ARIUS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1927 (2050 C.)
ARIUS, preaches his doctrines, which are supported by most of the Asiatic bps., especially Eusebius of Cæsarea, and Eusebius of Nicomedia, 316-318—condemned for heresy, and ejected from the church by the Council of Alexandria, 321—banished by the Council of Nice to Illyricum, 325 — readmitted into the church by the synod of CP.—dies soon after, 336. See ARIANS.
ARIUS ANTONINUS, death of, 187.
ARIWALD, k. of Lombardy, 625—*d.* 636.
ARKANSAS, admitted into the American Union, 1836.
ARKLOW, battle or skirmish of; a body of Irish insurgents repulsed by a detachment of gen. Lake's army, June 9, 10, 1798.
ARKWRIGHT, Richard, obtains a patent for his spinning frame, 1769—his second patent, 1771—*d.* 1792.
ARLANDE, D', ascends, with Pilatre de Rosier, at Paris, in Mongolfier's first fireballoon, Nov. 2, 1783.
ARLES, or ARELATE, Constantine and Maximian meet at, 307—council of, against the Donatists, 314—another, at which the western bps. are prevailed upon to condemn Athanasius, 353 — besieged by Theodoric I., k. of the Visigoths, and relieved by Aetius, 426—a German invasion repulsed by him, 430 — taken by Euric, 470—Theodoric, or Thierry I., k. of the Franks, remits a year's taxes to the citizens, 511 — Augustin ordained there bp. of the English, 597—Eudes is defeated by the Saracens at, 731—council of, called by Charlemagne, 813—plundered by the Saracens, 850—Boso assumes the title of k. of, 879—his son, Louis, succeeds him in the government of, 888—he retires there from Italy, 905.
ARLES, kingdom of. See BURGUNDY, LOWER.
ARLEUX, Marlborough drives the French from the lines of, Aug. 5, 1711.
ARLINGTON, Lord, one of the "Cabal," 1670—examined before the bar of the Commons, Jan. 14, 1674.
ARLOT, daughter of a townsman of Falaise, mother of William (afterwards k. of England), son of Robert, duke of Normandy, 1027.
ARMADA, the Spanish, prepared, 1587—destroyed, 1588.
ARMAGH, first bishopric in Ireland, founded by Patricius (St. Patrick) about 440—battle of. See DUNDALK.
ARMAGNAC, the count d', gives his daughter in marriage to the duke of Orleans, 1410—he is murdered in his prison, 1418.
ARMAGNAC, the count d', assassinated, 1473.
ARMAGNACS, the faction of the duke of Orleans, court the alliance of England against the Burgundians, 1410 — the queen, Isabella of Bavaria, quarrels with them, 1417.
ARMAIS, queen of Egypt, B.C. 1490. See AAHMES.
ARMANITES, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1827 (1950 C.)
ARMATUS, consul of Rome, 476.
ARMED NEUTRALITY, the coalition so called, formed, 1780—joined by the emperor Joseph, and Frederic II. of Prussia, 1781—revived by the northern powers, 1800—joined by Prussia, 1801—crushed by the battle of Copenhagen, and the death of the emperor Paul of Russia, Apr. 2.
ARMENIA, conquered by Divanubar, k. of Assyria, B.C. 900 *La.*—Tigranes I., king, 96—drives Ariobarzanes from Cappadocia, 90—invited to be k. of Syria, 83—affords a refuge to Mithridates, 71—he declares himself an enemy of Rome, 70—driven from Syria by Lucullus, 69 — submits to Pompey, 66—dies, and is succeeded by Artavasdes, 56—Armenia invaded by Antony, who sends Artavasdes a prisoner to Egypt, 34—conquered by the Parthians, who raise Artaxias to the throne, 33—recovered by Tiberius, who makes Tigranes II. k., 20—the designs of the Parthian k., Phraates, frustrated by Caius, grandson of Augustus, 1—subject to Parthia, A.D. 15—reconquered by Germanicus, and remains a Roman province, 18—Caligula makes Cotys k. of

ARMENIA—*continued.*
the Lesser Armenia, 38—Domitius Corbulo takes the command, 54—drives out Vologases, and gives Tiridates royal authority, 58—who goes to Rome, and is crowned there by Nero, 66—the Parthians, who had made themselves masters of Armenia, are driven out by Trajan, with Parthamasiris, whom they had set up as k., 115—Hadrian relinquishes the conquest, 117—a k. appointed by Hadrian, 140—the Parthians again expelled by Statius Priscus and Avidius Cassius, 163—Sept. Severus forms part of Armenia into a kingdom, which he gives to Volagases, son of Sanatruces, 199—added to the Persian empire by Artaxerxes, 227—Tiridates the younger supported by Diocletian to obtain the throne, 286—expelled by Narses, 294—restored by Galerius, and his kingdom enlarged, 298—on his death his country becomes tributary to Persia, 342—abandoned by Jovian in the treaty of Dura, 363—invaded by Sapor II., 365—Arinthæus sent by Valens to oppose the Persians, 370—murder of Para, by order of Valens, 374—treaty between Theodosius and Sapor III., leaves Armenia neutral, 384—divided by treaty between Rome and Persia, 443—plundered by the Huns, 532—by the Tzani, 558—seeks the protection of Justin II., 571—occupied by the Persians, 576—recovered by Maurice, 577-582—by Chosroes, 604—by Heraclius, 623—the Mardaites removed into Armenia by Justinian II., 687—conquered by the Mohammedans, 693—invaded by the Turks, 764—recovered by the Greeks from the Saracens, 956—John Zimisces brings a large colony of Paulicians from Armenia into Thrace, 970—conquered by the emperor Constantine XII., 1045—by Alp Arslan, 1065—by the Mongol Batou, 1235—by Timour, 1388—by the Ottomans, 1516—by the Persians, 1534.

ARMENIAN HISTORY. See MOSES, of Chorene.

ARMENIANS, in alliance with the Parthians, defeat Crassus, B.C. 53—and Antony in Media, 36.

ARMINIAN DOCTRINES, favoured by the church of England, and censured by Cromwell and the Commons, 1629.

ARMINIANS. See REMONSTRANTS.

ARMINIUS (Hermann), a leader of the Germans, defeats Varus, 9—his progress checked by Nonnius Asprenas, 10—by Tiberius and Germanicus, 11—overcome by Germanicus, 15—*d.* 17.

ARMINIUS, professor of divinity at Leyden, *b.* 1560—dissents from the doctrines of Calvin and is opposed by Gomarus, 1604—*d.* 1609. See REMONSTRANTS.

ARMORICA, the Veneti and other tribes in, conquered by Cæsar, B.C. 56—its independence is acknowledged by Honorius, A.D. 409—many native Gauls retire there from the Franks, and preserve the Celtic tongue, 584. See BRETONS and BRETAGNE.

ARMSTRONG, Dr., *d.* 1770.

ARMY OF THE LONG PARLIAMENT, collected at Northampton by the earl of Essex, Sep. 2, 1642—disbanded by a vote of parliament, April 17, 1647—refuse to lay down their arms; conduct the king to the camp and demand compensation for their services, June 5; occupy London, Aug. 7; demand that the king be brought to justice, Nov. 30, 1648—after Cromwell's death, commanded by Lambert, depose the Rump parliament, and appoint a military Committee of Safety, Oct. 26, 1659—desert him and join Fairfax and Monk, with whom they march into London, Feb. 4, 1660.

ARMY OF THE FAITH, organized by the priests in Spain, 1821.

ARMY OF RESERVE, proposed to parliament, June 18, 1803.

ARNAUD, St., General, *b.* 1801—commanding in Algeria, subdues the Kabyles and the Beni Aïssa, 1851—made minister of War, Oct. 27; leaves Paris to command the French army in the East, April, 15, 1854—resigns his command from ill health, and *d.* Sep. 29.

ARNAULD, the Abbess, refounds the convent of Port Royal, 1626.

ARNAULD, Antony, expelled from the Sorbonne, 1656.

ARNE, Dr. *d.* 1778.

ARNO, Hannibal passes through the marshes of the, B.C. 217.

ARNOBIUS, teaches rhetoric at Sicca, 284—writes "Adversus Gentes," 296.

ARNOLD, General, burns New London, in Connecticut, Sep. 8, 1781.

ARNOLD, Mr., precipitated into the Thames in a balloon, 1785.

ARNOLD, Samuel, Mus. D., *d.* 1802.

ARNOLD, Thomas, (afterwards) master of Rugby school, *b.* 1795—*d.* 1842.

ARNOLD, of Brescia, denounces at Rome the corruptions of the church, 1140—endeavours to restore the senate and ancient form of government, 1143—given up to pope Adrian IV., and burnt, 1155.

ARNOLD VON MELCHTHAL, of Unterwalden, one of the three founders of Swiss independence, 1308.

ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED, falls in the battle of Sempach, 1386.

ARNULF, natural son of Carloman of Ba-

ARNULF—*continued.*
varia, inherits Carinthia, 880—elected k. of Germany, 887—gives Bohemia to his natural son Zwentibold, duke of Moravia; Ermengarda obtains his protection for her son Louis, 890—he defeats the Normans near Louvaine, 891—employs Hungarian mercenaries to suppress the violence of Zwentibold; Berenger applies to him for assistance, 893—successful campaign in Northern Italy, 894—extends his conquests to Lucca; gives Lotharingen to Zwentibold, 895—takes possession of Rome, and is crowned Emperor of the West; besieges Spoleto; Berenger, and Adalbert II., duke of Tuscany, conspire against him, and he retires into Bavaria, 896—*d.* 899.
ARNULF, duke of Bavaria, is invited into Italy, and retires, defeated, 934.
ARNULF I., count of Flanders, 918–965, takes Montreuil, 937.
ARNULF II., count of Flanders, 965–989.
ARNULF III., count of Flanders, 1070, 1071.
ARNULF, chaplain of Robert, duke of Normandy, elected first patriarch of Jerusalem by the crusaders; soon displaced by Daimbert, 1099.
ARNULF, archbp. of Rheims, deposed, 991.
ARPAD, leader of the Magyars, joins the Ungri, and settles in Hungary, 889; his line becomes extinct, 1301.
ARPHAXAD or Phraortes, k. of Media, B.C. 656.
ARPINUM, birth-place of Cicero, B.C. 106.
ARQUA, near Padua, Petrarch *d.* at, July 13, 1374.
ARQUES, near Dieppe, battle of; Henry IV., k. of France, defeats the duke de Mayenne, Sep. 21, 1589.
ARRAN, Charles, earl of, brother of the duke of Ormond, elected chancellor of Oxford against the prince of Wales, Sep. 9, 1715—chosen high steward of Westminster by the dean and chapter, Feb. 28, 1716.
ARRAS, treaty of, between the royal party in France and the duke of Burgundy, 1414—congress of, 1438—treaty of, concluded, Sep. 22, 1435—Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma, *d.* there, Dec. 2, 1592—taken by the French, 1640.
ARREST of the Russian ambassador in London for debt, July 27, 1708—apology made for it to the czar Peter, Feb. 16, 1710.
ARRESTS, numerous, in France, on a charge of conspiracy, Sep. 3, 1851.
ARRETINUM, battle of, in which the consul Metellus is defeated and slain by the Senones, B.C. 284.
ARRIA, wife of Carina Paetus, death of, 42.
ARRIAN, studies under Epictetus at Nicopolis, 103—governor of Cappadocia, 135—patronized by Antoninus Pius, 148.
ARRIANUS, consul of Rome, 243.
ARRIUS, Qu., prætor of Rome, defeated by Spartacus, B.C. 72.
ARRUNTIUS, L., consul of Rome, 6.
ARSACES, revolts against Antiochus Theus, B.C. 254—founds the dynasty of the Arsacidæ in Parthia, 250. See PARTHIA.
ARSACIUS. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bps. of.
ARSENITE SCHISM, which divides the Greek church nearly 50 years, begins, 1267.
ARSENIUS I., Greek patriarch, 1255—the guardian of John Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa, 1258—excommunicates the emperor Michael VIII. 1262.
ARSES, k. of Persia, B.C. 338—killed by Bagoas, 336.
ARSINOE, sister of Cleopatra, murdered, B.C. 41.
ARSOUF, battle of, Saladin is defeated, 1191.
ART, ANCIENT. See WINCKELMANN.
ART, literature, and philosophy, Greek, Athens the principal seat of, B.C. 448
ART de vérifier les Dates après Jesus Christ, the first volume, published by the Benedictine, Francis Clement, 1783
ART OF POETRY. See BOILEAU.
ARTA, Mavrocordato defeated at, 1822—its gulf bounds the new kingdom of Greece, 1832. See ACTIUM and AMBRACIA.
ARTABANUS, assassinates Xerxes and is killed after an usurpation of 7 months, B.C. 465.
ARTABANUS. See PARTHIA.
ARTABAZUS, rebels in Persia against Ochus, B. C. 355—assisted by 5,000 Thebans, gains two great victories, 354—submits to Ochus, 349.
ARTAPHERNES, left by Darius Hystaspes to govern Sardis, B.C. 505—invades Greece, and is defeated by Miltiades at Marathon, 490.
ARTASIRES, kills Gontharis, a Moorish chief, at a banquet, 545.
ARTAVASDES, k. of Armenia, B.C. 56—in alliance with the Parthians, against Crassus, 53—assists Pompey against Cæsar in Greece, 49—defeats Antony, 36—taken prisoner by him and sent in chains to Egypt, 34—led in chains of gold at the triumph of Antony in Egypt, 32. See ARMENIA and ARMENIANS.
ARTAVASDUS, rebels against Constantine V., 741—finally defeated, 743.
ARTAXER or Ardisheer II., k. of Persia, 379—*d.* 383.
ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS kills Artabanus, the assassin of Xerxes, and obtains the throne of Persia, B.C. 465—supposed to be the Ahasuerus who, at the request of his queen, Esther, spared the Jews, 462—Inarus revolts in Egypt, 460—Ezra

permitted to return to Jerusalem, 458—the Egyptian rebellion quelled, 455—the Persian fleet defeated by the Greeks at Salamis in Cyprus, peace concluded, 449—Artaxerxes *d.* 425.

ARTAXERXES MNEMON, k. of Persia, B.C. 405—defeats the rebellion of Cyrus, his brother, at Cunaxa, 401—continues the war against Greece, 399—defeated by Agesilaus near Sardis, 395—obtains absolute dominion over the Ionian cities by the treaty with Antalcidas, 387—the historian Ctesias leaves his court, 384—Artaxerxes *d.* 360.

ARTAXERXES (Ardisheer), begins the Persian revolt against the Parthians, 224—founds the new Persian kingdom, 226—extends his dominion over Media, Armenia, &c., 227—threatens Mesopotamia and Syria, and claims all the former territories of Persia, as far as the Hellespont and Ægean sea, 230—war with Alex. Severus, 232—*d.* 241.

ARTAXIAS, k. of Armenia, B.C. 33–30. See ARMENIA.

ARTE AMANDI, DE. See OVID.

ARTEMIDORUS, of Daldis, in Lydia, writes on dreams and auguries, 158.

ARTEMIDORUS, the Ephesian geographer, fl. B.C. 103.

ARTEMISIA, erects the splendid tomb at Halicarnassus to the memory of her brother and husband Mausolus, k. of Caria, and *d.* 2 years after, B.C. 352.

ARTEMISIUM, sea fight at, between the Greeks and Persians, B.C. 480.

ARTEMIUS, secretary of the emperor Philippicus Bardanes, succeeds him on the throne, 713. See ANASTASIUS II., emperor of the East.

ARTEMON, denies the doctrine of the Trinity, 201.

ARTEVELDE, James Van, a brewer of Ghent, drives Louis I., count of Flanders, into France, and rules that province, 1336—supports Edward III. of England, 1337—slain in a popular tumult, 1345.

ARTHUR, son of Geoffrey, duke of Britanny, *b.* 1185—excluded from the English throne by John, but acknowledged in Maine, Poitou, and Touraine, 1199—his cause abandoned by Philip Augustus, 1200—death of his mother, Constance, 1201—made prisoner by John, and murdered, 1202. See BRETAGNE.

ARTHUR, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., *b.* Sep. 20, 1486—marries Katharine of Arragon, Nov. 14, 1501—*d.* April 2, 1502.

ARTHUR PATRICK WILLIAM ALBERT, prince, third son of Queen Victoria, *b.* May 1, 1850.

ARTHUR, Sir George, *d.* 1855.

ARTICHOKES, introduced into England, from Holland, 1602.

ARTICLES, of peace, the proposed bases of the Treaty of Utrecht, are laid before parliament by the queen, June 6, 1712.

ARTICLES of Perth, in favour of religious ceremonies, reluctantly agreed to by the General Assembly of Scotland, 1618.

ARTICLES, Law of the Six, passed, 1537—repealed, 1547.

ARTICLES, Thirty Nine, adopted as the rule of the church of England, 1571—petition of some clergy and others against them, 1712.

ARTILLERY. See BOMBS and CANNON.

ARTOIS, Robert, count of, regent of Naples, fails in his attempt to recover Sicily, 1287—defeats Guy, count of Flanders, and takes Furnes, 1297—defeated by the Flemings at Courtray, and falls, July 11, 1302.

ARTOIS, Robert, III., count of, brother-in-law of Philip VI., banished from France, 1330—received in England by Edward III., urges him to claim the crown of France, 1334—repulsed with a Flemish army at St. Omer, 1340—joins the English in Britanny, and is killed at Vannes, 1342.

ARTOIS, laid under contribution by the duke of Marlborough, 1708.

ARTOIS, Charles, count of, afterwards Charles X. of France, *b.* Oct. 9, 1757—flies from Paris, July, 1789—becomes k. 1824. See CHARLES X., k. of France.

ARUNDEL, the earl of, beheaded, 1397.

ARUNDEL, the earl of, commands an auxiliary force sent by Henry IV. to support John, duke of Burgundy, 1411.

ARUNDEL, the earl of, committed to the tower, 1626.

ARUNDEL CASTLE, recovered from Lord Hopton by Sir William Waller, 1644—queen Victoria visits the duke of Norfolk, Dec. 1, 1846.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES, first date on the, B.C. 1582.

ARUNTIUS, L., consul of Rome, B.C. 22.

ARUSPICES, ordered by the emperor Constantine to be consulted in certain cases, in an edict of March 8, 321.

ARVANDUS, prefect of Gaul, is banished for extortion and treachery, 469.

ARVERNI, the, defeated by the Romans on the Isaras, B.C. 121—their king, Bituitus, going to Rome to make peace, is kept a prisoner for the rest of his life; they endeavour to drive Cæsar out of Gaul, 52.

ARVINA, P. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 306, 288.

ARZILLA, conquered by Alfonso V., king of Portugal, 1471.

ASA, k. of Judah, B.C. 956–915—leagues with Benhadad, k. of Syria, B.C. 940.

ASAMA, Saracen governor of Egypt, erects a new Nilometer, 716.

ASAN, k. of Bulgaria, defeats, makes prisoner, and blinds, Theodore Angelus, emperor of Thessalonica, 1230—expels Manuel, releases Theodore, marries his daughter, and places her brother John on the throne, 1232—leagues with John Vataces, 1234—withdraws from Romania to protect Bulgaria against the Mongols, 1236—changes his policy, and supports the falling empire of the Latins in Romania, 1237—*d.* 1241.

ASANDER, k. of Bosporus, kills Pharnaces II., of Pontus, after his defeat by Cæsar, B.C. 47. See BOSPORUS.

ASARDINUS, k. of Babylon, B.C. 680.

ASCALON, battle of; the Fatimite army from Egypt is defeated by the Crusaders, Aug. 12, 1099—unsuccessful siege of, by the Christians, 1148—taken by Baldwin III., k. of Jerusalem, 1153—surrenders to the Christians, 1191.

ASCATADES, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1520 (1490 C.)

ASCHAFFENBURG, the town where George II. takes the command of the combined army, June 9, 1743.

ASCHAM, Roger, tutor of Elizabeth, 1545—of lady Jane Grey, 1551—*d.* 1568.

ASCLEPIADES, the elder, of Mylea, in Bithynia, fl. B.C. 196.

ASCLEPIADES. See ANTIOCH, bishops of.

ASCLEPIODOTUS, consul of Rome, 292—as lieutenant of Constantius, he defeats and kills Allectus, and regains Britain, 296.

ASCLEPIODOTUS, consul of Rome, 423.

ASCOLI, the ancient Asculum, battle of; the count of Andria, general of the emperor Henry VI., defeated by Tancred, and slain, 1190.

ASCOLI, Cecco d', burnt at Florence for heresies discovered in his poetry, 1327.

ASCULUM, a town of Picenum, battles of; defeat of the Romans by Pyrrhus, B.C. 279—by the Picentines, 90—taken by Totila, A.D. 545. See ASCOLI.

ASELLIO, Sempronius, the historian, serves under Scipio in the Numantine war, B.C. 134.

ASHANTEES, attack the British colonies on the gold coast, 1824—defeated by Col. Purdon, Aug. 7, 1826.

ASHBURTON, lord (Alexander Baring), sent on a special mission to the United States, Dec. 31, 1841—concludes a treaty at Washington, Aug. 9, 1842—*d.* 1848. See BARING, Alexander.

ASHLEY, lord, one of "the Cabal," and created earl of Shaftesbury, 1670. See SHAFTESBURY, earl of.

ASHLEY, lord (now earl of Shaftesbury), procures the passing of an act to prohibit the employment of females in mines and collieries (4 and 5 Victoria, c. 99), 1842—tells the electors of Dorsetshire that "the destiny of the corn laws is fixed," Oct. 10, 1845—succeeds his father as earl of Shaftesbury, 1851.

ASHMOLE, Elias, the antiquary, and founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, *d.* 1692.

ASHURAKHBAL, or Sardanapalus I., k. of Nineveh or Assyria, leads an expedition to Carchemish, to the country of the Khabour and Euphrates, and to Syria, B.C. 930 (*La.*).

ASHURAKHBAL, or Sardanapalus III., son of Ezarhaddon, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 668 (*La.*).

ASHUREISH, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 782 (*La.*)

ASIA, the first seat of civilization and empire. See ASSYRIA, BABYLON, MEDIA, NINEVEH, PALESTINE, PERSIA, PHŒNICIA, and ASIA MINOR. First Asiatic invasion of Europe by Darius, B.C. 507—first warlike enterprise of Greeks in Asia to assist the Ionian cities, 500—the Athenians enter Lydia, 409—an auxiliary force sent by them to Cyrus the younger, 401—hostilities against Persia commenced in Asia by the Lacedæmonian generals Thimbron and Dercyllidas, 399—after a truce, the war renewed, 398—Agesilaus II. takes the command, 396—rebellion of the Asiatic satraps against Artaxerxes Mnemon, 362—entrance of Alexander into Asia, 334—Antigonus establishes his kingdom, 318—contest between him and Eumenes, 316—in which he finally prevails, 315—Seleucus Nicator founds his kingdom of Syria, 312. See SYRIA. A temporary peace concluded among the competitors for power, 311—Asia invaded by Lysimachus from Thrace and by Ptolemy from Egypt, 302—Antigonus totally defeated and slain at Ipsus; the allied kings divide his dominions; his son Demetrius Poliorcetes escapes and retains Cilicia, 301—is defeated by Seleucus and made prisoner; his kingdom merges in that of Syria, 286—The Parthian and Bactrian kingdoms founded, 250. See PARTHIA and BACTRIA. The Roman arms first carried into Asia by L. Scipio, 190—overthrow of the Parthian kingdom, and restoration of the Persian, A.D. 226. See PERSIA. Violent earthquakes in many parts of Asia,—B.C. 227, A.D. 63, 105, 124, 152, 178, 358, 525 and 526—the Turks begin their conquests, 545—Empire of Mahmoud the Ghiznivide, 999. See GHIZNI. Of Togrul Beg, 1038.

ASIA—*continued.*
See SELJUKIANS. After the capture of Constantinople by the Latins, many Greeks retire into Asia and found the empires of Nicæa and Trebizond, 1204. See EASTERN EMPIRE and TREBIZOND. Conquests of Dschingis khan, 1206. See MONGOLS, and DSCHINGIS KHAN. The Asiatic provinces of the Latin empire lost by Baldwin II., 1240—Timour's first campaign, 1357. See MONGOLS, TARTARS, and TIMOUR. Restoration of Persia by Ismail I., founder of the Sofi dynasty, 1501. See PERSIA.

ASIA MINOR. See TROY. First settlement of the Ionians, 1043. See IONIA and IONIAN CITIES, CYME, SMYRNA, MILETUS, ABYDOS, ASTACUS, CYZICUS, CHALCEDON, EPHESUS, CARIA, and LYDIA. First entrance of the Cimmerians, driven there by the Massagetæ, 635—they settle in Galatia, 617. See GALATIA and GALATA. Conquest of Lydia by Cyrus, 546—first attack on the Ionian cities, 544—Asia Minor contended for by Antigonus and his rivals, 321—becomes the seat of his kingdom, 318—Philetærus, lieutenant of Lysimachus, founds the independent kingdom of Pergamus in Bithynia, 283. See PERGAMUS. Nicomedes founds the independent kingdom of Bithynia, 278 See BITHYNIA. Conquests of Manlius in Asia Minor, 189—the dominion of the Romans established by the treaty of peace with Antiochus, 188—totally subject to them by the seizure of Cappadocia, A.D. 15—visited by Hadrian, 130—possessed by the Persians, 609—recovered by Heraclius, 628—predatory invasion of Haroun al Raschid, 781—repeated, 808—overrun by the Paulicians, 868—they are expelled by the emperor Basil, 870—he recovers many provinces from the Saracens, 874—conquered by Soliman, who founds the Seljukian kingdom of Roum at Iconium, 1074—Kilidsch Arslan massacres a great number of the crusaders in Asia Minor, 1096 and 1101—campaign and death of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, 1190—foundation of the Ottoman power by Orthogrul, 1231. See OTTOMANS. Invaded by Timour, 1402—reunited to Romania by Mahomet I. and forms the Ottoman or Turkish empire, 1413.

ASIATICUS. See SCIPIO, L. CORNELIUS.

ASIATICUS, L. Corn. Scipio, consul of Rome, B.C. 83.

ASIATICUS, P. Corn. Scipio, consul of Rome II., 125.

ASIATICUS, Vaierius, consul of Rome II., 46—put to death through the arts of Messalina, 47.

ASINA, Ca. Corn., consul of Rome, B.C. 260–254.

ASINA, P. Corn. Scipio, consul of Rome, B.C. 221.

ASINIUS, Pollio, *b.* B.C. 76—governor of Spain, 45—consul of Rome, 40—*d.* A.D. 4.

ASINIUS, Gallus, son of Asinius Pollio, imprisoned by Tiberius, 30—*d.* in exile, 33.

ASINIUS. See QUADRATUS.

ASKEW, Anne, and other Protestants, persecuted by Henry VIII., 1546.

ASLETT, a bank clerk, embezzles exchequer bills, April 28, 1803—condemned, and reprieved, 1804.

ASOF, taken from the Turks, by the Cossacks of the Don, 1637—recovered by the Turks, 1642—attacked by Peter the Great of Russia, 1695—taken by them, 1696—restored to the Turks, 1711—taken by the Russians, 1736—again, 1771—the Allies enter the sea of, May 24, 1855. See MÆOTIS, PALUS.

ASOMATON, near C.P., fort built there by Mahomet II., 1452.

ASORDANES, k. of Babylon, B.C. 699.

ASORDANUS, or Nergilus, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 691.

ASPAR, son of Ardaburius, consul of Rome, 434—sent by Theodosius II. against John Primicerius, 424—takes Ravenna, makes John prisoner, and beheads him, 425—reinforces Bonifacius in Africa, 431—checks an invasion of the Persians, 441—assists the elevation of Leo I. to the throne of the East, 457—accused of having caused the failure of the African expedition by his treacherous advice, 468—he and his sons are put to death by Leo I., 471.

ASPARAGUS introduced from Asia into England, 1602.

ASPASIA, mistress of Pericles, accused of impiety, B.C. 432.

ASPASIUS, of Ravenna, secretary to Alexander Severus, 231.

ASPENDUS, a town of Pamphylia, where Thrasybulus is killed, B.C. 390—Antiochus Grypus retires there, 113.

ASPERN and ESSLING, battles of, May 21–22, 1809.

ASPORACIUS, consul of Rome, 452.

ASPRENAS, L. Nonnius, consul of Rome, 94

ASPRENAS, Nonnius, checks the progress of Arminius, 10.

ASPRENAS, P. Nonnius, consul of Rome, 88.

ASPROS, the Catalans defeat Andronicus at, 1307.

ASSAM, ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Yandabu, 1826—Tea Company established, 1839.

ASSAN BEN AHI GIAFAR, the Arabian poet, *d.* 794.

ASSASSINS, a band of Carmathians collected

by Hassan, Subah of Nishapur in Chorasan, 1090 — extirpated in Persia by Hulagou, 1256.

ASSAYE, victory of, gained by Sir Arthur Wellesley, Sept. 23, 1803.

ASSEMBLY, House of. See CANADA.

ASSENS, battle of; the revolted Danes defeated by Christian III., 1535.

ASSER, bp. of Sherburn, the friend and biographer of Alfred, *d.* 910.

ASSESSED TAXES trebled, Jan. 4, 1798.

ASSIENTO CONTRACT, for supplying the Spanish colonies with slaves, an article in the treaty of Utrecht, 1713—expires, 1743—disputes concerning it, arranged by the treaty of commerce with Spain, 1750.

ASSIGNATS issued, in France, Dec. 17, 1789 —superseded by mandats territoriaux, March 18, 1796.

ASSISE OF JERUSALEM, framed by Godfrey de Bouillon, for the government of his kingdom, 1099.

ASSISI, Francis of, or JOHN BERNADONI, founds the Order of Franciscans, 1207—*d.* 1226.

ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, formed by Leicester to protect the life or avenge the death of Elizabeth, 1584.

ASSOCIATION, LOYAL, formed, Nov. 29, 1792 —meeting in Merchant Tailors' Hall, expressive of attachment to the British constitution, Dec. 1—the original declaration deposited among the records in the Tower.

ASSOCIATION. See BRITISH, CATHOLIC, and CATHOLIC DEFENCE.

ASSYRIA, early astronomical observations, 2234 (2230 H., 2233 C.)—conquest of Babylon, 2059 (2233 C.)—separation of Babylon, 747—revolt of the Medes, 711 C. —invasion of, by Alexander, 331—by Trajan, A.D. 116 — by Julian, 363—the emperor Maurice gains victories in, 580—Heraclius, and his Turkish allies, penetrate into, 627—conquered by the Saracens, 637. See NINEVEH.

ASSYRIA, monarchs of, according to the 2nd Book of Kings, Herodotus, Ctesias, Diodorus Siculus, Eusebius, and Layard:

Nimrod, or Belus, B.C. 2245 (H. 2554, C. 2235)
Ninus, 2069 (C. 2182.)
Semiramis, 2007 (C. 2130.)
Ninyas, 1965 (C. 2088.)
Arius, 1927 (C. 2050.)
Chedorlaomer, 1912 (H. 2070.)
Araleus, 1897 (C. 2020.)
Xerxes or Baleus, 1857 (C. 1980.)
Armanites, 1827 (C. 1950.)
Belochus, 1789 (C. 1912.)
Beleus, 1754 (C. 1880.)
Altades, 1702 (C. 1808.)

ASSYRIA, monarchs of:—*continued.*
Mamitus, 1670 (C. 1776.)
Manchaleus, 1640 (C. 1610.)
Spherus, 1610 (C. 1580.)
Mamilus, 1580 (C. 1560.)
Sparetus, 1560 (C. 1530.)
Ascatades, 1520 (C. 1490.)
Amyntas, 1480 (C. 1450.)
Belochus, 1435 (C. 1405.)
Bellepares, 1410 (C. 1380.)
Lamprides, 1390 (C. 1350.)
Sosares, 1348 (C. 1316.)
Lampares, 1328 (C. 1296.)
Panyas, 1298 (C. 1266.)
Sosarmus, 1263 (C. 1229.)
Derceto, 1250 La.
Mithræus, 1234 (C. 1210.)
Teutamus, 1207 (C. 1186.)
Divanukha, or Divanurish, 1220 La.
Teutæus, 1156 (C. 1154.)
Thineas, 1135 (C. 1114.)
Anakbarbeth-Hira, or Shimishbal Bithkira, 1180 La.
Dercylus, 1064.
Mardokempad.
Mesessimordacus, La.
Eupales, 1044.
Laosthenes, 1006.
Adrammelech I., 1000 La.
Pyritiades, 961.
Anaku Merodak.
Shimish Bar, 960 La.
Ophratæus, 931.
Ashurakbal, or Sardanapalus I., 930 La.
Ophratenes, or Ephecheres, 910.
Divanubar, 900 La.
Shamas Adur, or Shamsiyav, 870 La.
Acrazanes, 860.
Adrammelech II., 840 La.
Tonosomachus, or Sardanapalus, 818.
Baldasi, 800 La.
Ashurkish, 782 La.
Pul, 777.
Tiglath-Pileser, 747 (750 La.)
Shalmanezer, 730.
Sargon, 722 La.
Sennacherib, 713 (703 La.)—*d.* 711 Cl.
Esarhaddon, 711, or Sardanapalus *II.*, 690 La.
Asordanus, or Nergilus, 691.
Adrameles, or Sammughes, 667.
Axerdis, 670.
Ashurakbal, or Sardanapalus III., son of Esarhaddon, 663 La.
Nabuchodonosor, or Sardanapalus, Cl., 650.
Saracus, or Ninus II., or Sardanapalus, Cl., 628 — builder of the S.E. edifice of Nimroud, La.—overthrown by Nebuchadnezzar, 606.

ASTACUS, a town of Bithynia, afterwards Nicomedia, built by some Megarians, B.C. 712.

ASTERIUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 373.
ASTERIUS, bp. of Amasia, 400.
ASTERIUS, of Cappadocia, writes in favour of Arianism, 335.
ASTERIUS, drives the Vandals out of Gallicia into the south of Spain, 420.
ASTERIUS, TURCIUS RUFUS APRONIANUS, consul of Rome, 494.
ASTI, or ASTA, besieged by Alaric, 403—excommunicated by pope Gregory X., for leaguing against Charles, k. of Naples, 1273—taken by John Palæologus, marquis of Montferrat, from Robert, k. of Naples; the expelled Ghibelins restored, 1339—taken from the Visconti by the marquis of Montferrat, 1356—obtained by John Galeazzo, count of Vertus, 1378.
ASTLEY, lord, attempting to join k. Charles I. at Oxford, is routed at Stow-on-the-Wold, Mar. 21, 1646.
ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE burnt, Sept. 17, 1794—again, Sept. 2, 1803—again, June 8, 1841.
ASTOLFO, k. of Lombardy, 749—makes himself master of the whole exarchate of Ravenna, and threatens Rome, 752—surrenders it to Pepin, 754—breaks his engagements, and attacks Rome; on the approach of Pepin, he withdraws his forces and is besieged in Pavia—is compelled to execute the former treaty, and give up Commachio, 755—killed by a wild boar, 756.
ASTORGA, taken by Almansor, 983—recovered by Alfonso V., 1010—its Library purchased by the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, 1826.
ASTRACAN, acquired and visited by Peter the Great, 1722.
ASTRÆA, the planet or asteroid, discovered by Hencke, Dec. 8, 1845.
ASTROLABE, one of La Perouse's ships, last heard of, 1788. See PEROUSE, LA.
ASTROLOGERS, Chaldæan, driven out of Italy, B.C. 139.
ASTRONOMICAL CANON. See DIONYSIUS.
ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS, commencement of, at Babylon, B.C. 2234 (2230 H., 2233 C.)—tables of Alfonso X., k. of Castile, framed, 1253—Rodolphine, commenced by Tycho Brahe, 1580—continued by Kepler, 1601.
ASTURES, revolt, and are subdued by Augustus, B.C. 25.
ASTURIAS, the Gothic fugitives collect and defend themseves in the, 713—another band arrives from Cantabria, 722. See GOTHS in Spain.
ASTURIUS, consul of Rome, 449.
ASTYAGES, k. of Media, B.C. 594.
ASTYDAMAS, writer of tragedies, fl. B.C. 398.
ASTYDAMAS, the Younger, fl. B.C. 372.
ASTYLUS, Crotoniensis, Olympic victor, B.C. 488.
ASTYLUS, Syracusiensis, Olympic victor, B.C. 484.
ASTYPHILUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 420.
ASYLUM, Infant Orphan, at Wanstead, first stone laid by Prince Albert, 1841.
ATACINUS. See VARRO.
ATAIDE, Luis de, revives the waning power of Portugal in India, 1569.
ATALANTA, the planet, discovered by Mr. Goldsmidt at Paris, Oct. 5, 1855.
ATARNÆ, a city of Æolis, to which Aristotle withdraws after the death of Plato, B.C. 347.
ATAULPHUS. See ADOLPHUS.
ATELLA, taken by Hannibal, B.C. 216. See AVERSA.
ATHALARIC, son of Eutharic and Amalasontha, 523—becomes king of Italy, 526—*d.* 534.
ATHALIAH, queen of Judah, B.C. 884—*d.* 877.
"ATHALIE." See RACINE.
ATHANAGILD, k. of the Visigoths; makes Toledo his capital, 554—*d.* 567.
ATHANARIC succeeds Hermanric, the Gothic chieftain, and concludes peace with Valens, 369—resigns his command to Fritigern, 376—visits Theodosius at CP., Jan. 11, 381—and dies there, Jan. 25.
ATHANASIAN FAITH defended at the Council of Carthage by Eugenius and the other African bps., 484—they are banished to Sardinia by Thorismund, 497.
ATHANASIUS, instigates Alexander, bp. of Alexandria, to call a council against Arius, 321—distinguishes himself as secretary to Alexander, at the Council of Nice, by his vehement opposition to the Arians, 325—elected bp. of Alexandria, 326—favours the monastic system, and patronizes Antony, 328—disregards the vote of the Arian council of Cæsarea for his deposition, 334—the synods of Tyre and Jerusalem proceed violently against him—he has an interview with Constantine at CP.; the sentence of deposition is not enforced, but he is obliged to reside at Treves, 335—returns to Alexandria, 338—deposed by the synod of Antioch, and takes refuge at Rome, where he introduces the monastic system into western Europe, and recommends its adoption, 341—supported by a synod held at Rome, 342—his restoration is voted by the general council held at Sardica, 347—his cause is supported by Serapion, bp. of Thmuæ, 348—Constans threatens to restore him by force—he is permitted by Constantius to return, and received by the Alexandrians in triumph, 349—calls the monk Antony to Alexandria to assist in

ATHANASIUS—*continued.*
the conversion of Arians, 352—condemned by the western bps. at the Council of Arles, 353—deposed by the Council of Milan, 355—being expelled by violence from Alexandria, retires among the monks of Thebais, 356—restored on the death of George of Cappadocia, but his power exceeding that of the civil governor, he is again banished, 362—returns to Alexandria, 363—*d.* May 2, 373.

ATHANASIUS II. See ALEXANDRIA, bishops of.

ATHANASIUS. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of.

ATHELARD, abp. of Canterbury, 790—*d.* 808.

ATHELNEY, Alfred withdraws into the isle of, 878.

ATHELRED, abp. of Canterbury, 870—*d.* 888.

ATHELSTAN, k. of England, 924—gives his sister in marriage to Sihtric, with a part of Northumberland, 925 — Sihtric dies, and his lands revert to Athelstan, whose supremacy is acknowledged by Constantine III., k. of Scotland, Howel of the West Welsh, and Owen of Monmouth —his sister, Eadhild, is married to Hugh the Great, count of Paris, 926—another sister, Eadgith, marries Otho, son of Henry the Fowler, 930—victorious in Scotland, 933—assists in establishing Louis IV. in France, and Alan in Britanny—totally defeats a confederation of the Scotch and Irish, with the Danes of Northumberland, at Brunanburh, 937—*d.* Oct. 22, 940.

ATHELSTAN, son of Ethelwulf, receives from his father the government of Kent, Essex, and Sussex, 836—repulses the Danes at Sandwich, 851.

ATHELSTAN, sent on missions to Rome and India by Alfred, 883.

ATHENÆUM, and other clubs in London, erect splendid buildings for the reception of their members, 1829.

ATHENÆUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 536.

ATHENÆUS, of Naucratis, author of the Deipnosophistæ, *d.* 194.

ATHENAGORAS, the Christian Platonist, addresses his "Apology" to the emperors M. Aurelius and L. Verus, 168.

ATHENAIS, daughter of the philosopher Leontius, married to Theodosius II.; takes the name of Eudoxia at her baptism, 421. See EUDOXIA.

ATHENODORUS, a preceptor of Octavius, made gov. of Tarsus, B.C. 30—teaches the Stoic philosophy there, A.D. 8.

ATHENODORUS, a pupil of Origen at Cæsarea, 232.

ATHENODORUS, supports the rebellion of Longinus in Isauria, is captured and put to death, 497.

ATHENS. See ATTICA. — Arrival of Cecrops from Egypt, B.C. 1556 (1558 H., 1433 Cl.)—reign of Cranaus, 1506 (1508 H., 1383 Cl.)—of Amphictyon, 1497 (1499 H., doubted by Cl.)—Panathenæan, or Panhellenic games instituted, 1495 (1481 H.) —reign of Erichthonius, 1487 (1489 H., doubted by Cl.)—of Pandion, 1437 (1439 H., doubted by Cl.)—of Erectheus, 1397 (1399 H., 1383 Cl.)—the Athenians instructed in agriculture by Eumolpus, 1383 (1384 H.)—he introduces the Eleusinian mysteries, 1356.

Reign of Cecrops II., 1347 (1349 H., 1343 Cl.)—of Pandion II., 1307 (1309 H., 1300 Cl.)—of Ægeus, 1283 (1284 H.)—of Theseus, 1235 (1236 H., 1234 Cl.)—of Mnestheus, 1205 (1206 H., 1205 Cl.)—of Demophoon, 1182—of Oxyates, 1149 (1150 H., 1148 Cl.)—of Aphides, 1137 (1138 H., 1134 Cl.)—of Thymætes, 1136 (1138 H., 1133 Cl.)—of Codrus, 1065 (1092 H.)—on his death, archons appointed; Medon, his son, the first, 1044 (1070 H.) See the list of archons in the Tables; their names may be found at their respective places in this Index. Their rule limited to ten years; Cherops, the first, 752—to one year; Creon, the first, 683.

Solon gives his code of laws, 594—visit of Anacharsis, 592—comedy introduced, 562 — usurpation of Pisistratus, 560—flight of Solon, 559 — Pisistratus banished, 554 — restored, 548 — again banished, 547—regains his power, 537 — tragedy introduced by Thespis, 535—Pisistratus collects a public library, 531—*d.* 527—his son, Hipparchus, succeeds him —Anacreon and Simonides arrive, 525 — Chœrilus writes tragedies, 523—Platæa under the protection of Athens, Hipparchus assassinated, 519—his brother Hippias succeeds, 514—expelled, with all the race of Pisistratidæ, and Solon's form of government restored, 510.

Distracted by factions, 508 — assists Aristagoras and the Ionian cities with a fleet, 500—withdraws, 499—Miltiades returns from the Chersonesus, 493—war with Ægina, 491—battle of Marathon, Sept. 28, 490. See GREECE and PERSIA.— Death of Miltiades, 489—Aristides banished, 483—Athens taken by the Persians, and abandoned, 480—retaken and despoiled by Mardonius; Aristides, recalled from exile, gains the victory at Platæa, and the Persian fleet is defeated at Mycale by the archon Xanthippus, 479—Athens rebuilt and fortified; theatre of Bacchus built, 478—becomes supreme in Greece, 477—the power of the Athenians extended to Thrace by Cimon, 475—banishment of Themistocles, 471.

ATHENS—*continued.*

Pericles first takes part in public affairs, 469—death of Aristides, 468—Naxos subjugated, and the victories of the Eurymedon gained by Cimon, 466—Athens adorned with public buildings by Cimon and Pericles, 464—Thasos reduced to subjection and cruelly treated, 463—Cimon banished; the power of the Areopagus reduced, and the common treasury brought from Delos by Pericles, 461—war with Corinth; the Athenians defeated at Tanagra by the Lacedæmonians, 457—Cimon recalled; victory over the Bœotians at Œnophyta; the long walls completed, 456—Tolmides sent to assist the Egyptians — Ægina taken, 455 — Perdiccas of Macedon joins the Spartans against Athens; expedition of Pericles against Sicyon and Acarnania, 454—a five years' truce among the Greek States settled by Cimon, 450—death of Cimon, 449.

Athens the principal seat of Greek philosophy, literature, and art, 448 — —the Athenians break the truce, and are defeated at Coronea, 447. See ATTICA. —A truce concluded for thirty years, 445 — the most flourishing period of Athens, under the management of Pericles, 444—sends a colony under Lampon to build Thurium, in Italy, 443—the Parthenon, Propylæa, and Odeum, built by Pericles and Phidias, 442—siege of Samos by Pericles; performance of comedy prohibited, 440—the statue of Minerva by Phidias placed in the Parthenon, 438—a colony under Agnon sent to Amphipolis; the prohibition of comedy repealed, 437 — the Poikile adorned with paintings, 436—the assistance rendered to Corcyra by Athens leads to the Peloponnesian war, 433—sea-fights off Corcyra; Aspasia, Phidias, and Anaxagoras, are accused of impiety; the latter returns to Lampsacus, and Phidias to Elis, 432—the Athenians are accused of having broken the truce; the war begins. See ATTICA.

Alliance with Sitalces, k. of Thrace, 431—plague at Athens; the Athenians repulsed at Epidaurus, 430—death of Pericles; conquest of Potidæa; siege of Platæa, 429—siege of Mitylene, 428—conquered, with all Lesbos; an auxiliary force sent to support Leontium against Syracuse; a faction at Corcyra attempts to break the alliance with Athens, 427—Nicias defeats the Lacedæmonians at Tanagra; victory of Demosthenes at Olpæ; pacific overtures of the Peloponnesians rejected, 426 — Pylos taken, 425—the island of Cythera

ATHENS—*continued.*

taken; Thucydides, defeated in Thrace, loses Amphipolis, 424—he is banished; truce for a year; Alcibiades comes forward in public, 423.

Hostilities renewed; the Athenians, victorious in Thrace, offer peace, which the Peloponnesians refuse; number of citizens in Athens, 20,000, 422—peace of Nicias, 421—Alcibiades negotiates an alliance with Argos; Amphipolis retained by the Lacedæmonians, 420—hostilities renewed; the Peloponnesus invaded by Alcibiades, 419—victory of the Lacedæmonians at Mantinea; Argos withdraws from the alliance, 418—intellectual pursuits not interrupted at Athens by the war, 417—the island of Melos conquered, 416 — expedition to Sicily; Alcibiades, recalled, takes refuge in Sparta, 415—war in Sicily, 414—Decelea fortified by the Lacedæmonians; disastrous close of the Sicilian expedition, 413—desertion of the allies of Athens; her reserve fund applied to the expenses of the war, 412.

Government of the Four Hundred; its framer, Antipho, put to death; naval victory of Cynossema; Alcibiades recalled; return of Lysias from Thurium; revolt of Eubœa, 411—victory of Alcibiades near Cyzicus; proposals of peace by the Lacedæmonians, 410—Lydia invaded; Pylos lost, 409—Selymbria and Byzantium taken by Alcibiades, 408 —he is again banished, 407—victory of Conon off the Arginussæ; offer of peace made by the Lacedæmonians again rejected, 406 — battle of Ægospotamus; destruction of the Athenian fleet, 405—Athens taken by Lysander, and dismantled; thirty governors appointed by him—Thrasybulus retires to Phyle, 404 —he recovers the city, restores the government, and the exiles return, 403—Andocides takes a leading part, 402.

Expedition of Xenophon into Asia—Athens quietly repairs her losses, 401—Socrates put to death, 399—Plato withdraws, travels four years, and returns, 395—victory of Conon near Cnidus, 394—he harasses the coast of the Peloponnesus, rebuilds the long walls of Athens, and fortifies the Piræus, 393—defeat of Agesilaus by Iphicrates; death of Conon, 392—Andocides banished, dies in exile, 391—ten ships sent to assist Evagoras in Cyprus, are captured by Teleutias; Thrasybulus killed at Aspendus, 390—Agyrrhius is sent to replace him; Iphicrates commands in the Hellespont, 389—his fleet driven from Abydos by Antalcidas the Lacedæmonian; Chabrias sent to Cyprus to support Eva-

ATHENS—*continued.*
goras, 388—Androtion takes a leading part at Athens, 385.

The Athenians resolve to assist the Thebans, 379—their hostility to Sparta inflamed by the attempt of Sphodrias on the Piræus, 378—improve their marine, 377 — defeat the Lacedæmonian fleet off Naxos, 376 — jealous of the Thebans, make peace with the Lacedæmonians, but renew the war, and give the command of their fleet at Corcyra to Timotheus, 374—he defeats the Lacedæmonians, is accused of misconducting the war, acquitted, and retires into Asia, 373—the naval superiority of Athens maintained by Iphicrates, 372—alliance with the Lacedæmonians, 369—with Arcadia, 366 — unsuccessful expedition against Alexander of Pheræ; the trierarchs, who commanded it, are prosecuted, 362 — failure of Timotheus and Charidemus in their attempt to regain Amphipolis, 360—peace with Philip of Macedon, 359.

Expedition against Eubœa under Timotheus, 358—Social war between the Athenians and their former allies; they recover Eubœa and the Thracian Chersonesus; Chabrias killed at Chios, 357—second campaign of the Social war; Samos besieged; Isocrates counsels peace, 356—persuaded by Eubulus, they recognize the independence of the confederated States, and terminate the Social war, 355 — Timotheus retires to Chalcis, and dies there, 354.

A colony sent to Samos; first Philippic of Demosthenes; the progress of Philip arrested at Thermopylæ, 352—victory of Phocion at Tamynæ, 350—the Olynthians solicit aid; Demosthenes pleads their cause; troops are sent to support them, 349—fall of Olynthus and Eubœa, 347—peace with Philip, 346—second Philippic of Demosthenes, 344—the designs of Philip counteracted in Acarnania, at Ambracia, and in the Peloponnesus, 343—Diopithes stationed on the Hellespont, 342—third and fourth Philippics of Demosthenes, 341—he urges an application for aid from Persia, 340—the Athenians, united with the Thebans against Philip, are defeated at Chæronea, 338—Lysicles, the Athenian commander at Chæronea, condemned to death; a decree for bronze statues of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, and the public preservation of their works, 337.

The orators of Athens are delivered to Alexander, and spared by him, 335—Æschines, defeated by Demosthenes, "De Corona," retires into Asia, 330—

ATHENS—*continued.*
Demades defends his twelve years' administration, 326—Demetrius Phalereus begins to interfere in politics; Harpalus brings his stolen treasure to Athens, 325—is accused of giving bribes; Demosthenes retires to Trœzen, 324—comes back, and rouses the Athenians to regain their freedom; they overpower Antipater, 323—are defeated by him at Cranon; admit a Macedonian garrison; give up their orators; Demosthenes poisons himself — 3000 citizens transplanted to Thrace, 322.

The attempts of Nicanor to obtain power are defeated by Polysperchon; Demades put to death, 318—and Phocion, Hegemon, and Pythocles; Demetrius Phalereus establishes an oligarchy; census, 317. See ATTICA.—The philosophers, forbidden to lecture, leave Athens, 316—the decree repealed, and they return, 315 — Demetrius Phalereus expelled by Demetrius Poliorcetes, and the democracy restored; Dinarchus banished, 307 — Demochares banished, 302—Lachares makes himself master of Athens; is driven out by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 299—Dinarchus returns, 292—the Pythian games held at Athens, 290—Gorgias, archon; a statue raised to Demosthenes, 280—Anaxicrates, archon, 279—Democles, archon; the four schools of Athens are headed by Strato, Zeno, Epicurus, and Arcesilaus, 278—Pytharatus, archon, 271.

Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatas, 268 — Diognetus, archon, 264 — Athens joins the Achæan league, 229—attacked by Philip V., k. of Macedon, seeks aid from Rome, 201—visited by Attalus I., k. of Pergamus, 200—declared free by the Romans, 188—embassy of Carneades, Diogenes, and Critolaus, to Rome, to obtain remission of a fine, 155—Crassus, while Roman prætor, hears the philosophers of the New Academy and the Peripatetics, 111—Athens, having declared in favour of Mithridates, is besieged by Sylla, 87—taken, 86—the library of Apellicon removed to Rome, 84—Cicero studies at Athens, 79—Theophimus, archon, 62—Herocles, archon, 60—Cicero sends his son to be educated there by Cratippus, 44—Horace taken from his studies at, to join the army of Brutus, 42—Antony remains there with his bride, Octavia, 39.

Dinophilus, archon, A.D. 49—Paul defends himself before the Areopagus, 52—Dionysodorus, archon, 53—Conon, archon, 56—Thrasylius, 61—Demostratus, 65—Hadrian, 112—Macrinus, 116—Hadrian winters there, 122—again, and

ATHENS—*continued.*
adorns the city with the Olympeium, theatres, and other edifices, 125—presides there at public games, 126—again winters there, patronizes the learned and enlarges the libraries, 129 — Hadrian again visits and dedicates the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and makes the gift of Cephalonia, 135 — Herodes Atticus constructs a stadium of white marble and other splendid buildings, 143—Apuleius studies there, 149 — M. Aurelius delivers popular lectures there, 176.

Plundered by some Gothic tribes, who are expelled by Dexippus, 267—Libanius declines an invitation to Athens, 352 — Julian visits, 354–355 — Gregory of Nazianzus, and Basil of Cæsarea, study there, 355—Julian addresses his letter to the citizens, 361—taken by Alaric, k. of the Visigoths, 396—Justinian's edict closes the schools of philosophy at Athens, 529.

Visited by the emperor Basil II., 1019 —plundered by Roger, k. of Sicily, 1146 —made a Latin duchy by Otho de la Roche, 1204—Walter de Brienne, duke, 1308—conquered by the Catalans, who make Roger Deslau duke, 1311—Manfred of Sicily invited, 1326—taken by Nerio Acciaiuoli, gov. of Corinth, 1386 —Phranza is sent by Constantine, despot of the Morea, to negotiate for its surrender, 1435—conquered by the sultan, Mahomet II., 1456—taken by the Venetians, under Victor Capello, 1466—restored to the Ottomans by the treaty of peace, 1479—taken by the Venetians; during the siege, the Parthenon is injured by the explosion of a powder-magazine, 1687—the Greeks fail in an attempt to relieve the Acropolis — besieged by the Turco-Egyptians, 1827 —becomes the capital of the kingdom of Greece, 1833—blockaded by a British fleet, 1850—occupied by a French force, 1854.

ATHENS, NEW; its aqueducts commenced by Hadrian; completed by Antoninus Pius, 140.

ATHERADES, Olympic victor, B.C. 700.

ATHLONE, gen. Ginkel created earl of, 1691—destroys the French magazines at Givet, 1696. See AUGHRIM, battle of.

ATHOL, the earl of, murders James I., k. of Scotland, at Perth, Apr. 20, 1437.

ATHOL, duke of, his sovereign rights in the isle of Man purchased by parliament, 1765.

ATHOS, MOUNT, disaster of the Persian fleet when passing it, B.C. 491 — the foolish superstition of its monks excites a controversy with Barlaam, 1341 — Cantacuzene retires among them, 1360.

ATHOTES, invention of hieroglyphics by, B.C. 2112 (known in the time of Menes, Leps.)

ATHY, operations of the Irish peat company commenced at, Dec. 8, 1851.

ATILIANUS, consul of Rome, 135.

ATILIUS, prætor, Roman ambassador to Greece, B.C. 192.

ATILIUS, L., one of the first military tribunes of Rome, B.C. 444.

ATLANTIC, explored by the Almogavares, or Adventurers, who sail from Lisbon, 1014.

ATLAS, the supposed era of, B.C. 1580 (1480 C.)

ATLAS, Mount, Abderahman conceals himself in its valleys, 750.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, between Kingstown and Dalkey (Ireland), opened, Mar. 29, 1844.

ATRA, besieged by Sept. Severus, 199.

ATRATINUS, A. Sempronius, consul of Rome, B.C. 497, 491.

ATRATINUS, C. Sempronius, consul of Rome, B.C. 423.

ATRATINUS, L. Sempronius, consul of Rome, B.C. 444.

ATRATINUS, A. Sempronius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 425, 416.

ATRATINUS, A. Sempronius, one of the first military tribunes of Rome, abdicates in three months, B.C. 444.

ATRATINUS, A. Sempronius, consul of Rome, 89.

ATSIZ, Malek Shah's lieutenant, conquers Syria from the Fatimites of Egypt, and takes Jerusalem, 1076.

ATTALUS I., k. of Pergamus, attacked by the Galatians, whom he defeats, B.C. 241 —assists Antiochus against Achæus, 215 —the Romans send a fleet to assist him, 208—he defeats Philip V. of Macedon in a naval battle, 201—visits Athens, 200—*d.* 197.

ATTALUS II., k. of Pergamus, B.C. 159— supported in war against Prusias by the Romans, 156—*d.* 138.

ATTALUS III., k. of Pergamus, B.C. 138— *d.* 133, having bequeathed his kingdom and all his wealth to the Romans.

ATTALUS, appointed emperor by Alaric on the condition of his sparing Rome, 409— deposed by him, 410—sent a prisoner to Ravenna, and afterwards banished to Lipari, 416.

ATTENDOLO. See SFORZA.

ATTERBURY, Francis, *b.* 1662 — made bp. of Rochester and dean of Westminster, July 3, 1713—committed to the Tower, Aug. 24, 1722—banished, May 27, 1723— *d.* 1732.

ATTICA, kingdom of, founded by the Pelasgi, time uncertain; first known king, Ogyges, B.C. 1796—flood in his time, 1764. See ATHENS.—Invaded by the Lacedæmonians, 445, 431, 430, 428, 427, 425, 413—total population, 527,000,.. 317.

ATTICUS, T. Pomponius, *b.* B.C. 109—goes to Athens, 87—returns to Rome, 65—Cicero sends him a history of his own consulate in Greek, 60—*d.* 32.

ATTICUS, consul of Rome, 397.

ATTICUS. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bps. of.

ATTICUS, A. Manlius Torquatus, consul of Rome, B.C. 244, 241.

ATTICUS, C. Vettius, consul of Rome, 242.

ATTICUS, M. Vestinus, consul of Rome, 65.

ATTICUS. See HERODES.

ATTIGNI, in Ardennes, Diet of, 822.

ATTILA, son of Mundzuk, succeeds with his brother Bleda, their uncle Rugilas, as joint kings of the Huns, and dictates terms of peace to the Eastern empire, 433—attacks the Burgundians, 435—in alliance with the Romans, defeated by the Visigoths at Toulouse, 439—takes Singidunum and Naissus, 441—murders Bleda, and reigns alone, 444—makes a treaty of peace with Theodosius II., 447—receives ambassadors from him, 448—a plot of the Romans to murder him is atoned for by a heavy tribute, 449—demands the princess Honoria in marriage, and determines to support the claim made by a brother of Meroveus to the throne of the Franks, 450—invades Gaul, commits great havoc, and besieges Orleans; defeated at the battle of Chalons (sur Marne) by Aetius, retires into Pannonia, 451—having recruited his army, he advances into Italy, and destroys Aquileia; Leo, bishop of Rome, and two other ambassadors, by paying a large sum of money, induce him to withdraw beyond the Danube, 452—*d.* 453.

ATTIUS, or Accius, writes tragedies, B.C. 140—his "Tereus" appears, 103.

ATTOCK, taken by the Affghans, Jan. 10—evacuated by them, March 17, 1849.

ATTWOOD, Thomas, the banker, heads the Birmingham Political Union, Feb. 1, 1831.

ATYRAS, a river of Thrace, near which Belisarius repels the Bulgarians, 559.

AUBEROCHE, battle of; Henry, earl of Derby, defeats the Count de Lisle, and takes him prisoner, 1345.

AUBIGNE, Françoise, *b.* 1635—married to Scarron, 1651—Louis XIV. gives the lands of Maintenon to her after her husband's death, 1674. See MAINTENON, MADAME DE.

AUBRIOT, provost of Paris, lays the first stone of the Bastile, April 22, 1370.

AUBUSSON, Sir Peter d', grand master of Rhodes, 1476—repels the assault of the Turks, July 28, 1480—is elected a cardinal, 1489—*d.* June 30, 1503.

AUCA (Occa) on the Ebro; the Saracens are defeated near, by Ramiro II. and Ferdinand, count of Castile, 934.

AUCHMUTY, Sir Samuel, takes Montevideo, Feb. 2, 1807—captures Batavia and all the Dutch settlements in Java, Aug. 26, 1811.

AUCKLAND, Lord, dinner of the E.I.C. directors to, on his appointment to be Governor-general, Sept. 5, 1835—returns to England, 1842—*d.* 1849.

AUDÆUS, propagates the Anthropomorphite heresy, 341.

AUDEFLEDA, sister of Clovis, married to Theodoric, Ostrogothic k. of Italy, 496.

AUDLEY, Lord, killed in the battle of Blore-heath, Sept. 23, 1459.

AUDLEY, Lord, heads the Cornish insurrection, marches into Kent, is defeated on Blackheath, June 22—and executed 1497.

AUDLEY, Sir Thomas, appointed lord chancellor, 1532.

AUDUBON, I. J., *b.* 1775—*d.* 1851.

AUERSTADT, battle of, Oct. 14, 1806. See JENA.

AUERSWALD, Major Von, murdered, Sept. 18, 1848.

AUGEREAU, Gen., establishes the ascendancy of the moderate party in France, 1797.

AUGHRIM, or ATHLONE, battle of; the Irish defeated by Gen. Ginkel; the French gen., St. Ruth, slain, July 12, 1691.

AUGSBURG, Diet of, 952—battle of; the Hungarians defeated by Otho I., 955—taken by Guelf IV., duke of Bavaria, 1088—Diet of, 1275—Protestant confession of, presented to the Diet, June 25, 1530—decree of the Diet against it, Nov. 19; Diet, where an interim is prepared which satisfies neither Protestants nor Catholics, 1548—Diet of, confirms the treaty of Nassau, Sept. 25, 1555—league of, by which the principal continental states unite to resist France, 1686—taken by the French, 1703—recovered by Marlborough and prince Eugene, 1704—taken by the French, Oct. 10, 1805.

AUGUR, consul of Rome, 121.

AUGUR, Cn. Corn. Lentulus, consul of Rome, B.C. 14.

AUGURINUS, C. Minucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 458—besieged in his camp by the Æqui, 458.

AUGURINUS, M. Genucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 445.

AUGURINUS, M. Minucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 497, 491.

AUGURINUS, P. Minucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 492.

AUGURINUS, Q. Minucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 457.
AUGURINUS, Tib. Minucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 305.
AUGURINUS, L. Minucius, appointed præfectus annonæ, B.C. 439.
AUGURINUS, C. Serius, consul of Rome, 156.
AUGURINUS, consul of Rome, 152.
AUGUSTA, title given to the mothers and wives of some of the emperors; to Mamæa, mother of Alex. Severus, 223—to Helena, mother of Constantine, 317—to Eudoxia, wife of Theodosius II., 423.
AUGUSTA of Saxe Gotha, marries Frederic, prince of Wales, April 27, 1736—*d.* Feb. 8, 1772.
AUGUSTA, daughter of Frederic, prince of Wales, and afterwards duchess of Brunswick, *b.* Aug. 11, 1737—*d.* March 23, 1813.
AUGUSTA SOPHIA, daughter of George III., *b.* Nov. 8, 1768—*d.* 1840.
AUGUSTA, princess of Bavaria, marries Eugene Beauharnais, Jan. 14, 1806.
AUGUSTA, princess of Hesse Cassel, marries the duke of Cambridge, May 7, 1818.
AUGUSTAN HISTORY, written by Trebellius Pollio and Flavius Vopiscus, 291—by Ælius Spartianus, 297.
AUGUSTINE, *b.* Nov. 13, 354—visits Rome, 388 — Milan, 385 — writes "De Beata Vita," 386 — ordained bp. of Hippo Regius, 395—begins to write "De Civitate Dei," 411—writes against Pelagius, 415—names Eradius as his coadjutor and successor, 426—completes "De Civitate Dei," 428—*d.* at Hippo Regius, Aug. 28, 430.
AUGUSTINE, sent to preach Christianity in Britain, well received by Ethelbert, k. of Kent, and a dwelling is assigned him in Canterbury, 596—goes to Arles, and is ordained bp. of the English, 597—epistle of Gregory to, 601—founds the cathedral and abbey of Canterbury, 602—*d.* May 26, 604.
AUGUSTINE order of mendicant friars, established, 1256.
AUGUSTODUNUM. See AUTUN.
AUGUSTUS. See OCTAVIUS.—He takes the title of Augustus in the fifth year of his reign, B.C. 27, in which year he visits Spain and Gaul, and projects only an incursion into Britain; checks a revolt of the Cantabri and Astures, returns to Rome, and again closes the temple of Janus, 25—the tribunitian power voted to him for life; refuses to give up Tiridates to the Parthians, 23 — the sixth book of the Æneid recited to him and his sister Octavia by Virgil, 22—regulates the police of Rome, and appoints Agrippa prefect of the City, 21 — travels through Italy and Greece and winters at
AUGUSTUS—*continued.*
Samos, 21—regulates all the dependent states of Greece and Asia, sends Tiberius into Armenia; puts an end to the confusion there, and makes Tigranes king; recovers the trophies and prisoners taken by the Parthians from Crassus and Antony; again winters at Samos, 20—returns to Rome, Oct. 12, 19—the empire again voted to him for five years, renewable at its expiration, 18—celebrates the secular games; adopts the two sons of Agrippa; orders the Æneid to be published; visits Greece, 17 — repairs the Roman road in Spain, and extends it to Cadiz, 14—returns to Rome, 13—assumes the office of Pontifex Maximus, 12—completes the theatre of Marcellus, 11—again visits Gaul, 10—his imperial power again renewed for ten years, and the name of the month Sextilis changed to that of August in his honour, 8—orders a general survey and reparation of the water courses, 5—divides Judæa among the sons of Herod, 3—provides splendid games for the people, and a representation of a naval battle; banishes his daughter Julia to the isle of Pandataria, 2—sends his grandson Caius to frustrate the designs of Phraates in Armenia, 1—appointed for a fourth term of ten years, A.D. 3—adopts Marcus and Tiberius, 4—banishes Archelaüs, and makes Judæa a Roman province, 6—banishes Ovid, 8—defeat of Varus, 9—a fifth ten years' term of imperial rule voted to him, 13—*d.* Aug. 9, 14.
AUGUSTUS, the imperial title of all future sovereigns of Rome; distinguished from that of Cæsar by Vespasian to Titus, 71—by Hadrian to Ælius Verus, 136—by Antoninus Pius to M. Aurelius, 139—by Diocletian to Constantius Chlorus and Galerius, 292 — and thenceforth permanently.
AUGUSTUS, duke of Brunswick, 1633–1636.
AUGUSTUS, elector of Saxony, 1553—settles the differences among the princes of the family by the treaty of Naumburg, 1554—*d.* 1586. See SAXONY, electors of, and kings of; and POLAND, kings of.
AUGUSTUS FREDERIC, hereditary prince of Hesse Homburg, marries the princess Elizabeth, May 7, 1818.
AUGUSTUS FREDERIC, sixth son of George III., *b.* Jan. 27, 1773. See SUSSEX, duke of.
AULIC COUNCIL, the, established by the emperor Maximilian, 1501.
AULUS. See ALBINUS.
AUMALE, count of, slain at Verneuil, Aug. 16, 1424.
AUMALE, duke d', son of Louis Philippe,

attempt to assassinate, Sept. 13, 1841—appointed governor of Algeria, 1847.

AURAY, battle of, Bertrand du Guesclin defeated and captured by the Breton forces under John Chandos, Sept. 29, 1364.

AURELIAN, *b.* 214—lieutenant of the emperors Valerian and Gallienus, repels the Goths, 257—on the death of Claudius II., is acknowledged emperor, 270—makes peace with the Goths and relinquishes Dacia to them, transferring that name to another province; confirms the decree of the council of Antioch, and expels Paul of Samosata, 270—drives the Marcomanni and Gutungi over the Danube, and grants peace to the Vandals; rebuilds the walls of Rome, 271—proceeds to the East against Zenobia, encounters some Goths in Thrace, and drives them out of the empire; takes Tyana, Emesa, and Antioch, 272—Palmyra surrenders to him, he takes Zenobia prisoner, and puts Longinus to death; returns to Europe, 273—defeats Tetricus at Chalons; having reunited all the broken-up parts of the empire, he celebrates a splendid triumph at Rome, and treats generously his captives Zenobia and Tetricus; dedicates a temple to the sun, improves the city, and regulates the general system of government, 274—marches to attack Persia, and is assassinated by Mucapor, between Heraclea and Byzantium, March 20, 275.

AURELIANUS, consul of Rome, 400.

AURELIUS, M., *b.* 121—educated by M. Fronto, Sextus of Chærones, and all the most celebrated teachers in Rome, 133—adopted by Antoninus with the title of Cæsar, and married to his daughter Faustina, 139—invested with the Tribunitian power, 147—becomes joint emperor with L. Verus, 161—Hermogenes lectures before him, 163—sends his daughter Lucilla to Ephesus, where she is married to Verus; corresponds with his former tutor Fronto, 164—celebrates a triumph with Verus for the Parthian war, 166—proceeds to Aquileia against the Marcomanni accompanied by Verus, 167—secures Italy against invasion; hears and acquits Herodes Atticus, 168—by the death of Verus becomes sole emperor; his over-indulgence blinds him to the vices of Faustina and Commodus, and he allows her to introduce a court exclusiveness, 169—the war against the Marcomanni continued, he resides at Carnuntum; appoints Alexander of Cotyæum his Greek secretary, 170—receives Melito's apology for Christianity, 172—makes a short visit to Rome; after his return to the army, the German tribes

AURELIUS—*continued.*

are entirely defeated, which gives rise to the fable of the "Thundering Legion," 174—goes to the East, accompanied by the empress, who dies near Mount Taurus, where Faustinopolis is built, in honour of her, 175—settles the affairs of the East at Smyrna, where the philosopher Aristides is presented to him, and he attends his lectures; gives lectures himself at Athens, then returns to Rome and celebrates a triumph, 176—allows the Christians to be persecuted in Gaul, 177—the aggressions of the Germans require his presence; he purposes to keep them in check by constituting two new provinces to the north of the Danube, 178—successful campaign against the Marcomanni, 179—*d.* March 17, 180.

AURELIUS, Victor, fl. 358—completes his "De Cæsaribus," 360—proconsul of Pannonia, and is honoured by Julian with a statue, 362.

AURELIUS assassinates Froila, and makes himself k. of the Goths in Spain, 768—too weak to control the intestine divisions of his kingdom, obtains peace by paying a tribute to Abderahman, 769—gives his sister Adosinda in marriage to Silo, and makes him heir to the throne, 771—*d.* 774.

AURELIUS, defeats and slays Macrianus, and is proclaimed emperor by his army, 262—Gallienus treats with him, 263—invades Italy and takes Milan, 267—besieged there by Gallienus, taken and put to death by Claudius, 268.

AURICULAR CONFESSION, enforced by the Fourth Lateran Council, 215.

AURORA frigate lost on her passage to the East Indies, 1771.

AURUNCUS, Post. Comin., consul of Rome, B.C. 501, 493 II.

AURUNGZEBE, dethrones his father Shah Jehan, and occupies the Mogul sovereignty of India, 1658—*d.* 1707.

AUSONIUS, D. Magnus, the poet, preceptor of Gratian, son of Valentinian, 370—prefect in Gaul and consul, 379—concludes his Fasti, 382—friend of Paulinus, 393—*d.* 394.

AUSTERLITZ, battle of; total defeat of the combined Austrian and Russian army, by Napoleon I., Dec. 2, 1805.

AUSTRALIA, first discovery of gold in, May 14, 1851—more extensive, Dec. 10. See NEW HOLLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES, VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, and BOTANY BAY.

AUSTRASIA, East France, or kingdom of Metz, on the death of Chlotair, is the portion of his son Sigebert I., 561—he is slain by his brother, Chilperic, and succeeded by his son, Childebert II., 575—on whose death his son, Theodebert II., takes

AUSTRASIA—*continued.*

Austrasia, 596—reunited with Burgundy to Neustria by Chlotair II., 613—again divided on the death of Dagobert I., and Austrasia is inherited by Sigebert II., 638—Grimoald, mayor of the palace, attempts to place his son on the throne, falls in the struggle, and Chlotair III. becomes sole king of France, 656—years of confusion and intestine war follow; Dagobert II., son of Sigebert II., is placed upon the throne of Austrasia, 674—murdered, and his dominions are ruled by Pepin of Heristal, and Martin, with the title of dukes, 680—Pepin gains the battle of Testry, and is master of France, allowing nominal kings in Neustria, 687—having founded the Carlovingian dynasty, he dies, 714—his son, Charles Martel, retains the same ascendancy as duke of Austrasia, 715—defeats the Neustrians at Amblef, 716—at Vincy, 717—the Saracens near Tours, 732—occupies Aquitaine and Gascony, 735—sole ruler of France, 737—exacts tribute from the Saxons of the Lippe, 738—unites with Liutprand of Lombardy to expel the Saracens, 739—*d.* Oct. 22, 741—his son Carloman takes Austrasia; retires to Monte Casino, and gives up his territories to his brother Pepin the Short, 747. See PEPIN, CHARLEMAGNE, EAST FRANCE, and FRANCONIA.

AUSTREGILDIS, wife of Gontran, k. of Orleans and Burgundy, *d.*; her physicians, Nicolaus and Donatus, are put to death, 580.

AUSTRIA, the Noricum of the Romans, conquered and made a province during the Pannonian wars of Augustus, between B.C. 8 and A.D. 9—in the decline, and after the fall of the Western Empire, occupied successively by different tribes till the Avars or Huns obtain permanent possession, 568—taken from them by Charlemagne, peopled by him with a German colony, and called the Eastern March, or *Oesterreich*, whence its present name, 799—in the division of his empire, attached to Bavaria, and held by the Guelph family. See BAVARIA.

Taken from Henry II. by the empress regent Theophania, and given to Leopold, count of Bamberg, with the title of margrave, 984—reunited when the margrave Leopold III. receives Bavaria from the emperor Conrad III., 1138—he is succeeded by his brother, Henry IX., 1142—the emperor Fred. Barbarossa, in his pacification of Germany, erects Austria into a separate duchy for Henry IX., who resigns the rest of Bavaria to Henry the Lion, 1153.

AUSTRIA—*continued.*

Duke Frederic attempts to obtain the crown of Hungary, and is defeated by Bela IV., 1235—defeated again, and slain, 1246—Austria annexed to Bohemia by Ottocar II., 1253—resigned by him to the emperor Rudolf of Habsburg, 1276—he endeavours to recover it, 1277—finally annexed to the House of Habsburg, 1278—Rudolf invests his son, Albert, with the duchy, 1282. See GERMANY, and SWITZERLAND.

Acquisition of the Tyrol, 1363—treaty of Union between Bohemia and Austria, 1364—invaded by the Hungarians, 1446—created an archduchy by the emperor Frederic IV., 1453—the Netherlands acquired by the marriage of Maximilian to Mary, heiress of the deceased duke of Burgundy, 1477—the marriage of their son, Philip, to Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, forms the connection with Spain, 1496—treaty for the marriages designed to unite Hungary and Bohemia with Austria, 1506—they are solemnized, 1521—the union effected, 1526.

On the death of Maximilian, his eldest grandson, Charles, k. of Spain, succeeds in the Netherlands, and the youngest, Ferdinand, in the States of Austria, 1519—the Thirty Years' War begins, 1618. See GERMANY and AUSTRIANS.—To check this growing power, a league is formed by Venice, Savoy, and the United Provinces, 1619—alliance with Spain and Savoy to resist the claims of France on Mantua, 1628—troops sent to occupy the Valteline, 1629—incorporation of the Tyrol, 1665—the archduke Charles claims the crown of Spain; his brother, the emperor Leopold, in alliance with Great Britain and Holland, commences the Spanish succession war, 1701. See GERMANY, and AUSTRIANS.

Charles succeeds his brother, Joseph I.; is elected emperor of Germany, and relinquishes Spain, 1711—by the treaty of Rastadt, the Netherlands are re-annexed to Austria, and Naples, Sardinia, and Milan acquired, 1714—Barrier treaty with the United Provinces, 1715—Charles obtains the assent of his hereditary States to his Pragmatic Sanction, which secures the succession of his daughter, Maria Theresa, 1723—it is acknowledged by Spain, 1725—guaranteed by Great Britain, 1731—Maria Theresa marries Francis Stephen, duke of Lorraine, afterwards grand duke of Tuscany, 1736—succeeds her father, 1740—is attacked by Prussia, France, Bavaria, and Saxony; appeals to the loyalty of her

AUSTRIA—*continued.*
subjects; enthusiasm in her cause; George II. of Great Britain, and Charles Emanuel, of Sardinia, are the only sovereigns who respect their obligations as guarantees of the Pragmatic Sanction, 1741. See GERMANY, and AUSTRIANS.

Secret alliance with Russia, 1753—alliance with France, and Seven Years' War, 1756. See GERMANY, and AUSTRIANS.—Maria Theresa joins the combination against Poland, and marches an army into the country, 1771—receives her share of the first partition, 1772—*d.* 1780—her son, Joseph II., attempts great reforms, 1781—is opposed by his nobles and the pope, 1782—Francis II. shares in the second partition of Poland, 1793. For the coalitions against France, in 1792, 1799, 1805, 1809, and 1813, see GERMANY; AUSTRIA, CHARLES, ARCHDUKE of, and AUSTRIANS.

Francis II. relinquishes and abolishes the title of emperor of Germany, and takes that of Francis I. as hereditary emperor of Austria, 1804—joins the "Holy Alliance," 1815—sends an army, and crushes the revolution in Naples; imprisons Alexander Ipsilanti on his flight from Greece, 1821—recalls his ambassador from Madrid; Great Britain agrees to accept from him £2,500,000 in full payment of loans of £30,000,000, 1823—he releases Ipsilanti, 1828—*d.* 1835.

His son and successor, Ferdinand, confides in his minister, Metternich; Cracow annexed to Austria, 1846—the Italian provinces demand reforms; Metternich declares against them; general insurrection; he resigns and takes flight; the emperor Ferdinand leaves Vienna, and gives up his crown to his brother, Francis Joseph, 1848.

Assisted by Russia to put down the revolt in Hungary; defeat of Charles Albert by Radetzky; the grand duke of Tuscany restored by Austrian troops, 1849—Austria requires Turkey to give up Kossuth and other fugitives, Aug. 23—meeting of the emperors of Austria and Russia at Warsaw; the commotions in Hesse Cassel repressed by an Austrian army; threatened collision with Prussia; the emperor Francis Joseph proposes a mutual disarming, 1850—unites with Prussia to restore the authority of the king of Denmark in Holstein and Schleswig, 1851—visits Berlin, 1852—wounded by an assassin; meets the emperor Nicholas at Olmütz, 1853—enters into a treaty of alliance with Great Britain and France; occupies

AUSTRIA—*continued.*
the principalities, 1854—proposes four conditions of peace, and sends count Alexander Esterhazy to Petersburg to urge their acceptance, 1855—joins in the negotiations in Paris, and concurs in the treaty of peace; resists the interference of the pope with heretical books, 1856.

AUSTRIA, Charles, archduke of, *b.* 1771—takes the command of the Austrian army in Suabia; falls back on the Danube, July 1796—is defeated by Moreau at Neresheim, Aug. 10; defeats Bernadotte at Neumarck, Aug. 23, and Jourdan at Würzburg, Sep. 3; lays siege to Kehl, Oct. 26—captures it, Jan. 9, 1797—takes the command in Italy; is defeated by Bonaparte on the Tagliamento, March 16—crosses the Lech, March 4, 1799—defeats Jourdan at Stockach, March 22; and drives him back to the Rhine; resigns the command of the Austrian army April, 1800—passes the Inn, April 9, 1809—*d.* 1847.

AUSTRIA, archduke John, defeated by Moreau on the Traun, Dec. 3, 1800—elected regent of Germany, 1848—resigns, 1849.

AUSTRIANS, defeated at Breitenfeld by Torstenson, 1642—at Villa Viciosa, by the Duke de Vendôme, Dec. 20, 1710—recover Messina, and all Sicily, 1719—defeated by count Montemar at Bitonto, May 27, 1734—by the k. of Prussia at Molwitz, 1741—and in Saxony, 1745—in conjunction with the k. of Sardinia, drive the French out of Italy, 1746—besiege Genoa, March 31; raise the siege, June 10, 1747—invade Prussia; advance to Berlin, Oct. 17; retire before the prince of Anhalt Dessau; take Schweidnitz, Nov. 12; defeat the prince of Bevern, 22; take Breslau, 25; are defeated by Frederic the Great at Lissa, Dec. 5, 1757—lose Schweidnitz; defeat Frederic at Hochkirch, 1758—take Leipsic and Dresden, 1759—in concert with the Russians, take Berlin, Oct. 9, 1760—reduce Schweidnitz, 1761—sanguinary campaigns in Italy, Germany, and Switzerland, 1796, 1799—defeated at Marengo, June 14, 1800—at Austerlitz, Dec. 2, 1805—peace concluded at Presburg, Dec. 26—battles of Aspern and Essling, May 22, 1809—and of Wagram, July 5, of Leipzic, Oct. 16–19, 1813—repulsed at Goito, May 30, 1848—reoccupy Milan, Aug. 6—invest Comorn, Jan. 3, 1849.

AUTHARIS, k. of Lombardy, 574—recognized by the turbulent dukes, 584—*d.* 591.

AUTO DA FE at Lisbon, where Malagrida and fifty others are burnt, Sep. 29, 1761.

AUTOMENES, last k. of Corinth, B.C. 746.
AUTOSTHENES, Athenian archon, B.C. 668.
AUTRONIUS, P., elected consul of Rome, but set aside and punished for bribery, B.C. 65.
AUTUN, the ancient Augustodunum, Eumenius, professor of rhetoric there, endeavours to restore its schools, 299—addresses his Orat. Panegyric. to Constantine there, 310—obtains from him a remission of taxation for Autun, 311—Magnentius revolts, 350—reduced by the Saracens, 725 — Ermengarda, queen of Provence, after surrendering Vienne, returns to Autun, 882—council of, excommunicates Philip of France, 1094.
AUVERGNE, invaded by Euric, k. of the Visigoths, 470—ceded to him by Ecdicius, 474.
AUXIMUM (now Osimo), surrendered to Belisarius, 539.
AVA, a British embassy received at, Sept. 17, 1855.
AVARS, send an embassy to Justinian, 557—to Justin II., 565—succeed the Longobardi and Gepidæ in Pannonia, 568—invade Thrace, but are repulsed by Tiberius, 570—defeat him on the Danube, 574—under their khan Baian, they harass Thrace and threaten the empire, 587—Maurice marches against them, 592—Priscus drives them across the Danube and compels them to make peace, 593—Peter, brother of Maurice, breaks the peace, and they defeat him, 594—are defeated by Priscus, and remain inactive some months, 595—repulsed by him at Tomi, 598—defeat Comentiolus; 12,000 prisoners massacred, 599—they are again defeated by Priscus, 600—occupy Thrace, 609—treacherously attack Heraclius, 619—make peace with him, 620 — break through the long wall, advance to the gates of CP., and after many unsuccessful attacks, retire; from this time their power declines, 626 — Bertaridus, the Lombard, expelled by Grimoald, seeks their protection, 662—Grimoald employs them in his service, and is obliged to expel them from his kingdom, 666—called by some historians, Huns; they invade Bavaria and Friuli, and are repulsed, 788—campaign of Charlemagne against them; are defeated by the duke of Friuli, 791—finally subdued by Charlemagne, and their accumulated spoils seized by him, 799.
AVEIN, near Luxemburg, prince Thomas of Savoy defeated there by the marshals de Chatillon and de Bresse, 1635.
AVENTINENSIS, Cn. Genucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 363.
AVENTINENSIS, L. Genucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 362.
AVENTINENSIS, L. Genucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 303.
AVENTINUS, L. Genucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 365.
AVERNUS, Lake, destroyed by a volcanic eruption, B.C. 1538.
AVERROES, the Arabian physician, fl. at Morocco, 1199.
AVERSA (the ancient Atella), granted to the Normans, 1029—Conrad II. confirms them in their fortress, 1038—Andrew of Hungary, husband of queen Joanna, murdered there, Sept. 18, 1345—taken by Alfonso V. of Aragon, 1440.
AVICENNA, Med. Arab, fl. 1003—*d.* 1037.
AVIENUS, Faustus, junior, consul of Rome, 502.
AVIENUS, Gennadius, consul of Rome, 450.
AVIENUS, Rufus Magnus Faustus, consul of Rome, 501.
AVIGNON, possessed by Okbah, who is expelled by Charles Martel, 737—removal of the papal see to, 1309 — confirmed, 1316—visit of Robert of Naples to pope John XXII., 1319—sold by Joanna, queen of Naples, to pope Clement VI., 1348—Clement VII. resides at, and begins the schism of the West, 1378—taken possession of by Louis XIV., 1663—restored by him to the pope, 1690—seized by Louis XV., 1768—restored to Clement XIV., 1769—annexed to France, by the National Assembly, Sept. 28, 1791—many royalists massacred there—ceded to France by the pope in the treaty of Tolentino, Feb. 19, 1797.
AVIOLA, ACILIUS, consul of Rome, 122.
AVIOLA, M. ACILIUS, consul of Rome, 54.
AVIOLA, consul of Rome, 239.
AVISA, daughter of the earl of Gloucester, divorced by king John, 1200.
AVITUS, consul of Rome, 144.
AVITUS, consul of Rome, 209.
AVITUS, proclaimed emperor of the West, 455 — sends count Fronto to negotiate with the Spanish Suevi; abdicates, and dies soon after, 456.
AVITUS, bp. of Vienne, noted for his eloquent homilies, letters, and poems, 496.
AXERDIS, k. of Nineveh and Assyria, B.C. 670.
AYBAR, battle of; victory of Muhamad over Garcias, k. of Navarre, 882.
AYESHA, daughter of Abu Beker, marries Mohammed, 619 — supports Moawiyah against Ali; made prisoner and sent to Medina, 656—*d.* 677.
AYLESFORD, battle of, between the Britons and Saxons, 455.
AYLMER, Lord, gov. of Canada, *d.* 1834.
AYOUB, a Saracen commander in Spain, 717.

Ayoubites, defeated near Gaza, by the Carismians, 1243.
Ayr, commemoration of the poet Burns at, Aug. 6, 1844.
Ayr steamer runs down the Comet steamer, in the Clyde, Oct. 21, 1825.
Ayub. See Abu Ayub.
Azahra, the magnificent palace of Abderahman III., at Cordova, built, 936.
Azake, or public hospital, erected at Granada by Muhamad V., 1376.
Azariah, Jewish high-priest, B.C. 959.
Aznar, son of Eudes, drives out the Saracens, and erects an independent power in Aragon, 737.
Azof. See Asof.
Azores, the, discovered by the Portuguese, 1432—colonized by them, 1450—expedition of Antonio of Portugal against, 1582—the authority of queen Maria established there, 1830.
Azzo, marquis of Este, leads the Guelph faction in Ferrara, 1196—expelled by Salinguerra, leader of the Ghibelines, 1209—he recovers his power in Ferrara, 1211—*d.* 1212.
Azzo VII., marquis of Este, 1215–1221—expelled from Ferrara by Salinguerra, 1222 — the emperor Frederic concerts measures against him, 1232—defeated at Padua, 1238 — takes Ferrara, 1240—recovers the Este territories, and takes the city of Padua, 1256—*d.* 1264.
Azzo VIII., marquis of Este; his sister, Beatrice, married to Galeazzo, son of Matteo Visconte, 1300—marries Beatrice, daughter of Charles II. of Naples, 1305—loses his ascendancy in Modena and Reggio, 1306—*d.* 1308.
Azzo, duke of Spoleto, 651.
Azzo, son of Galeazzo Visconte, defeats the Florentines and their allies at Cappiano, 1325—he succeeds his father, 1328—he and his brothers repulse the papal legate from Ferrara, 1333—he obtains possession of Como and Crema, 1335—takes Brescia, 1337—*d.* 1339.

B

Baasha, k. of Israel, B.C. 953.
Babbage invents his calculating machine, 1822.
Baber, a descendant of Timour, reigning in Cabul, takes Lahore, 1524—Bengal, 1529.
Babeuf, forms a conspiracy against the French Directory, May 10, 1796—executed. May 25, 1797.
Babington, Antony, plots to assassinate qu. Elizabeth, and release Mary, qu. of Scots; detected and punished, 1586.
Babington, Dr., *b.* 1757—*d.* 1833.
Babylas. See Antioch, bishops of.
Babylon, conquest of (by what people uncertain), B.C. 2059 (2233 C.)—date of earliest astronomical observations at, 2234 (2230 H., 2233 C.)—of the first recorded eclipse of the moon, observed at, Mar. 19, 721—subdued by Cyrus, 538—revolts; taken after a siege of twenty months, by Darius, 518—by Alexander, 331—Harpalus flees from, with great treasure, to Athens, 325—Alexander returns to, 324—Seleucus, gov. of, 321—expelled by Antigonus, 315—restored, 312.
Babylonian empire commences, under Nabonassar, B.C. 747—followed by—
Nadius, 733.
Chinziras, and Porus, 731.
Jugæus, 726.
Mardocempadus, or Merodach Baladan, 721.
War with Assyria, 713.
Archianus, 709.
Anarchy, 704.
Hagisa. Baldanes. Belibus, 702.
Asordanes, or Apronadius 699
Regibalus, 693.
Mesesimordachus, 692.
Anarchy, 688.
Asaridinus, 680.
Saosduchinus, 667.
Chinaladanus, 647.
Nabopalassar, 625.
Nebuchadnezzar, 606.
Capture of Nineveh. See Assyria.
Conquest of Judah, 605—of Tyre, 572.
Evilmerodach, or Elvarodam, 563.
Neriglissar, 559.
Laborosoarchod, 556.
Belshazzar, or Nabonadius, 555.
Overthrown by Cyrus, 538.
Baccancelde (Beckenham); Wictred holds a council at, 694.
Bacchanalian orgies interdicted at Rome, and in all Italy, by the senate, B.C. 186.
Bacchis, k. of Corinth, B.C. 925.
Bacchus, the theatre of, at Athens, the first of stone in Greece, built, B.C. 478.
Bacchylides, lyric poet, fl. B.C. 450.
Bacchylus, bp. of Corinth, 196.
Baccciocchi, husband of Napoleon's sister, Elise, is made prince of Lucca and Tuscany, June 23, 1805.
Back, capt., returns from his arctic expedition, Sept. 9, 1835.
Bacon, Francis (afterwards lord), *b.* 1561—first distinguishes himself by his conduct in the trial of the earl of Essex, 1600—defends monopolies in the House of Commons, 1601—debates with Sir Ed-

ward Coke on the Union of England and Scotland, 1607—created viscount St. Alban's, and appointed lord chancellor, 1617—confesses his acceptance of presents or bribes, is deprived of his office, fined, and imprisoned; James I. restores him to liberty, remits his fine, and allows him a pension, 1621 — he writes his "Novum Organum," and "De Augmentis Scientiarum," 1624 — *d.* while on a visit to the earl of Arundel at Highgate, Apr. 9, 1626.

BACON, Sir Nicholas, appointed lord keeper, 1558—*d.* 1579.

BACON, Roger, *b.* 1214—proposes to pope Clement IV. a reformation of the calendar, 1267—is forbidden to teach at Oxford, and confined to his monastery, 1269—*d.* 1292.

BACON, John, *b.* 1740—his group representing the Thames and its attributes placed in the quadrangle of Somerset House, Apr. 13, 1789—*d.* 1799.

BACTRA, now Balkh, taken by Alexander, B.C. 330.

BACTRIA, or BACTRIANA; Alexander passes the winter in, B.C. 329—revolts against Antiochus, 254—Theodotus founds the kingdom of, 250—treaty of alliance with Parthia, 243—Theodotus II., *d.* 221—and is succeeded by Euthydemus, who is attacked by Antiochus Magnus, 212—his son, Demetrius, k., 200—Menander follows; his time not accurately known; Eucratides I. conquers part of India; is assassinated by his son, Eucratides II., who allies himself with Demetrius Nicator against Mithridates I. of Parthia, 140—is defeated, and loses a large portion of his territories, 138—is expelled from the rest by the wild Tartars, and the kingdom of Bactria ends, 127.

BADAJOS, Ordonio II. pursues the Saracens to, and compels them to make peace, 918—Ramiro II. and Aben Isaac Ben Omeya advance to, 935—conquered by Yussef, 1093—taken by the Moors, 1161—recovered by Alfonso, k. of Portugal, 1168—taken by Alfonso IX., 1229—besieged by the Portuguese, but without success, 1705—treaty of, between the prince regent of Portugal, and France and Spain, Sept. 29, 1801 — taken by Soult, Mar. 11, 1811—by Wellington, Apr. 6, 1812.

BADDESDOWN HILL. See BADON, MOUNT.

BADEN, erected into a margraviate, by count Bernhard, 1430 — the margrave joins the Protestant League, 1608—commands their army, and is defeated by Wallenstein, 1627—treaty of, between the German empire, France, and Spain, signed Sept. 5, 1714 — the margrave makes peace with the French republic, 1796—takes the title of elector, afterwards exchanged for that of grand duke, 1803—gives his people a representative government, 1818—joins the commercial union (Zollverein), and completes the frontier, 1835—driven from Carlsruhe by his subjects, May 14, 1849—restored, June 23—the grand duke Chas. Leopold Frederic, *d.* Apr. 24, 1852—his eldest son, Louis, relinquishes the succession to his brother, Frederic William, May 4.

BADEN, prince Louis of, takes Landau, 1702—with Marlborough, forces the Bavarian lines at Schellenberg, and takes Donawert, July 2, 1704—and recovers Landau; drives Villars back over the Rhine, and takes Hagenau, 1705.

BADEN, Dr. Richard, founds Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1326.

BADON, MOUNT, called by Bede Baddesdown Hill, and a victory said to have been gained there by the Britons over the Saxons in 493—by others in 511 and 520.

BADONICUS. See GILDAS.

BADVILA. See TOTILA.

BAFFIN explores the Bay to which his name has been given, 1616.

BAGADIUS claims the bpric. of Bostra, 394.

BAGAUDÆ of Gaul are repressed by Maximian, 285.

BAGDAD, built by Almansor, 758—the caliphs of, sink into insignificance, 936—Togrul Beg drives the Bowides from, 1055—stormed by Hulagou, and its caliph put to death, 1258—taken by Timour, 1401—first hostilities between the pasha of, and the Wahabys, 1797.

BAGNAL, Sir Edward, defeated by Tyrone on the Blackwater, 1598.

BAGNALO, treaty of, between the Italian States and Venice, Aug. 7, 1484.

BAGOAS, minister in Persia, places Arses, the youngest son of Ochus, on the throne after his father's assassination, B.C. 338—kills Arses, places Darius Codomanas on the throne, and is put to death for his crimes, 336.

BAGOT, Sir Charles, governor-general of Canada, unites the most popular leaders of all parties in official situations, 1842.

BAGOT, Dr., bp. of Bath and Wells, *b.* 1783—*d.* 1854.

BAGSAC, a Danish k., defeated by Alfred, and slain, 871.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, the first discovery of Columbus, 1492—English settlements in 1629—taken by the Spaniards, 1782—restored, 1783.

BAHAR, ceded to the East India Co., by the treaty of Allahabad, Aug. 12, 1765.

BAHARAM, or Varanes. See PERSIA, kings of.

BAHRAM, the Persian gen., repels the Turks, 586—at the head of a Persian army, receives a total defeat from the Roman gen. Comentiolus; is reproved and insulted by Hormisdas, and revolts, 589—usurps the regal power for a time, 590—retires among the Turks, and *d.* 591.

BAIAN, khan of the Avars, harasses Thrace, and threatens the empire, 587—compelled to make peace by Priscus, 593—conference with Priscus, after which hostilities are resumed, 595—attacks Tomi, which is defended by Priscus, 598—holds a conference with Heraclius, 619—fails in his attacks on CP., 626.

BAILLIE, Joanna, *b.* 1763—*d.* 1851.

BAILLY, president of the National Assembly, urges it not to separate at the command of the king, June 20, 1789—mayor of Paris, July 16—assists La Fayette to disperse a tumultuous assemblage calling for the deposition of the king, July 17, 1791—executed, Nov. 11, 1793.

BAINES, E., *b.* 1774—*d.* 1848.

BAIRD, Sir David, captures the Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 8, 1806—*d.* 1829.

BAJAZET I. (*Ilderim*), sultan of the Ottomans, 1389—compels the emperor John V. to destroy his new fortifications, and his son, Manuel, to attend him at the siege of Philadelphia, 1390—defeats Sigismund, k. of Hungary, with a confederate army of French princes and nobles, and the knights of Rhodes, at the battle of Nicopolis, Sept. 28, 1396—his designs against CP. are interrupted by the approach of Timour, 1400—totally defeated, and made prisoner at the battle of Angora, July 28, 1402—*d.* in captivity.

BAJAZET II., sultan of Turkey, succeeds to the throne after a contest with his brother, Dschem, 1481—makes war on Kaitbai, sultan of Egypt, 1490—resigns the throne to his son, Selim, 1511—put to death, 1512.

BAKER, Sir Richard, the chronicler, *b.* 1568—*d.* 1645.

BAKER, Sir Robert, censured for having allowed queen Caroline's funeral to pass through the city, resigns his office of magistrate, 1821.

BAKEWELL, Robert, *b.* 1726—*d.* 1795.

BALA, Alexander, rebels in Syria, B.C. 153—establishes himself at Ptolemais, is recognized by Rome, and supported by Jonathan Maccabæus, 152. See ALEXANDER BALA.

BALAAM, the prophet, lived B.C. 1480.

BALAGUIER, taken by the count D'Harcourt, 1645.

BALAK, k. of Moab, B.C. 1480.

BALAKLAVA, capture of, Sept. 26, 1854—battle of, Oct. 25.

BALBEC, the ancient Heliopolis in Syria; temple of the Sun built by Sept. Severus, 200—held by Odenathus and Zenobia, 262-72—taken by the Saracens, 637—destroyed by the Carmathians, 900.

BALBINUS, D. Cœlius, consul of Rome, II. 213—elected emperor by the senate, is murdered by the prætorians, 238.

BALBOA, Vasco Nunez de, reaches the American coast of the Pacific Ocean, 1513.

BALBUS, M. Acilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 150.

BALBUS, M. Acilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 114.

BALBUS, D. Lælius, consul of Rome, B.C. 6.

BALBUS, L. Norbanus, consul of Rome, 19.

BALBUS, Qu. Julius, consul of Rome, 129.

BALDADI, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 800 La.

BALDIMER. See BULGARIANS.

BALDRED, k. of Kent, 805—conquered and expelled by Egbert, 823.

BALDULF, bp. of Witherne, 791.

BALDWIN I., emperor of the East, 1204—defeated and made prisoner at Adrianople by the Bulgarians and revolted Greeks; he dies in captivity, 1205. See BALDWIN IX., count of Flanders.

BALDWIN II., brother of Robert de Courtenay, succeeds him as emperor of the East, with John de Brienne as acting colleague, 1228—takes the government into his own hands, and visits Flanders to implore assistance from Western Europe, 1237—returns to Constantinople with a large army, raised by the sale of the holy crown of thorns, and other relics, to the k. of France, 1239—campaign against Vataces; loses almost all his possessions in Asia; his Latin auxiliaries, receiving no pay, abandon him, 1240—again visits the West to beg support, 1244—pleads before the Thirteenth General Council at Lyons for assistance, 1245—truce with Michael Palæologus, 1260—expelled from Constantinople, 1261—cedes the suzerainty of Achaia to Charles of Anjou, 1267—*d.* 1272.

BALDWIN, count of Hainault, brother of Godfrey de Bouillon, joins the first crusade, 1096—quarrels with Tancred, separates from the army, and obtains for himself the principality of Edessa, 1097—on the death of Godfrey, succeeds him as Baldwin I., k. of Jerusalem, 1100—defeats the Turks, and takes Ptolemais, 1104—assisted by a Venetian fleet, takes Tripoli, 1109—marries Adelaide, widow of Roger, count of Sicily, 1113—*d.* at Rhinocorura 'El Arisch), 1118.

BALDWIN II. (de Bourg), count of Edessa, elected k. of Jerusalem, 1118—defeats the Turks at Antioch, 1119—taken prisoner by the Saracens, 1122—ransomed, attacks Aleppo, and is defeated by Genghi, Atabek of Mosul, 1127—defeated near Damascus, he *d.* 1131.

BALDWIN III., succeeds his father, Fulk, k. of Jerusalem, his mother, Melusina, regent, 1142 — takes Ascalon, 1153 — *d.* 1162.

BALDWIN IV., son of Amanry, k. of Jerusalem, with Raymond III., count of Tripoli, his guardian, 1173 — repulses Saladin, 1179—disabled by leprosy, resigns his crown to his nephew, Baldwin V., 1183.

BALDWIN V., k. of Jerusalem, under the regency of Raymond, 1183—*d.* 1186.

BALDWIN, carries off Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, is pardoned, and created count of Flanders, 862.

BALDWIN II., count of Flanders, 879 — marries Elfrith, daughter of Alfred, 891 —*d.* 918.

BALDWIN III., count of Flanders, conjointly with Arnulf, 918-965.

BALDWIN IV., count of Flanders, 989—seizes Valenciennes, 1006—resisted by Henry II., emperor of Germany, 1007—*d.* 1036.

BALDWIN V., count of Flanders, 1036—hospitably receives Emma, widow of Canute, at Bruges, 1037 — also Sweyn Estritson, son of Ulf Jarl, and Canute's sister, Estritha, 1045—rebels, is defeated, and submits to the emperor Henry III., 1049—his daughter, Matilda, marries William, duke of Normandy, afterwards k. of England, 1052 — he does homage to the emperor Henry IV., 1057 —regent for Philip I. of France, 1060—Tostig, earl of Northumberland, takes refuge at his court, 1065—*d.* 1067.

BALDWIN VI., *the Good*, count of Flanders, 1067—*d.* 1070.

BALDWIN VII., count of Flanders, 1111—mortally wounded at the battle of Breneville, 1119.

BALDWIN VIII., count of Flanders, 1191-1194.

BALDWIN IX., count of Flanders, 1194—joins the fourth crusade, 1201—emperor of the East, 1204. See BALDWIN I., emperor of the East.

BALDWIN DE REDVERS, holds out in Exeter against k. Stephen, and is brought to terms, 1136.

BALDWIN, tried for printing Junius's Letters, and acquitted, July 13, 1770.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, conquered by Qu. Cæcilius Metellus, consul of Rome, B.C. 123 —occupied by the Vandals, A.D. 426—under the protection of Charlemagne, 799—submit to the Almoravides, 1095—taken by the Pisans, 1114—by James I., k. of Aragon, 1232—given to James, brother of Pedro III., 1276—taken from him by his nephew, Alfonso III., 1286. See MAJORCA, and MINORCA.

BALEG, a Saracen commander in Spain, 742.

BALEUS, or XERXES, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1857 (1960 C.).

BALEUS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1754 (1860 C.).

BALFOUR, and other Covenanters, murder Sharpe, abp. of St. Andrew's, May 1, 1679.

BALISTA takes the imperial title at Edessa, but is overcome by Odenathus, 262.

BALKAN, the, crossed by the Russians, 1829. See KUNOBITZA.

BALKH, occupied by Houssein, brother-in-law of Timour, 1366—taken by Timour, 1367—the seat of his first sovereiguty, 1368. See BACTRA.

BALLANTYNE, John, Sir Walter Scott's printer and publisher, *b.* 1776—*d.* 1821.

BALLIOL, John, a descendant of David, earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion, claims the crown of Scotland, 1290—refers to Edward I. of England, 1291—the crown is awarded to him; he does homage to Edward, at Newcastle, 1292—he hesitates to obey a summons from Edward to appear in London, 1293 —renounces his feudal subjection to England, and leagues with the k. of France, 1295—made prisoner at the battle of Dunbar, Apr. 27, and resigns his crown, 1296 — retires to France, and *d.* there in a private station.

BALLIOL, Edward, son of John, claims the crown of Scotland, collects an English army, and lands on the coast of Fife; is crowned at Scone, Sep. 27; is soon after defeated at Annan by Sir Archibald Douglas; is driven into England, 1332—restored and does homage to Edward III., 1333 — he holds a parliament at Edinburgh, Feb. 19—excites the hatred of the Scotch; takes refuge at Carlisle, Dec. 24, 1334—is again conducted into Scotland by Edward III., 1335—resigns his claim on Scotland to Edward for a pension, 1355.

BALLIOL COLLEGE, Oxford, founded, 1263.

BALLOON, invented by Mongolfier; first ascent, 1783. See PILATRE DE ROSIER, LUNARDI, BLANCHARD, MONEY, GARNERIN, NASSAU.

BALLOON TELEGRAPH. See FLEURUS battle of.

BALLOT, motion for the, by Mr. Grote, rejected, March 7, 1837.

BALLYNAHINCH, the Irish rebels defeated at, by gen. Nugent, June 12, 1798.

BALMERINO, Lord, beheaded, Aug. 18, 1746.

BALMORAL Palace, Queen Victoria founds a new tower at, Sep. 29, 1853—arrives there, Sept. 6, 1855—receives there by electric telegraph the news of the fall of Sebastopol, Sept. 10.

BALSHAM, Hugo de, bp. of Ely, founds Peterhouse college, Cambridge, 1284.

BALTI, the royal Visigothic race. See BAUTO.

BALTIC, Waldemar II., king of Denmark, conquers nearly all the southern coast, 1218—Hanse Towns of, support the duke of Holstein, against Erik, 1426—Wallenstein conquers the German coast, and is appointed admiral of the Baltic, 1628—an English merchant fleet returning from, captured by the French, Aug. 1705—a fleet under Sir John Norris, sent, 1715—under Sir George Byng, 1717—another under Sir Charles Wager, 1726—ships from, perform quarantine to guard against the cholera, June 10, 1831.

BALTIC fleet, the British, sails from Spithead, under Sir Charles Napier, March 7, 1854—another division follows under Admiral Corry, March 16—blockades the gulf of Finland, April 12—bombards and captures Bomarsund, June 21, and Aug. 16—leaves the Baltic for the winter, Dec. 7—sails again, under admiral Dundas, April 4, 1855—bombards Sweaborg, Aug. 9.

BALTIC fleet, the Russian, collected at Cronstadt, June 12, 1853—not one of their ships to be seen in the open sea, 1854.

BALTIMORE, Lord, settles a colony of English Catholics in Maryland, 1632.

BALTIMORE, in Maryland, unsuccessfully attacked by general Ross, Sept. 13, 1814.

BALZAC, one of the founders of the Académie Française, 1635.

BALZAC, M. de, death of, 1850.

BAMBERG, Berenger and his queen imprisoned at, 964—he dies there, 966—the design of Henry II. of Germany to erect a bishopric there, is opposed by the bishop of Würtzburg, 1006—it is founded, 1007—dedication of the church, 1011—Melo retires there, from Italy, and dies, 1020—Conrad III. dies there, Feb. 15, 1152—Philip, emperor of Germany, assassinated at, 1208—secularized and given to Bavaria, 1803.

BAMBOROUGH, built by Ida, 547—Penda, k. of Mercia, endeavours to burn it, but fails, 651—taken by the Danes, 993—queen Margaret and her French auxiliaries escape shipwreck at, 1463.

BANBURY, or Beranburyig, victory of Cynric and Ceawlin at, 556—Herbert, the newly created earl of Pembroke, is defeated near, July 26, 1469.

BANCHOR, in Ireland, plundered by the Danes, 812.

BANCROFT, George, American historian, *b.* 1800.

BANCROFT, Richard, abp. of Canterbury, 1604—treats the Puritans very harshly, *d.* 1610.

BANCROFT'S Hospital, founded by the Drapers' Company, 1735.

BANDA Oriental, the, forms the republic of Uraguay, 1828.

BANGOR, bp. of. See HOADLEY.

BANIM, John, *b.* 1800—*d.* 1842.

BANK of England, originated by Act of Parliament, April 25, 1694—foundation laid of a new edifice for the, in Threadneedle Street, Aug. 3, 1732—opened, June 5, 1734—issues £15 and £10 notes, March 31, 1759—its charter renewed, June 1, 1781—restricted from cash payments by an order in council, Feb. 26, 1797—the Bank Restriction Act passed, and one pound notes issued, March; silver tokens issued, Jan. 1, 1798—the Restriction Act renewed, April 9, 1802—depreciation of bank notes, 1810—discussions on resuming cash payments, 1811—Lord Stanhope's act passed, July 2; Peel's act for the resumption of cash payments passed, 1819—the bank anticipates the period fixed by parliament, and commences payment in specie, 1821—lowers the rate of discount to 4 per cent., June 20, 1822—Peel's act comes into operation, May 2, 1823—issues £1 and £2 notes, to relieve commercial distress, Dec. 16, 1852.

BANK discount. See DISCOUNT.

BANK, dividend, the half yearly, reduced from five to four per cent., March 30, 1823.

BANK of England notes, first forgery of, by Richard Vaughan, March, 27, 1758; numerous; thirty-eight prosecutions for this crime at Old Bailey sessions, Sept. 11, 1818—two juries refuse to convict, Dec. 5—thirty-five bills found, Apr. 11, 1821.

BANK of Amsterdam founded, 1607.

BANK of Hamburg, 1619.

BANK of Ireland, 1783—removed to Parliament House, on College Green, 1808.

BANK of Scotland founded, 1695.

BANK of Venice established, 1157.

BANKES, Hen., *b.* 1757—supports the pacific amendment to the address moved by Wilberforce, Dec. 30, 1794—*d.* 1834.

BANKING and commercial embarrassments in America, 1836.

BANKS, city and country, failure of many, Dec. 1825.

BANKS, in the United States, suspend payment in specie, 1839—are opposed by the, president Van Buren, 1840.

BANKS, Branch, of the Bank of England, established, 1828.

BANKS, Joint Stock, Act for the regulation of them, passed, 1826.

BANKS, Savings'. See SAVINGS' BANKS, and WAKEFIELD, Priscilla.

BANKS, Joseph, *b.* 1743—accompanies Cook on his first voyage of discovery, 1768—plants brought by him from the South Sea Islands, placed in Kew gardens, Aug. 1, 1771—is made a baronet, and president of the Royal Society, 1778—*d.* 1820.

BANNISTER, C., the actor, *b.* 1741—*d.* 1804.

BANNISTER, John, *b.* 1760—*d.* 1836.

BANNER, a Swedish general, gains the battle of Wittstock, 1636—is driven back into Pomerania by Gallas, 1638—defeats Gallas and approaches Vienna, 1639—defeats De Werth, and nearly surprises the emperor and the Diet at Ratisbon, 1640—*d.* 1641.

BANNOCKBURN, battles of; Edward II. defeated by Robert Bruce, June 25, 1314—James III. defeated by his barons, 1488.

BANQUET of Sir John Pikard, to Edward III., the Black prince, and three foreign kings, 1363—of Sir Thomas Gresham, to Qu. Elizabeth, on opening the Royal Exchange, 1570—civic, to the prince regent, the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and other distinguished foreigners, June 18, 1814—in Westminster Hall, at the coronation, discontinued, 1831—of the Goldsmiths' company, to lord Gough, on his return from India, April 24, 1850—to queen Victoria and prince Albert, to celebrate the Exhibition, July 9, 1851.

BANQUETING HOUSE, Whitehall, built by James I., 1637,

BANTRY, the earl of, *b.* 1767—*d.* 1851.

BANTRY BAY, seven French ships arrive in, Dec. 26, 1796—return to Brest.

BAPHÆON, near Nicomedia, Othman defeats the emperor Andronicus at, 1301.

BAPTISMAL regeneration, disputes on, 1849—meeting of clergy to uphold the doctrine, March 18, 1850.

BAR, the count of, goes to the crusade with Theobald, k. of Navarre, 1239—the duchy of, given with that of Lorraine to Stanislas Leczinsky for his life, 1735—at his death annexed to France, 1766.

BAR, CONFEDERATION OF, in Poland, 1768—supplied with money by France; attempt to seize the person of the king, 1771—dispersed by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, 1772,

BAR LE DUC, seized by Eudes, count of Champagne, 1037.

BAR SUR AUBE, occupied by the allied army, Jan. 24, 1814.

BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, appointed to the command of the army of Paris, Jan. 9, 1851.

BARAK and Deborah deliver the Israelites, B.C. 1235 (1398 H.; 1391 C.)

BARATIER, Philip, *b.* 1720—*d.* 1740.

BARBADOES, the island of, occupied by English settlers, 1625—insurrection of the negroes in, Nov. 11, 1692.

BARBARIGO, Agostino, doge of Venice, 1486–1501.

BARBARIGO, Marco, doge of Venice, 1485.

BARBAROSSA. See FREDERIC I., emperor of the West.

BARBAROSSA, Hayraddin, founds the piratical states of Barbary, 1518—defeats the Venetian fleet at Prevesa, 1538—assists the French at the siege of Nice, 1543—*d.* 1546.

BARBARUS, consul of Rome, 157.

BARBARY, piratical States of, founded by Horuc and Hayraddin Barbarossa, 1518. See BERBERS.

BARBATIO, master of the horse under Julian in Gaul, 357.

BARBATUS, L. Horat., military tribune of Rome, B.C. 424.

BARBATUS, T. Horatius, consul of Rome, 449.

BARBATUS, T. Quintius, consul of Rome, B.C. 471, 468, 465, 446, 443, 439.

BARBAULD, Mrs. Lætitia, *b.* Aikin, 1743—*d.* 1825.

BARBES, a leader of the Parisian communists, arrested, May 15, 1848—condemned by the tribunal of Bourges to transportation for life, April 2, 1849.

BARBOLANO, Pietro, doge of Venice, 1026—deposed, 1031.

BARBULA, L. Æmilius, consul of Rome, invades Tarentum, B.C. 281.

BARBULA, M. Æmilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 230.

BARBULA, Q. Æmilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 317, 311.

BARCELONA, City of, taken by the Saracens, 712—by Charlemagne, 778—retaken by the generals of Hixem, 791—by the Franks, 797—surrenders to Louis of Aquitaine, 801—taken by Abderahman II., 822—by Almansor, 984—its cathedral built, 1299—Peter IV., k. of Aragon, dies there, Jan. 5, 1387—and John of Anjou, Dec. 16, 1470—also John II., king of Aragon and Navarre, Jan. 19, 1479—Ferdinand and Isabella receive Columbus there, April 15, 1493—Loyola studies there, 1524—treaty of, concluded, June 29, 1529—taken by Don John of Austria, Oct. 13, 1652—bombarded by the French fleet, 1691—invested by French sea and land forces, is saved by the English fleet under Russell, 1694—taken by the duke of Vendôme, and restored to Spain by

BARCELONA—*continued.*
the treaty of Ryswick, 1697—attacked without success by Sir George Rooke, May 18, 1704—besieged by the earl of Peterborough, Aug. 22; surrenders Oct. 4, 1705—hard pressed by the French and Spaniards, Sir John Leake and the earl of Peterborough compel them to raise the siege, May 11, 1706—Charles of Austria embarks there for Germany, Sept. 27, 1711—resists Philip V., 1713—surrenders to the duke of Berwick, Sept. 12, 1714—death of Mina, and massacre of Carlist prisoners at, 1836—revolts, Nov. 13; and is bombarded by Espartero, Dec. 3, 1842.

BARCELONA, county or marquisate of, made independent by Bernard, duke of Languedoc, 834; united to Aragon by the marriage of count Raymond to Petronilla, 1137. See ARAGON.

BARCHOCHEBAS, the leader of the Jews, maintains a fierce conflict with Ticinius Rufus, the governor of Judea, 132—persecutes the Christians who refuse to join him, 134—Julius Severus is called from Britain to take the command against him; the rebellion suppressed, 135.

BARCLAY, Capt., performs his pedestrian feat, 1809.

BARCLAY, Robert, *b.* 1648—publishes his Apology for Quakerism, 1676—*d.* 1690.

BARCLAY, Sir George, engages in a plot against k. William III., 1695.

BARCLAY'S BREWERY, general Haynau assaulted at, Sept. 4, 1850.

BARDANES, proclaimed emperor by the people of Cherson, under the name of Philippicus, 711—occasions great discontent by endeavouring to annul the acts of the sixth general council, 712—assassinated, 713.

BARDAS, Phocas, revolts against John Zimisces, 970—is called from Chios to support Basil II. against Bardas Sclerus, 978—revolts again, 987—defeat and death, 989.

BARDAS, Sclerus, defeats the Bulgarians, 971—revolts and takes Nice, 978—defeat and flight of, 980—submits, 989—*d.* soon after.

BARDAS, uncle of Michael III., appointed Cæsar; procures the patriarchate of Constantinople for Photius, 857—assassinated by Basil the Macedonian, 866.

BARDNEY, in Lindsey, destroyed by the Danes, 869.

BARDOLF, Lord, defeated and slain at Bramham by Sir Thomas Rokesby, 1407.

BAREBONES' parliament, assembled by Cromwell, July 4; resign their authority, Dec. 12, 1653.

BAREE Doab, general Wheeler defeats Ram Singh at, Jan. 16, 1849.

BARENWALD, treaty of, between France, Sweden, Holland, and the German Protestants, against the emperor and Spain, 1631.

BARFLEUR, Wm., duke of Normandy, embarks at, to invade England, 1066—prince William, son of Henry I., drowned at, Nov. 26, 1120—taken by Edward III., 1346.

BARI, the Saracens establish themselves at, 842—besieged without success by Louis, king of Italy, 852—by the Beneventines, 856—the Saracens of, ravage southern Italy, 865—Louis II. begins the siege of, 868—the emperor Basil I. sends a fleet to assist him, 869—the Saracens try to relieve it, but are repulsed, 870—the town is captured, 871—the troops of Basil being called to defend the citizens against the Saracens, retain possession of the place, and found a new province of the eastern empire, 876—besieged by the Saracens and relieved by the Venetians, 1002—Melo revolts there, against the Greek catapan Basilius, 1011—Reyca continues the revolt, 1029—besieged by Robert Guiscard, 1067—attempt to assassinate him in his tent before, 1069—the place surrenders to him, 1071—Urban II. holds a council there, to condemn the doctrines of the Greek church, 1098—taken by Michael Palæologus, 1155—recovered by William I., k. of Sicily, 1156.

BARING, Alexander, *b.* 1775—heads a public meeting of London merchants, to petition for Free Trade, May 8, 1820. See ASHBURTON, LORD.

BARING, Francis, an eminent merchant, commits suicide, 1810.

BARING, Henry, *d.* 1848.

BARING, Sir Thomas, *b.* 1773—*d.* 1848.

BARKAN, the Turks are defeated at, 1683.

BARKIAROK, Malek Shah's son, recovers Syria from his uncle Thuthusch, prince of Damascus, 1095.

BARKSTEAD, Barstead or Berkstead, one of the judges of Charles I., seized at Delft in Holland, and brought to England, April 16; executed, April 19, 1662.

BARLAAM, a Calabrian monk, secret mission of, from CP. to Avignon; he teaches Petrarch Greek, and brings into the West the literature of Greece, 1339—controversy with the monks of Mount Athos, 1341—Petrarch obtains for him the bishopric of Gerace, 1345.

BARLOW, Sir George, administers the government of India, 1805—succeeded by Lord Minto, 1807.

BARMECIDES, the, murdered by Haroun al Raschid, 802.

BARNABAS, sent from Jerusalem to inquire

BARNABAS—*continued.*
into the proceedings at Antioch; goes to Tarsus for Saul; after a year's conference, the name of Christians is adopted by the believers; Barnabas, accompanied by Saul, takes a donation from Antioch for the poorer brethren at Jerusalem, 37—they return to Antioch, and after another consultation with the church there, go forth to preach the gospel to the Gentiles, 38.

BARNARD, Sir John, *b.* 1685—lord mayor of London, 1737—*d.* 1764.

BARNARDISTON, Sir Samuel, fined £10,000 for a misdemeanour, Feb. 14, 1684.

BARNES, Thomas, editor of the Times, *b.* 1785—*d.* 1841.

BARNET, battle of; the earl of Warwick defeated by Edward IV. and killed, Easter day, April 14, 1471.

BAROMETERS, invented by Torricelli, about 1649.

BARONETS, order of, created, 1611.

BARONIUS, Cardinal, *b.* 1538—publishes his "Annales Ecclesiastici," 1588—writes in defence of the measures of pope Paul V. against the Venetians, 1606—*d.* 1607.

BARONS OF ENGLAND, desert King John in his contest with the pope, 1213—meet at Bury St. Edmund's, and demand a charter of their liberties, 1214—force him to sign Magna Charta, 1215—send deputies to protest, at the council of Lyons, against the papal extortions in England, and renounce k. John's act of submission to the pope, 1245—appoint a council of twenty-four to over-rule Henry III., 1258—refer their disputes with him to Louis IX. of France, 1263—defeat him at Lewes, 1264—are defeated by prince Edward at Evesham, 1265—make submission in the isle of Ely, 1268—obtain from parliament an act of attainder against the Despensers, and banish them, 1321—Edward II. defeats them at Boroughbridge, 1322.

BARONS OF GERMANY, from their fortified castles, begin to attack their neighbours, 939.

BAROSSA, battle of; marshal Victor, duke of Belluno, defeated by Sir Thomas Graham, March 5, 1811.

BARRAS, *b.* 1755—appointed one of the Directory, 1790—*d.* 1829.

BARRE, colonel, death of, 1802.

BARRERE, a member of the Committee of the Constitution, Sept. 29, 1792.

BARRETT, Dr., vice-provost of T.C., Dublin, *b.* 1752—*d.* 1821.

BARRICADES, day of the, in Paris, during the civil war of the Fronde, Aug. 26, 1648—three days' war of the, July 27–29, 1830—again attempted, June 23, 1848.

raised by the insurgents in Madrid, 1854.

BARRIE, Capt., destroys a French squadron in Lazone Bay, May 1, 1811.

BARRIER TREATY, the, between the United Provinces and Austria, under the mediation of Great Britain, signed at Antwerp, Nov. 5, 1715.

BARRINGTON, Dr. Shute, bp. of Durham, *b.* 1734—*d.* 1826.

BARROT, Odillon, *b.* 1790—accuses the Guizot government of selling offices, Jan. 22, 1848—impeaches the ministers, Feb. 22—attempts in vain to form an administration, 23—becomes president of the council to Louis Napoleon, Dec. 20.

BARROW, Isaac, *b.* 1630—*d.* 1677.

BARROW, Sir John, *b.* 1763—*d.* 1848.

BARROW'S STRAITS, discovered by captain Parry, 1819.

BART, Jean, the French adm., *d.* 1702.

BARTH, Dr., reaches Timbuctoo, Sept. 7, 1853—arrives at Marseilles from Africa, Sept. 8, 1855.

BARTHELEMY, Abbé, *b.* 1716—publishes his Travels of Anacharsis, 1788—*d.* 1795.

BARTHELEMY, takes the place of Letournier as director, 1797.

BARTHOLDY, Dr. Felix Mendelssohn, *b.* 1809—*d.* 1847.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR, prohibited, on account of the plague in London, Aug. 7, 1665.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., monastery of, in London, converted into a hospital, 1539—incorporated by Henry VIII., 1546.

BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY, massacre of the Protestants in France on, Aug. 24, 1572—expulsion of the English nonconformist divines on, Aug. 24, 1662.

BARTLETT, W. H., *b.* 1805—*d.* 1854.

BARTON, Bernard, *d.* 1849.

BARTON, Dr., sets up the first Insurance Office against Fire, 1667.

BARTON, Elizabeth, the maid of Kent, executed, with the accomplices of her imposture, April 20, 1534.

BARUS, T. Vibius, consul of Rome, 160.

BASE COIN in Rome; the issuers punished by Aurelian, 274—issued in England; the mint-men punished by Henry I, 1125—circulated by the emperor Manuel Comnenus, to defraud the Crusaders, 1147.

BASIENTELLO, battle of; total defeat of the emperor Otho II. by the Greeks and Saracens, July 13, 982.

BASIL I., the Macedonian, assassinates Bardas, and receives from Michael III. the title of Cæsar, 866—assassinates Michael, and ascends the throne, 867—deposes Photius, and restores Ignatius to the patriarchate, 867—defends Ragu-

BASIL I.—*continued.*
as and Dalmatia against the Saracens, 868—sends a fleet to assist in the siege of Bari, and offers terms to the Paulicians, which they reject, 869—drives them out of Asia Minor, and besieges Tephrice, 870—disciplines the army, improves the finances, and reforms the empire, 872—diverts Louis of Germany from revenging the insult of Adelgiso, 873—recovers many provinces of Asia Minor from the Saracens, 874—retains Bari, and founds a Greek province in Italy; defeats the Saracens in Cappadocia and Syria, 876—revises the laws of Justinian, and puts them into the Greek form of the Basilika; restores Photius, 877—death of his eldest son, Constantine VIII., 879—*d.* Mar. 1, 886.

BASIL II., son of Romanus II. and Theophano, is taken as colleague by John Zimisces, 969—becomes actual emperor, with his brother, 976—defeats the Bulgarians, 988—defeats the Saracens in Syria, 996—conquers Bulgaria, 1000—renews the war; gains more victories, and treats his prisoners barbarously, 1014–1016—finally subdues the Bulgarians, 1018—*d.* 1025. See BARDAS, PHOCAS, and SCLERUS.

BASIL, emperor of Trebizond, 1332—*d.* 1340.

BASIL I., patriarch of CP., 970.

BASIL II., patriarch of CP., 1183.

BASILICA of the Lateran, restored by pope Sergius III., 907.

BASILICON DORON, a work published by James VI. of Scotland; republished on his accession to the English throne, 1603.

BASILIDES. See IWAN IV., czar of Russia.

BASILIDES, teaches his form of Gnosticism at Alexandria, 134.

BASILIKA. See BASIL, the Macedonian.

BASILIO BUGIANO, or BASILIUS BOJANUS, Greek catapan, resists the revolt of Melo, at Bari, 1011—proceeds with a large force against him and the Normans in Apulia, 1018—defeats them at Cannæ, 1019—takes the fort of Garigliano, 1021.

BASILISCUS, consul of Rome, 465—commands the expedition against Genseric, which fails through his misconduct, 468—incited to rebel by Verina, widow of Leo I., and usurps the throne, 475—consul II., 476—deposed, banished to Cappadocia, and *d.* there, 477.

BASILIUS, bp. of Ancyra, 336.

BASILIUS, bp. of Antioch, 456.

BASILIUS, studies at Athens, 355—bp. of Cæsarea, 370—gives to his friend, Gregory of Nazianzus, the see of Sasima, 371—replies to Eunomius, 372—recommends Amphilochius as bp. of Iconium, 373—*d.* 380.

BASILIUS of Cilicia, writes his *Hist. Ecc.*, 520.

BASILIUS. See BASILIO BUGIANO.

BASILIUS, Fl. Cæcina, consul of Rome, 463.

BASILIUS, consul of Rome, 480.

BASILIUS, the last consul appointed by Justinian I.; a series of years follows, dated from his consulship, 541.

BASKERVILLE, John, of Birmingham, printer, *b.* 1706—*d.* 1775.

BASKERVILLE, Sir Thomas, sent by Qu. Elizabeth with an army to assist Henry IV., 1596.

BASLE, joins the Union of the cities of the Rhine, 1250—opening of the Eighteenth General Council at, under the presidency of Julius Cesarino, July 23, 1431—its first session, Dec. 14—declares itself superior to the pope, and takes into consideration various reforms, 1431—Eugenius IV. commands them to assemble at Bologna; they disobey, and continue their sittings at Basle, 1432—make concessions to the Hussites, 1433—limit and define the papal authority, 1434—abolish annats, 1435—summon the pope to appear and answer the charges against him; he answers by a Bull, dissolving the council, 1437—they continue sitting, declare Eugenius contumacious, and decree a suspension of his authority, 1438—depose the pope, and renew the schism of the church, by electing Amadeus of Savoy pope, as Felix V., 1439—close of the council, 1443—university of, founded, 1460—treaty of, between the emperor Maximilian and the Swiss, 1499—joins the Swiss confederacy, 1501—reformation at, completed by Œcolampadius, 1529—treaty of, between the king of Prussia and the French republic, Apr. 5—and with Spain, July 22, 1795—democratic agitation in, 1830.

BASNAGE, Samuel, *d.* 1691.

BASQUE PROVINCES, in Spain, reduced by Rechesuinthus, k. of the Visigoths, 667.

BASQUE ROADS, a French fleet destroyed in, by Sir Edw. Hawke, 1758; and another by lords Gambier and Cochrane, Apr. 12, 1809.

BASSÆUS, prætorian prefect, 168.

BASSEIN, treaty of, with the Peishwa, Dec. 31, 1802—taken by the British, May 19, 1852.

BASSIANUS, the original name of Caracalla, 196—and of Elagabalus, 218.

BASSIGNANO, battle of; a papal and Neapolitan army defeated, by Marco Visconte, 1322.

BASSORAH, founded, 636—Moawiyah fails in his attempt to take, 659.

BASSUS, consul of Rome, 211.

BASSUS, consul of Rome, 258, 259.

BASSUS, consul of Rome, 331.

Bassus, consul of Rome, 408.
Bassus, consul of Rome, 431.
Bassus, C. Lecanius, consul of Rome, 64.
Bassus, L. Flavius Silva Nonius, consul of Rome, 81.
Bassus, M. Ceionius Virius, consul of Rome, 271, 289.
Bassus, Sept., consul of Rome, 317.
Bassus, Cæcilius, revolts in Syria, B.C. 46 —finally overcome by Cassius, 45.
Bastarnæ, a Barbarian tribe, conquered by Galerius, and transported to some of the depopulated districts of the empire, 295.
Bastia, attacked by adm. Rowley, who compels the Genoese gov. to give it up to the revolted Corsicans, 1745—connected with France by a submarine electric telegraph, Nov 12, 1854.
Bastile, the first stone of the, laid by Aubriot, provost of Paris, Apr. 22, 1370—attacked and destroyed, July 14, 1789—its destruction commemorated in England by a large assemblage, at which lord Stanhope presides, July 14, 1790 — at Birmingham, which gives rise to riots, July 14, 1791.
Bastwick, imprisoned by the Star-chamber, 1637.
Batagaba, battle of; the Bulgarians defeat Constantine V., 750.
Batalha, convent of, built by the Portuguese, to commemorate their victory over the Castilians at Aljubarrotte, May 29, 1385.
Batavi, the island of the, reached by Drusus, B.C. 12—they revolt under Civilis, A.D. 69—are defeated by Cerialis, but acknowledged as allies, not subjects, of Rome, 70.
Batavia, built by the Dutch on the island of Java, 1610—it surrenders to Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Aug. 26, 1811.
Batavian republic established, May 16, 1795—remodels its constitution, 1801—embargo on its ships in England, followed by war, 1803—receives another constitution, with Schimmelpenninck as pensionary, 1805—erected into a kingdom, 1806. See Holland.
Bateman, William, bp. of Norwich, founds Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1351.
Bath, taken by Ceawlin, k. of Wessex, 577 —the abbey of, built by Offa, k. of Mercia, 783—Edgar anointed at, by Dunstan and Oswald, 972.
Bath, William Pulteney, created earl of, loses his influence, 1742—*d.* 1764. See Pulteney, William.
Bath, the Order of Knights of the, originally instituted by Henry IV., 1399—revived by George I., 1725—new-modelled and extended by George IV., 1815—the grand cross of the, bestowed on Omar Pasha, Aug. 11, 1855.
Bathori, Sigismund, succeeds in Transylvania, 1586—gives it up to the emperor Rudolf II., 1597.
Bathori, Stephen, succeeds John Sigismund in Transylvania, 1571—elected k. of Poland, 1575—marries Anne, sister of the late k. Sigismund Augustus, 1576—enters into alliance with Sweden against Russia, 1578—drives the Russians out of Livonia, Esthonia, and Ingria, 1579—Iwan IV. requests the pope to mediate, 1581—truce concluded; Stephen retains his conquests, 1582—*d.* 1586.
Baths of Titus erected, 80—of Nero, repaired and called Alexander's, 226—of Diocletian, are converted by pope Gregory XIII. into a granary, 1580.
Bathurst, in Australia, first discovery of gold near, May 14, 1851.
Bathurst, Allen, lord, *b.* 1684—*d.* 1775.
Bathurst, Henry, made baron Apsley and lord chancellor, Jan. 1771 — succeeds afterwards as earl Bathurst—*d.* 1794.
Bathurst, Henry, earl, *b*, 1762—*d.* 1834.
Bathurst, Dr. Henry, appointed bp. of Norwich, March 9, 1805—supports the Bills for the removal of Catholic disabilities, 1821—one of the two bps. who vote for the Reform Bill, 1831—*d.* 1837.
Bathyany, Count, an insurgent in Hungary, captured by Haynau, June, 1849 —shot, Oct. 6.
Bathyany, Count Casimir, a Hungarian exile, *b.* 1809—*d.* 1854.
Batou, grandson of Dschingis-khan, establishes the Golden Horde in Kapzak, 1235—invades Russia, 1236—conquers Kiow, drives Wladimir from the throne, and sets up Iaroslav as a vassal of the Golden Horde, 1238—ravages Hungary, Poland, and Silesia, 1241—repulsed at Olmutz, 1242—returns to Kapzak, 1243.
"Batrachoi." See Aristophanes.
Batteries, Floating. See Gibraltar.
Battle Abbey, founded by William I., 1067.
Battles; the date of every important battle, with its result, the parties engaged in it, and all other material circumstances, may be found in this Index, by referring to the name of the place where it was fought, of the sovereign in whose reign it took place, or of the general who commanded.
Batto, continues the revolt in Apulia after the defeat of Melo, 1019—taken prisoner in the fort of Garigliano, and killed by the Greek catapan, Basilio Bugiano, 1021.
Battus, arrives in Africa, B.C. 640 — second settlement on the island of Platea, 637—founds Cyrene, 631.

BATTUS II., the Fortunate, king of Cyrene, B.C. 575.

BAUDIN, Admiral, takes S. Juan de Ulloa, and Vera Cruz, from the Mexicans, 1838.

BAUGE, in Anjou, battle of, the duke of Clarence defeated and slain, 1421. See HENRY V., k. of England.

BAUTO, a descendant of the royal Visigothic Balti, consul of Rome, 385—his daughter Eudocia married to Arcadius, 395.

BAUTZEN, battle of, May 19, 1813. See NAPOLEON I.

BAVARIA, Christianity preached in, by Emmeran, 651—becomes an independent state, 674—Anspraudo and his son Liutprand take refuge in, when driven out of Lombardy, 708 — subdued by Charles Martel, 725—invaded by the Avars, who destroy Lorch, 787—reduced by Pepin, 750 — Thassilon, its duke, does homage to Charlemagne, 781—freed from an invasion of the Avars by Charlemagne and added to his empire, 788.

Given by Louis I. *le Debonnaire* to his son Lothaire, with the title of king, 815 — transferred to his youngest son Louis, 821—Louis rebels and is deserted by his army, 839—in the division of the empire on his father's death, he makes Bavaria part of his kingdom of Germany, 840—allotted to Carloman, son of Louis, 876—on his death seized by Louis of Saxony, 880 — occupied by Charles the Fat, 882. See ARNULF, natural son of Carloman.

Invasion of the Hungarians; Arnulf elected duke to oppose them, 907 — Henry I. duke, 942 — Henry II., 958—leagues with the Bohemians and Poles against the emperor Otho II., 975—defeated and takes refuge in Bohemia, 976—recovers his states and claims the wardship of Otho III., 984—*d.* 995—Henry III. succeeds, elected k. of Germany, 1002. See HENRY II. of Germany.

Bavaria transferred by him to Henry IV., brother of his queen, Cunegonda, 1004 —resumed, 1008—Henry V. duke, 1025 —Conrad I., 1047—Henry VI., 1052—Conrad II., 1054—given by the emperor Henry III. to his empress Agnes, 1056 —by her to Otho of Nordheim, 1061—by the emperor Henry IV. to Guelph IV., count of Carinthia, and Guelph I. of Bavaria 1071. See ALBERT AZZO, CUNEGONDA, and GUELPH IV.—he joins the crusaders and dies in Cyprus, 1101.

Guelph II. succeeds; Henry VII. (Guelph) duke, 1120—Henry VIII., *the Proud* (Guelph), 1126—invested with the duchy of Saxony by the emperor Lothaire II., 1126—with Tuscany and its

BAVARIA—*continued.*

dependencies, 1133 — he opposes the emperor Conrad III., and is deprived of his German states, 1138—*d.* 1139—his son Henry, *the Lion*, preserves Saxony; after a long struggle, Bavaria is given to Henry IX. *of Austria*, 1142—restored to Henry X., *the Lion*, 1153—a league of the princes of North Germany against him, repressed by the emperor, 1166—he withdraws from the imperial army in Lombardy, 1166—is ejected from all his states except Brunswick and Lüneburg, by the diet of Würzburg; Bavaria given to Otho I. of Wittelsbach, 1180 —who is succeeded by Louis I., 1183—Henry, *the Lion*, *d.* at Brunswick, 1195.

The Palatinate of the Rhine united to Bavaria; Otho II. duke, 1231—he supports the emperor, Frederic II., against pope Innocent IV., 1246 — his son, Louis II., duke of Bavaria and elector Palatine, 1253—joins Ottocar II. of Bohemia in opposing the election of Rudolf of Habsburg, 1273—changes sides, 1275 —the Palatinate separated; Louis III. duke of Bavaria, 1294—elected k. of Germany, 1314. See LOUIS IV. of Germany.

Treaty of Pavia settles the Bavarian succession, 1329 — Stephen, duke of Bavaria, 1347—war of six years with Austria for the Tyrol, without gaining it, 1363–69—John I. duke, 1375—Ernest, 1397—Albert I., 1438 — John II. and Sigismund, 1460 — Albert II., 1465 — William I., 1508 — Albert III., 1550— William II., 1579—Maximilian, 1596—head of the Catholic League of Würzburg, 1609—overthrows the Bohemian Protestants in the battle of Prague, Nov. 9, N.S.; his general, Tilly, defeated at Wiesloch by Count Mansfeld, devastates the Palatinate of the Rhine, with horrid barbarity, 1622—the Palatinate annexed to Bavaria, 1623—Gustavus Adolphus defeats Tilly at Breitenfeld, Sept. 7, N.S.; and penetrates to Bavaria, 1631—Turenne and Wrangel compel Maximilian to a treaty of neutrality, 1646 — the Palatinate of the Rhine restored, and Bavaria made the eighth electorate, by the peace of Westphalia, 1648—Maximilian *d.* 1651.

Ferdinand Maria succeeds; disputes with the elector Palatine the vicariate of the empire, 1657—Maximilian Emanuel elector, 1679—serves against the Turks in Hungary and takes Belgrade, 1688—joins the league of Augsburg against Louis XIV., 1689—commands the allied army in Flanders during the absence of William III., and relieves Charleroi, 1692—his army unites with the French

BAVARIA—*continued.*
in the war against the emperor, Leopold I., and defeats the imperialists in the first battle of Hochstadt, Sep. 20, 1703—is driven from the lines of Schellenberg by Marlborough, July 2, 1704—and totally annihilated by him in the second battle of Hochstadt (See BLENHEIM); after which the elector takes flight into the Spanish Netherlands, of which he is made governor; the electress surrenders Bavaria to the emperor, and retires to Venice; the elector put to the ban of the empire, 1706—attacks Brussels and retreats precipitately, 1708—relieved from the ban, 1712—his states restored to him by the treaty of Baden, 1714—*d.* 1726.

Charles Albert succeeds, resists the Pragmatic Sanction, and claims the hereditary states of Austria, 1740—joins France in the war against Maria Theresa; invades Bohemia, and is crowned king at Prague, 1741—elected emperor at Frankfort, Jan. 24, 1742. See CHARLES VII. of Germany. The Austrians expel him from Bohemia, take Münich, and conquer Bavaria, 1742—Charles Albert solicits peace; Maria Theresa rejects the preliminaries; he recovers Bavaria, 1744—*d.* 1745.

His son Maximilian Joseph makes peace with Maria Theresa, and secures his states by voting for her husband Francis as emperor; *d.* 1778—the elector Palatine, Charles Theodore, inherits Bavaria; the two states are again united; the emperor Joseph II. claims and seizes a portion of them; the k. of Prussia resists; impending war averted by the peace of Teschen, May, 13, 1779—the project of Joseph to obtain Bavaria in exchange for Belgium, thwarted by Prussia and other states, 1785—Bavaria joins the coalition against France, 1793—invaded by Moreau, and saved by the archduke Charles of Austria, 1796—Charles Theodore *d.* 1799.

Maximilian Joseph II. succeeds; Moreau conquers Bavaria, and takes Münich, July 2, 1800—restored by the treaty of Luneville, 1801—receives Würtzburg, Bamberg, and Augsburg, in compensation for territories lost on the left bank of the Rhine, 1803—in alliance with France, occupied by the Austrians under gen. Mack; recovered by Napoleon; the elector takes the title of king, and the Tyrol is annexed to his dominions, 1805—gives the princess Augusta in marriage to Eugene Beauharnais, 1806—attends the congress of Erfurt, 1808—in alliance with France against Austria, 1809—gives up South

BAVARIA—*continued.*
Tyrol to the kingdom of Italy, and receives in exchange Bayreuth, Salzburg, Ratisbon, and other lands, 1810—joins the allies, and sends an army under gen. Wrede to intercept Napoleon in his retreat at Hanau, 1813—assists in the invasion of France, and concurs in the treaties of Paris and Vienna, 1814—abolishes serfdom and introduces a representative government in his states, 1818—*d.* 1825.

His son Louis Charles Augustus succeeds; founds the university of Münich, 1826—allows many of his officers to assist the Greeks, 1827—joins the Zollverein, 1829—his son Otho appointed k. of Greece; anniversary of the Bavarian constitution, celebrated at Hambach, May 27, 1832—the king erects the temple of Walhalla near Ratisbon, to commemorate the great men of Germany, 1842—dismisses Lola Montes, and resigns his crown to his son, Maximilian Joseph II. (as king), Mar. 20, 1848—dissents from the election of the k. of Prussia as emperor of Germany, 1849—sends troops in conjunction with Austria to put down the commotions in Hesse Cassel, 1850—withdraws them, 1851.

BAVIUS, the poet, *d.* B.C. 35.

BAXTER, Richard, *b.* 1615—*d.* 1691.

BAYARD, the Chevalier, distinguishes himself in Flanders, and saves Mezières, 1521—serves under Bonnivet in Italy, 1523—killed in the retreat of the French army, 1524.

BAYAZID, in Asia, the Russians defeat the Turks at, July 30, 1854.

BAYEUX, in Normandy, taken by Henry I. of England, 1105—Odo, bp. of. See ODO.

BAYEUX, TAPESTRY OF, the work of Matilda, qu. of William I., preserved in the abbey there, and first mentioned, 1476.

BAYLE, Peter, *b.* 1647—begins his journal, "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres," 1684—his Dictionary first published at Rotterdam, 1697—*d.* 1706.

BAYLEN, battle of; surrender of Dupont and his army, to the Spanish gen., Castaños, July 28, 1808.

BAYLEN, Castaños, duke of, *d.* 1852.

BAYONETS, first made at Bayonne, about 1690—supersede pikes, and are in general use in the French army, 1703.

BAYONNE, conference at, between Katharine de' Medici and the duke of Alva, to plot the destruction of protestantism, 1565—the royal family of Spain meet Napoleon, and resign the kingdom to his brother Joseph, 1808—Soult driven back to, from the Pyrenees, 1813—sally of the French from, April 14, 1814.

BAYREUTH. See ANSPACH. — Annexed to Bavaria, 1810.

BAZA, taken from the Moors by Ferdinand of Spain, 1489.

BAZAAR. See ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

BEADAN-HEAD, battle of; Escwin, k. of Wessex, defeats Wulfhere, k. of Mercia, 675.

BEAN, ——, presents a pistol at Queen Victoria, July 3, 1842—on which an Act is passed for the better protection of her majesty's person.

BEANDUNE, battle of; the Cymri are defeated by Cynegils, k. of Wessex, and his son, Curchelm, 614.

BEATON, cardinal, archbp. of St. Andrews, causes the execution of Patrick Hamilton, as a heretic, 1528—regent of Scotland, 1542—opposes the marriage-treaty with England, 1543—is assassinated, May 28, 1546.

BEATON'S MILL, James III., k. of Scotland, is murdered in, June 11, 1488.

BEATRICE, dau. of Frederic, duke of Upper Lorraine, married to Boniface II., duke of Tuscany, 1036—he *d.* 1052—marriage of his widow to Godfrey, duke of Lorraine, 1054—guardian of her daughter Matilda; Henry III. of Germany claims Tuscany, and detains her in captivity, 1055—restored to her husband, 1057—governs Tuscany in the name of her dau. Matilda, after Godfrey's death, 1070—*d.* 1076.

BEATRICE, daughter of Aldrovandino, late marquis of Este, married to Andrew II., k. of Hungary, 1234—imprisoned by her son-in-law, Bela IV., she escapes to her family in Italy, where she gives birth to a son named Stephen, 1235.

BEATRICE, dau. of Charles II. of Naples, married to AZZO VIII., marq. of Este, 1305.

BEATRICE, dau. of Rinaldo, count of Burgundy, married to Frederic I., emperor of Germany, 1156.

BEATRICE, dau. of Philip of Swabia, late emperor of Germany, married to Otho IV., 1209.

BEATRICE, dau. of Ferdinand, k. of Portugal, married to John I., k. of Castile, 1383.

BEATRICE, sister of AZZO VIII., marquis of Este, married to Galeazzo, son of Matteo, Visconte, 1300—*d.* 1335.

BEATRICE, duchess of Milan, beheaded for alleged infidelity, 1418.

BEATRICE of Ferrara marr. Ludovico Sforza, 1490—her rivalry with Isabella, her sister-in-law, leads to discord in Milan, 1491.

BEATRICE of Naples marries Matthias Corvinus, k. of Hungary, 1476.

BEATRICE of Modena. See MARY BEATRICE.

BEATTIE, James, *b.* 1735—*d.* 1803.

BEAUCAIRE. See ALFONSO X., k. of Castile.

BEAUCAMP, Richd., earl of Warwick, appointed by Hen. V. guardian of his son, 1422—compelled to abandon the siege of Montargis by the bastard of Orleans, 1426—succeeds the duke of York as regent of France, and *d.* soon after, 1440.

BEAUCHAMP, William Seymour, lord, marries lady Arabella Stuart, for which they are committed to the Tower, 1611. See HERTFORD, marquis of.

BEAUCHAMP of Holt, lord, unjustly executed for treason, 1388.

BEAUFORT, John, son of John of Gaunt and Katharine Swinford, legitimized by the king and the pope, 1396—his son, John, first duke of Somerset, leaves only a dau., Margaret, who marries Edmund, earl of Richmond, eldest son of Owen Tudor and qu. Katharine, 1455. See HENRY VII., k. of England.

BEAUFORT, Edmund, duke of Somerset, younger brother of John, inherits his title, and is governor of Normandy, 1447—surrenders Rouen, and retreats to Harfleur, Nov. 4, 1449—succeeds William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, as adviser of queen Margaret, and is very unpopular, 1450—the parliament petitions for his removal, 1451—committed to the Tower, 1454—released, and slain at the battle of St. Alban's, May 23, 1455.

BEAUFORT, Henry, bishop of Winchester, son of John of Gaunt, quarrels with Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; reconciled by John, duke of Bedford, 1425—made a cardinal, 1426—intrigues against the duke of Gloucester, 1442—prevails over him in the English councils; and promotes the marriage of Henry VI. to Margaret of Anjou, 1444—*d.* 1447.

BEAUFORT, the duke de, a French admiral, gains a victory over the Algerines, 1665—unable to join the Dutch, shelters his fleet in Brest, 1666.

BEAUFORT, the duke of, *b.* 1791—*d.* 1853.

BEAUFORT, Fort, repulse of the Caffres at, Jan. 7, 1851.

BEAUFOY'S motion for the relief of dissenters negatived by a majority of 78, Mar. 28, 1787—his second motion negatived by a majority of 20, May 8, 1789.

BEAUGENCY, synod of, divorces Louis VII. from Eleanor of Guienne, 1152.

BEAUHARNAIS, Eugene, *b.* 1781—made viceroy of Italy, 1805—marries the princess Augusta of Bavaria, Jan. 14, 1806—commands the army of Italy and takes Trieste, May 18, 1809—defeats Jellachich, May 25—joins the grand army, May 27—receives from Murat the command of the French troops in Prussia, Jan. 16, 1813—and conducts them to Berlin, Feb. 21—*d.* 1824.

BEAUHARNAIS, Hortense de, married to Louis Bonaparte, Jan. 9, 1802.

BEAUJEU, Pierre, Sire de, brother of John, duke of Bourbon, and husband of Anne, daughter of Louis XI., 1483. See ANNE. Inherits the title of duke of Bourbon, 1488; leaves no male posterity. See BOURBON.

BEAULIEU, a sanctuary in the New Forest, where Perkin Warbeck takes refuge, Sept. 21, 1497.

BEAULIEU, or Loches, a fifth treaty signed at, gives the Huguenots religious liberty, 1576.

BEAUMARCHAIS, *b.* 1732—his edition of the works of Voltaire suppressed in France, 1785—*d.* 1799.

BEAUMONT, lord, falls in battle, at Northampton, July 10, 1460.

BEAUMONT, lord, *b.* 1805—*d.* 1854.

BEAUMONT, Francis, *b.* 1555 — a popular dramatist conjointly with Fletcher, 1614 —*d.* 1615.

BEAUMONT, Sir George, gives his pictures to the National Gallery, 1824.

BEAUSOBRE, *b.* 1659—*d.* 1738.

BEAUVAIS, Vincent de, the compiler of the *Speculum Majus*, the first attempted Encyclopædia, *d.* 1264.

BECCARIA, marquis, *b.* 1735—publishes his Treatise on Crimes and Punishments, 1764—*d.* 1793.

BECHE, Sir Henry de la, *b.* 1796—*d.* 1855.

BECKENHAM. See BACCANCELDE.

BECKET, Thomas à, chancellor to Henry II., 1155—archbp. of Canterbury; resigns the chancellorship and opposes the king's ecclesiastical reforms, 1162—gives a promise of submitting to the ancient laws of the realm, 1163—refuses to observe the Constitutions of Clarendon, and flies to France, 1164—excommunicates Henry II. and all who conform to the Constitutions, 1165 — enters into a compromise with the king; returns to his see; is assassinated, Dec. 29, 1170—two cardinals sent by the pope to investigate the circumstances of his death, 1171—Henry involved in much trouble in consequence, receives absolution, 1173—does penance at his tomb, 1174.

BECKFORD, Wm., *b.* 1705—his mansion at Fonthill destroyed by fire, Feb. 12, 1755 —elected lord mayor of London, 1762—again, 1769—his reply to the king's answer to the address of the London corporation, May 23, 1770—*d.* 1770—his statue placed in Guildhall, June 11, 1772.

BECKFORD, Wm., author of Vathek, *b.* 1760—sells Fonthill, 1822—*d.* 1844.

BECKWITH, General, captures Guadaloupe, Feb. 5, 1810.

BEDDOES, Dr., *b.* 1760—*d.* 1808.

BEDE, *b.* at Wearmouth, 673—educated by Benedict Biscop, 690—also by Ceolfrid, abbot of Wearmouth, 689 — ordained a deacon, by John bp. of York, 692—priest, 703—ends his *Hist. Ecc.*, 731—*d.* in the monastery of Jarrow, May 26, 735.

BEDEAU, general, banished from France, Jan. 10, 1852.

BEDER, battle of, Mohammed overcomes the Koreish, 623.

BEDERICSWORTH (St. Edmund's Bury), the abbey of, rebuilt and endowed by Canute, 1029. See BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

BEDFORD taken from the Five-burghers by Edward the Elder, 919.

BEDFORD, John, duke of, brother of Henry V., repels an attempt of the French to recover Harfleur, 1416 — arrests Queen Joanna of England, 1419 — regent of France, 1422 — marries Anne, sister of Philip, duke of Burgundy, 1423 — mediates between the dukes of Gloucester and Burgundy, 1424 — composes differences between the former and Beaufort, bp. of Winchester, 1425—forces the duke of Britanny to break off his alliance with Charles VII., 1428—marries Jacqueline of Luxemburg, 1432—*d.* 1435.

BEDFORD, earl of; title given to lord Russel, 1549. See RUSSEL, lord. Negotiates the peace with France, 1550—suppresses Sir Peter Carew's insurrection, 1554—one of Queen Elizabeth's council of state, 1558 —sent by her to attend at the baptism of prince James of Scotland, 1566.

BEDFORD, Russel, earl of, sides with the parliament, and at the head of a detachment of their army drives the marquis of Hertford from Somersetshire into Wales, 1642—abandons their cause and joins Charles I. at Oxford, 1643—fails to obtain from Charles II. a mitigation of the sentence against his son, lord Wm. Russel, 1683 — made one of the privy council by William III., 1689—created duke of Bedford, 1693.

BEDFORD, John, duke of, *b.* 1710—censures the sacrifice of British to Hanoverian interests, 1742—opposes the employment of Hanoverian troops in British pay, 1743 — first lord of the admiralty in the "Broad Bottom" ministry, 1744—secretary of state, 1747—lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1759—signs the preliminaries of peace at Fontainebleau, Nov. 8, 1762 —president of the council and head of the ministry, Sept. 9, 1763—*d.* 1771.

BEDFORD, Francis, duke of, *b.* 1765—*d.* Mar. 2, 1802—Fox's oration in praise of him, Mar. 16—his statue erected in Russell Square, 1809.

BEDFORD, John, duke of, lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1806—fights a duel with the duke of Buckingham, 1822.

BEDFORD, Georgiana, dow.-duch. of, *d.* 1853.

BEDMAR, Spanish ambassador at Venice, encourages a conspiracy there, and disturbs all Italy, 1618.
BEECHER, Mr. (now Sir W. W.) marries Miss O'Neil, the actress, 1819.
BEECHY, Sir William, *b.* 1753—*d.* 1839.
BEETHOVEN, *b.* 1770—*d.* 1827—a statue of, erected, and festival in his honour, at Frankfort, 1845.
BEET-ROOT, sugar extracted from, by the Prussian chemist Achard, 1799.
BEFFART, Karl, of Treves, grand-master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1812.
BEGGARS' OPERA. See GAY.
BEGHARDS and Beguines, religious sects in Flanders, condemned by the fifteenth general council held at Vienne in Dauphiny, 1311—persecuted by the Inquisition, 1341.
BEGUM CHARGE. See OUDE, Begums of; ADAM, Mr.; HASTINGS, Warren; and SHERIDAN, R. B.
BEHRING discovers the Straits to which his name is given, 1728.
BEIRA, taken by the Moors, 1161.
BEJA, (PAX-Julia) besieged by Froila, k. of the Goths, 761—taken by the Moors, 1161—by Sancho I. k. of Portugal, 1189.
BELA I., kills his brother Andrew in battle and obtains the throne of Hungary, 1060—*d.* 1063.
BELA II., k. of Hungary, 1131-1141.
BELA III., k. of Hungary, 1173—takes Zara, and recovers all Dalmatia and Croatia, 1181—*d.* 1196.
BELA IV., rebels against his father Andrew II., 1220—submits to him, 1222—succeeds him as k. of Hungary, 1235—defeats the duke of Austria, to whom some nobles had offered the crown, and imprisons his mother-in-law, Beatrice, 1235—permits the Cuman fugitives to settle in Hungary, 1239—the Mongolians of the Golden Horde invade his dominions, and oblige him to retire into Dalmatia, 1241—recovers his kingdom, 1245—defeats the Mongols, 1260—*d.* 1270.
BELCHER, Sir Edward, sails in search of Sir John Franklin, April 21, 1852.
BELFAST, Queen's College, endowed by Act of parliament 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 56, 1845—opened 1849.
BELFAST and Dublin junction railway opened, June 1852.
BELGÆ, the, resist Cæsar, B.C. 57.
BELGIAN RAILWAY, commencement of the, 1834.
BELGIANS, the, revolt against the measures of the emperor Joseph, 1719—declare themselves independent, 1790—their privileges are restored by his successor Leopold, and they submit, Dec. 3, 1790.
BELGIUM, occupied by the Danes, 880. See
BELGIUM—*continued.*
NETHERLANDS, Spanish and Austrian. Conquered by Dumourier, who enters Brussels, Nov. 13, 1792—abandoned by him after his defeat at Neerwinden, Mar. 18, 1793—invaded by Pichegru, Apr. 26; and conquered by him, Nov. 30, 1794—united to France and divided into nine departments, 1795—recovered by the allies, and combined with Holland to form the kingdom of the Netherlands, 1814—scene of Wellington's short campaign and Napoleon's final overthrow at Waterloo, 1815—general revolt of, Sept. 1830—declared independent by the guarantee states, Nov. 2—Leopold of Saxe-Coburg chosen king, July 21, 1831—surrender of Antwerp, Dec. 23, 1832—preliminaries of peace with Holland, June 5, 1833—fresh discussions arise respecting Luxemburg and Maestricht; visit of Queen Victoria, 1843—treaty of commerce with England, Sept. 2, 1844—irruption of French revolutionists into, repulsed, Mar. 29, 1848—death of Louisa, queen of Belgium, Sept. 11, 1850—visit of Queen Victoria, Aug. 1852.
BELGRADE, (see SINGIDUNUM,) taken by the Huns, 441—by Solomon, k. of Hungary, from the Greeks, 1064—by Stephen Dushan, k. of Servia, 1345—given up to Sigismund k. of Hungary, by the Servians, 1433—Amurath II. attempts to take it but fails, 1439—besieged by Mahomet II., who is repulsed by John Huniades, 1456—taken by Soliman II., 1521—by the elector of Bavaria (Maximilian Emanuel), 1688—by the Turks, 1690—by Prince Eugene, Aug. 22, 1717—treaty of peace between Turkey, Austria, and Russia is concluded at, Sept. 22, 1739—taken by Laudohn, Oct. 6, 1789.
BELIBUS, k. of Babylon, B.C. 762.
BELISARIUS first employed, 524—conducts the war in Armenia, 526—ordered to construct a strong fortress at Mindona, 528—defeats the Persians at Dara, 530—is defeated by the Saracens and Persians, but maintains his ground; takes the command of the expedition preparing against Gelimer, 531—quells the violent *Nika* contest of the circus-factions, 532—lands in Africa and achieves his first victories, 533—returns to Constantinople and triumphs, 534—occupies Sicily, 535 quells a mutiny in Africa, returns to Sicily, takes Naples, and enters Rome, 536—is besieged in Rome by Vitiges, 537—forces him to retire, and takes Clusium and Urbino, 538—Fæsulæ and Auximum surrender to him; he prepares to besiege Ravenna, 539—takes Ravenna and is recalled from Italy, 540—com-

BELISARIUS—*continued.*
mands against the Persians, 541—compels them to abandon their conquests and recross the Euphrates, 542—recalled from the East, 543—sent again to Italy, but without supplies and with very inadequate forces, 544—while he is waiting for reinforcements, Totila lays siege to Rome, 545—joined by fresh troops, but too late to save Rome, 546 — retakes the city and repairs its walls, 547—takes Crotona and Tarentum, after which he is recalled to Constantinople, 548 — drives the Bulgarians out of Thrace; his last achievement, 559—falsely accused of having been concerned in the conspiracy against Justinian, 562—acquitted of the charge and restored to his honours, 563—*d.* Mar. 13, 565.
BELL, Andrew, *b.* 1752 — introduces his system of education, 1798—*d.* 1832.
BELL, Sir Charles, *b.* 1778—*d.* 1842.
BELL, T. S., Mr. Layard's coadjutor at Nineveh, *d.* 1851.
BELL ROCK, at the mouth of the river Tay, in Scotland; a light-house erected on it, 1806.
BELLARMINE, Cardinal, *b.* 1542—writes in defence of the measures of Pope Paul V., against the Venetians, 1606—maintains a controversy on the oath of allegiance with James I., 1607—*d.* 1621.
BELLASIS, the governor of York, taken by lord and Sir Thomas Fairfax, at Selby, April 11, 1644.
BELLEISLE, admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet off, Oct. 14, 1747—taken by commodore Keppel, June 7, 1761.
BELLEISLE, afterwards marshal, *b.* 1683—brought a prisoner to Windsor castle, Feb. 19, 1745—exchanged, Aug. 12—*d.* 1761.
BELLEISLE, chevalier de, defeated and slain at Exilles, July 8, 1747.
BELLEMARE, attempts to assassinate the emperor of the French, Sept. 8; confined as a lunatic, 1855.
BELLEPARES, king of Assyria, B.C. 1410 (1380 Cl.).
BELLES LETTRES, professorship of, at Edinburgh, founded, and given to Dr. Hugh Blair, 1762.
BELLINGHAM, assassinates Mr. Perceval, May 11, 1812 — is tried, May 15—executed, May 18.
BELLINI, Vincente, *b.* 1802—*d.* 1835.
BELLONA, the planet discovered, by Luther, March 1, 1854.
BELLOT, Lieut., *b.* 1826—*d.* 1853.
BELLS, introduced in churches by Paulinus, bp. of Nola in Campania, 402—in Crowland Abbey by Thurcytel, 945—carried away from Santiago by Almansor as trophies, 993—from Damietta by the men of Haerlem, 1218.
BELLUNO, conquered by Eccelius da Romano, 1249—taken by the Venetians, 1419.
BELLUNO, duke of. See VICTOR, marshal.
BELOCHUS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1789 (1912 C.).
BELOCHUS II., k. of Assyria, B.C. 1435 (1405 C.).
BELSHAM, Thomas, *b.* 1749—*d.* 1829.
BELSHAM, William, *b.* 1752—*d.* 1827.
BELSHAZZAR, or NABONADIUS, k. of Babylon B.C. 555—conquered by Cyrus, 538.
BELTS, at the entrance of the Baltic, crossed by Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, on the ice, 1658.
BELUS, or Nimrod, k. of Assyria, B.C. 2245 (2554, H.: 2235, C.)
BELVOIR CASTLE, nearly destroyed by fire, 1816 — visit of queen Victoria to the duke of Rutland at, 1843.
BELZONI, commences his travels in Egypt, 1815 — conveys the statue of Memnon from Egypt to London, 1818—*d.* 1823.
BELZUNCE, bp. of Marseilles, benevolence of, during the plague, 1720.
BEM, a Hungarian insurgent, *b.* 1795—defeats the Austrians at Hermannstadt, Jan. 21, 1849—is defeated by the Russians, Feb. 4; flies into Turkey, Aug. 12; his surrender demanded, but refused, Aug. 23—*d.* 1850.
BEMBO, Giovanni, doge of Venice, 1615—1618.
BEMBO, Peter, *b.* 1770—appointed secretary to Leo X., 1513—created cardinal, 1538—*d.* 1546.
BEMFLEET, battle of; Alfred defeats the Danes, 894.
BENACUS, lake (now Lago di Garda), battle of; the Allemanni defeated by Claudius II., 268—meeting of Attila and Leo I., bp. of Rome, on its banks, 452.
BEN AMRU. See SAMAIL.
BENARES, ceded to the English by the nabob of Oude, 1775—the British envoys at, assassinated by Vizir Ali, Jan, 14, 1799.
BENARES CHARGE. See HASTINGS, WARREN, FOX, C. J., and GREY.
BENBOW, commodore, bombards St. Malo, Sep. 19, 1693—unsuccessful, and mortally wounded, in the West Indies, Oct. 8, 1702.
BENDER, Charles XII. escapes to, 1709—besieged by the Russians, 1769—taken, 1770—taken by Potemkin, 1789.
BENEDICT I., bp. of Rome, 574–578.
BENEDICT II., pope, 684.
BENEDICT III., (cardinal di San Calisto) pope, 855–858.
BENEDICT IV., pope, 900–903.
BENEDICT V., chosen pope to set aside Leo VIII., 964—they both die, 965.

BENEDICT VI., pope, 972—imprisoned and strangled, 974.
BENEDICT VII., pope, 975–983.
BENEDICT VIII., pope (John, bp. of Porto), driven from Rome by Gregory, the anti-pope, takes refuge in Germany, 1012—conducted back by Henry II., 1014—expels the Saracens from Luni in Tuscany, 1016—visits the emperor; takes Rudolf and a band of Normans into his service, 1020—*d.* 1024.
BENEDICT IX., pope, (Teofilacto, son of Alberico, count of Tusculum), the papal dignity purchased for him, æt. 10, by his father, 1033—expelled by the people and restored by the emperor Conrad II., 1038—again expelled for his vices, 1044—maintains his pontifical title as an antipope, till the election of Damasus II., 1048.
BENEDICT X., pope (John, bp. of Velletri), irregularly elected, 1058—deposed, degraded, and shut up in a monastery, 1059.
BENEDICT XI., pope (Nicholas Boccasi, bp. of Ostia), 1303—reverses many of the acts of Boniface VIII.; and endeavours to restore peace; *d.* after a reign of nine months; the see remains vacant, 1304.
BENEDICT XII., pope (James Fournier, cardinal Blanc), 1334—receives overtures from the emperor Louis IV., which he wishes to accept, but is over-ruled by the kings of France and Naples, 1335—at the instigation of Philip VI., he renews the excommunication of Louis, 1338—*d.* 1341.
BENEDICT XIII., the name assumed by Peter de Luna, antipope, when elected during the great schism of the West, on the death of Clement VII., 1394—Charles VI. of France ceases to recognize him, 1398—besieged by a French army in Avignon, he makes a conditional offer of abdication, 1399—refuses to abdicate, and prolongs the schism, 1404—agrees to a conference at Savona, which Gregory XII. evades, 1407—renounced by France, he takes flight to Perpignan, 1408—deposed by the council of Pisa, he is still upheld by Martin I. of Arragon, and holds a council at Perpignan, 1409—fulminates new excommunications against his opponents, 1410—in a conference with the emperor Sigismund and Ferdinand of Arragon, he refuses to resign, 1415—resists the council of Constance and opposes Martin V., 1417—*d.* 1424.
BENEDICT XIII. (Vicenzo Marco Orsino, abp. of Benevento), pope, 1724–1730.
BENEDICT XIV. (Prospero Lambertini, abp. of Bologna), pope, 1740—receives Charles Edward Stuart and creates his brother Henry Benedict cardinal of York, July 3, 1747—he *d.* 1758.
BENEDICT, *b.* at Nursia in Umbria, 480—founds his new monastic order, the principal seat of which is Monte Casino in Campania, 529—*d.* 556.
BENEDICT, abbot of Peterborough, writes his Chronicle, 1192.
BENEDICT, or Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, founded, 1351.
BENEDICT, of Aniane, introduces stricter rules of monastic discipline, 817.
BENEDICT. See BISCOP.
BENEDICTINE abbey of Clugny founded, 910—congregation of St. Maur, receive their statutes from the pope and begin their literary labours, 1621—monasteries placed under sequestration by Edwy, 957—priories, regulated by the council of Aix-la-Chapelle, 816—rule promoted in England by Ethelwolf, bp. of Winchester, 963—they are supported by Dunstan in their contest with the secular clergy, 977—Rome contains 40 monasteries and 20 nunneries of this rule, 988.
BENEVENTE, president of Chili, 1827–1831.
BENEVENTO, the ancient BENEVENTUM, battle of; the consul M. Curius Dentatus defeats Pyrrhus, B.C. 275—made a Roman colony, 268—the road from, to Brundusium constructed by Trajan, A.D. 109—erected into a duchy by Alboin, k. of Lombardy, 572—its duke, Ajo, slain in battle by the Sclavonians, is succeeded by Radoaldo, who repels them, 642—its duke, Grimoald, murders Gondibert and is made k. of Lombardy, 662—repels the invasion of the duchy by Constans II., 663—his son Romoald acquires Tarentum and Brundusium, 668—Grimoald brings a colony of Bulgarians, 670.

Remains independent of Charlemagne under Arigisus, 774—Paul Warnefrid resides at his court and writes his history of the Lombards, 782—Arigisus repulsed at Amalfi, 786—does homage to Charlemagne, gives his son Grimoald as a hostage, and *d.* soon after, 787—Grimoald released and made duke, repeats the homage, 788—an attack of Charlemagne's sons Louis and Pepin repulsed, 793—Grimoald asserts his independence, 802—*d.* 806—his treasurer, Grimoald Storesaix, is elected duke; treaty between him and Charlemagne, 812.

Siconolfo and Radelgiso rival claimants to the duchy, 841—Radelgiso invites the support of the Saracens, 842—besieged by Siconolfo, 843—the Saracens expelled and the duchy divided between the rivals by Louis, k. of Italy, 848—they fail in an attempt to recover Bari from

BENEVENTO—*continued.*
the Saracens, 856—the emperor Louis and empress Angilberga are treacherously surprised in, by Adelgiso, 871—he is defeated by the Saracens, 875.
The duchy conquered by Simbaticius, general of the emperor Leo VI., and added to the new Greek province of Lombardy, 891 — regains independence under its duke Radelgiso, 896—ravaged by the Saracens, 906—leagues with Capua and Amalfi against them, 908—applies to the emperor Leo VI. for aid, 909 — Otho I., emperor of Germany, establishes his supremacy, 967—ceded to pope Leo IX., in exchange for lands given to the bishop of Bamberg, 1052—besieged by Robert Guiscard, 1078—pope Pascal II. driven from Rome by the emperor Henry V.; retires to Beneventum, 1117.
Taken by the emperor Frederic II., 1241 —battle of; Manfred, k. of Sicily, defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, Feb. 26, 1266—secularized by pope Alexander VI.; and made a duchy for his son John Borgia, who is murdered and his lands taken by his brother Cæsar, 1487—resumed for the church by pope Julius II., 1508—seized by Ferdinand IV., k. of Naples, from pope Clement XIII., 1768—restored to his successor, Clement XIV., 1769 — Talleyrand made prince of, 1806.
BENEVOLENCE, or forced loan levied by Henry VII., 1491.
BENFIELD, Paul, once so wealthy, *d.* at Paris, in the deepest indigence, 1810.
BENGAL, conquered by the Turks of Delhi, 1220 — frequented by the Portuguese traders, 1518—subdued by the Mongol, Baber, 1529—first British factory established, 1656—invaded by the Rajah al Dowlah, 1756 — recovered from him, 1757—ceded to the East India Company, by the treaty of Allahabad, Aug. 12, 1765—desolated by famine, 1771—Warren Hastings appointed governor, 1772 —the governor made governor-general of all the settlements, 1773—new court of judicature established there, 1774—first section of the railway opened, Aug. 15, 1854.
BENHADAD, k. of Syria, leagues with Asa, k. of Judah, B.C. 940.
BENHADAD II., k. of Syria, makes war on Israel, B.C. 837.
BENI AISSA, an African tribe, defeated by general St. Arnaud, June 9, 1851.
BENNINGTON, battle of; the Hessians defeated by the American general, Starke, July 16, 1777.
BENJAMIN OF TUDELA travels, 1160–1173.
BENSINGTON, battle of; Offa, k. of Mercia, defeats Cynewulf, k. of Wessex, and takes the town, 777.
BENT, J. H., chief justice of Guyana, *b.* 1780—*d.* 1852.
BENTHAM, Jeremy, *b.* 1749—receives an address of thanks from the Cortes of Portugal for his writings, 1822—*d.* 1832.
BENTINCK, William, created earl of Portland, 1689 — negotiates the treaty of Ryswick, 1697—signs the Spanish Succession or Partition treaty, 1699—impeached by the Commons, and acquitted, 1701—*d.* 1709.
BENTINCK, lord George, *b.* 1802 — brings forward his plan for railways in Ireland, Feb. 4, 1847—rejected, Feb. 14; *d.* Sept. 21, 1848—his statue raised in Cavendish Square, Nov. 4, 1851.
BENTINCK, lord William, *b.* 1774—captain-general of Sicily, promotes the establishment of a free constitution there, 1812—Genoa surrenders to him, April 17, 1814—appointed governor-general of India, July 4, 1828—returns from India, 1835—*d.* 1839.
BENTIVOGLIO, Ercole, commands the Florentine army, 1505.
BENTIVOGLIO, Giovanni, excites a revolt in Bologna against pope Julius II., 1506.
BENTIVOGLIO, cardinal, *b.* 1579—*d.* 1644.
BENTLEY, Richard, *b.* 1662—publishes his Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, 1699 — is expelled from the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, by the Senate, Oct. 17, 1718—appeals to the privy council, Oct. 30; restored by a mandamus, Feb. 7, 1724—the proceedings against him revived, June 2, 1729 — deprived of his mastership by the bishop of Ely, April 27, 1734—the vice-master refuses to read the sentence against him, which was therefore never enforced, June 14, 1735.
BEORN, brother of Sweyn, k. of Denmark, murdered at Dartmouth, by Sweyn, Godwin's son, 1049.
BEORNA, joint king of East Anglia with Ethelred, 749—reigns alone, 758–761.
BEORNMOD, bp. of Rochester, 802.
BEORT, the ealdorman, sent into Ireland by Egfrid, k. of Northumberland, with an army, and lays waste the country, 684—defeated and slain by the Britons of Strath-cluyd, 699.
BEORTWULF, titular k. of Mercia, 838—put to flight by Rŏric, 851—*d.* 852.
BEOTIBATA, a pass in the Pyrenees, battle of; Philip V. of France defeated by the Navarrese, 1322.
BERANBYRIG. See BANBURY,
BERANGER, the French lyrist, *b.* 178[illegible]—prosecuted for some of his Odes, 1821.

BERAR, the rajah of, defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley, at Argaum, Nov. 1803—and at Gawulghur, Dec. 13—a treaty of peace follows, Dec. 30.

BERBERS, HYKSOS, or SHEPHERD KINGS, establish themselves in Egypt, B.C. 2080 (2159 H., 2100 L.)—finally expelled by Tuthmosis II. about 1500 L.—wild shepherds of Mount Atlas resist successfully the progress of the Mohammedans, A.D. 699—are overcome by them, 707.

BERENGARIA, daughter of Sancho, k. of Navarre, married to Richard I. of England, in Cyprus, 1191—on his death retires into a monastery, 1199.

BERENGARIA, sister of Henry I., late k. of Castile, married to John de Brienne, 1224.

BERENGARIUS. See BERENGER OF TOURS.

BERENGER I., duke of Friuli, on the death of Charles *the Fat*, claims the throne of Italy, and is opposed by Guy of Spoleto, 888—defeated by his rival, 889—applies to the emperor Arnulf for assistance, 893—supported by Adalbert, duke of Tuscany, agrees to divide Lombardy with Guy's son, Lambert, 896—their treaty ratified by the congress of Pavia, 897—on the death of Lambert, he conquers Spoleto, becomes sole king of Italy, and restores Tuscany to Adalbert, 898—repulses Louis, k. of Arles, but is defeated by the Hungarians, 899—again attacked by him, retires into Germany, 901—surprises Louis, and allows him to retire to Provence, 902—takes him prisoner, and puts out his eyes, 905—pays the Hungarians to leave Italy, 906 — grants licences for fortifying monasteries and baronial castles, 912—declared emperor of the West, 915—crowned, March 24, 916 — opposed by Rudolf, k. of Arles, brings in Hungarian auxiliaries, 921—defeated by him at Florenzuola, 923—assassinated at Verona, 924.

BERENGER II., marquis of Ivrea, escapes the hostile designs of Hugh, k. of Italy, and takes refuge in Germany, 940—returns and is welcomed by all the nobles of Italy, leaves Hugh and his son Lothaire the title of king, 945—sends Liutprand on an embassy to Constantinople, 948—crowned, with his son Adalbert, k. of Italy, Dec. 15, 950—ill treats and imprisons Adelaide, widow of Lothaire, 951. See ADELAIDE and ALBERT AZZO. Otho restores Italy to him and his son; they do him homage at the diet of Augsburg, and cede the Marches of Verona and Aquileia, 952 — Berenger besieges Albert AZZO in Canossa, 953—raises the siege, 956—many of his nobles repair to Otho for protection, 960—who conquers Italy, except Pavia, 961—Berenger and his queen Willa surrender, and are sent prisoners to Bamberg, 964—he dies there, and she takes the veil, 966.

BERENGER'S fraud on the Stock Exchange, Feb. 22, 1814.

BERENGER of Tours, or Berengarius, condemned and imprisoned for denying the doctrine of Transubstantiation, 1050—subscribes at Rome a recantation, which he retracts on his return to France; fresh controversy between him and Lanfranc, 1059—compelled by Gregory VII. to recant again, 1079—*d.* 1088.

BERENICE, daughter of Antigonus k. of Asia Minor, second queen of Ptolemy Soter, and mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 311.

BERENICE, daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, married to Antiochus Theus, k. of Syria, B.C. 249—put away by him, and murdered by Laodice, 246.

BERENICE, daughter of Magas, k. of Cyrene, married to Ptolemy Euergetes, k. of Egypt, and mother of Ptolemy Philopater; on her husband's return from a victorious war, dedicates her hair in the temple of Venus, which the flattery of the astronomers makes a constellation, about B.C. 237 — murdered by her son under the evil influence of Sosibius, 220.

BERENICE, daughter of Ptolemy Soter II., (called generally Cleopatra), reigns in Egypt six months after her father's death, B.C. 81—murdered by her cousin Alexander II., 80.

BERENICE, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, placed with her sister Tryphæna on their father's throne by the Egyptians, B.C. 58—reigns alone, 57—Ptolemy restored by the Roman general Gabinius, and Berenice put to death, 55.

BERENICE, brought to Rome by her brother Agrippa, and admired by Titus, 74.

"BERENICE." See RACINE.

BERESFORD, general, *b.* 1770—takes possession of Madeira, Dec. 24, 1807—defeats Soult at Albuera, May 16, 1811—enters Bordeaux, Mar. 12, 1814—created a peer, May 17—*d.* 1854.

BERESINA, a river in Russia, crossed by Napoleon after a destructive battle, during his retreat from Moscow, Nov. 26-29, 1812.

BERG, struggle for the duchy of, 1610—assigned to the duke palatine of Neuberg, 1666—Joachim Murat made grand-duke of, March 15, 1806—added to the kingdom of Westphalia, 1808.

BERGAMO regained by Philip Maria Visconte, duke of Milan, 1419 — ceded to Venice, 1428 — captured by Gaston de

Foix, 1512—recovered by the Venetians, 1515.

BERGEN built by Olaf III., k. of Norway, 1070—the first Norwegian parliament or Storthing held there, by Haco V. 1223.

BERGEN, near Alkmaar, battle of; the duke of York defeated by gen. Brune, Sept. 19, 1799.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, saved by prince Maurice from the attack of Spinola, 1622—one of the barrier fortresses constructed by Holland under the treaty of 1715—surrenders to the French, Sept. 16, 1747—attacked unsuccessfully by Sir Thos. Graham, Mar. 8, 1814.

BERGERAC, in Guyenne, battle of, the count de Lisle defeated by the earl of Derby, 1344—treaty signed at, between Henry III. of France and the Huguenots, 1577.

BERGETIO, or Virgetio, the place where Valentinian dies, Nov. 17, 375.

BERKELEY CASTLE built, 1108—Edward II. murdered in, Sep. 21, 1327.

BERKELEY, lord, bombards St. Malo, July 5, 1695.

BERKELEY PEERAGE CAUSE decided by the House of Lords; the claim of William Fitzharding Berkeley disallowed; Thomas Morton Fitzharding Berkeley succeeds to the title, 1811.

BERKELEY, Sir Robert, one of the judges of the King's Bench impeached and arrested in his court in Westminster hall, Feb. 14, 1641—released, Sep. 12, 1643.

BERKELEY, George, *b.* 1684—publishes his "Principles of Human Knowledge," 1710—dean of Derry, fails in an attempt to found a college in the Bermudas, 1728—on his return is made bishop of Cloyne, 1733—*d.* 1753.

BERKSHIRE, elects the earl of Pembroke knight of the shire, after the abolition of the House of Lords, 1649.

BERKHAMSTEAD, Richard, earl of Cornwall, and k. of the Romans, dies at, Dec. 12. 1271.

BERLIN, built by Albert *the Bear*, margrave of Brandenburg, 1163—enlarged and improved by the elector Frederic William, chiefly through the settlement of French protestant refugees in 1685—Academy of Sciences founded by the new k. Frederic I., under the superintendence of Leibnitz, 1702 — visited by the duke of Marlborough, 1704, 1705—the Austrians advance to, and are repulsed by the prince of Anhalt Dessau, Oct. 17, 1757—taken by the Austrians and Russians, Oct. 9, 1760—entered by Napoleon, Oct. 28, 1806—return of the wreck of the French army from Russia, Feb. 21, 1813—deputies from the provincial states summoned to Berlin by the king; the first approach towards a parliament, June 21, 1842—exhibition of German art and industry at, 1844—conflict between the military and the people at, Mar. 18, 1848—insurrection, June 15, 1848—the Burgher guard disarmed, Nov. 14—trial by jury introduced, 1849 — visit of the emperor of Austria to, Dec. 17, 1852.

BERLIN decree for the blockade of England, issued by Napoleon, Nov. 21, 1806.

BERLIN to Magdeburg railway opened, Sept. 10, 1841.

BERMONDSEY convent appointed by the duke of Gloucester for the retirement of Katharine, widow of Henry V., on her separation from Owen Tudor, 1436—she dies there, 1437—Elizabeth, widow of Edward IV. resides there, 1490—dies there, 1492.

BERMUDAS. See BERKELEY, GEORGE.

BERMUDEZ, a Portuguese physician detained in Abyssinia with Rodrigo de Lima, 1520.

BERMUDO, or VEREMUNDUS, k. of the Goths in Spain, 788—said to have gained a victory near Burgos, 791—resigns his throne to Alfonso II. 791.

BERMUDO II. or VEREMUND, k. of Leon, 982—concludes a treaty of peace with Almansor, 995—*d.* 999.

BERMUDO III. or VEREMUND, k. of Leon, 1028—unites his family by a treaty of marriage with Sancho III., k. of Navarre, 1033—falls in battle against Ferdinand I., who conquers Leon and annexes it to Castile, 1037.

BERNADONI, Francis John, founds the Franciscan order of Mendicant Friars, 1207—*d.* 1226.

BERNADOTTE, John Baptiste Julius, *b.* Jan. 26, 1764 — defeated by the archduke Charles, at Neumarck, Aug. 23, 1796—leads the French army over the Rhine, March 4, 1799—made prince of Ponte Corvo, 1806—chosen heir to the Swedish crown, and takes the name of Charles John, Aug. 21, 1810—lands with an army of Swedes in Pomerania; defeats Oudinot at Grossbeeren, Aug 23; and joins the allies in the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16, 1813—besieges Davoust in Hamburg and occupies Holstein, Nov.; becomes k. of Sweden, Feb. 5, 1818. See CHARLES XIV., k. of Sweden.

BERNAL, Ralph, *d.* 1854.

BERNARD, duke of Languedoc, the guardian of Charles, son of Louis I., 829—retires into Spain, 830—becomes independent in Catalonia, with the title of count or marquis of Barcelona, 834—*d.* 839.

BERNARD, *b.* 1090 — becomes a monk in the convent of Citeaux, 1113 — abbot of Clairvaux, 1115—holds a con-

BERNARD—*continued.*
troversy with Abelard, 1125—endeavours to mediate between Roger, k. of Sicily and Ranulph, count of Apulia, 1137—employed by pope Eugenius III. to preach the second crusade, 1146—reproached for the failure of the crusade preached by him; is defended by Otho of Frisingen, 1149—dedicates to pope Eugenius his five books "De Consideratione," in support of the papal authority, and against Arnold of Brescia, 1150—*d.* 1153.

BERNARD, abbot of St. Anastasius at Rome. See EUGENIUS III., pope.

BERNARD, St., the Great and the Less; two mountains of the Alps; the first is supposed to have been the scene of Hannibal's passage, B.C. 218—Bonaparte conducts his army over it, May 23, 1800.

BERNE, in Switzerland, built, 1191—the canton of, joins the Swiss league, 1353—the people of, assist the Genevese against the duke of Savoy, 1531—and acquire the Pays de Vaud, 1536—capitulates to Brune, April 12, 1798—extraordinary Diet convoked at, Dec. 25, 1830.

BERNERS, Sir James, unjustly executed for treason by Richard II., 1388.

BERNERS, Lady Juliana, one of the earliest English authoresses, writes on Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry, 1481.

BERNHARD, an illegitimate son of Charlemagne's second son Pepin, *b.* 798—made titular k. of Italy, 812—is deprived by his uncle Louis I. of his ministers and advisers, 814—plots against his uncle, and is imprisoned, 817—put to death, 818.

BERNHARD, of Saxe Weimar, completes the victory of Lützen after the death of Gustavus Adolphus, Nov. 16, 1632—maintains the ascendancy of the Protestants in Germany, 1633—defeats the imperialists at Rheinfeld, and takes Brisach, 1638, *d.* 1639.

BERNICIA, in Northumberland founded by Ida, 547—separated from the other conquests of that chief by Ælla, 560—on his death united to Deira, to form the kingdom of Northumberland, 588.

BERNINI, G. L. the sculptor, *b.* 1598, *d.* 1680.

BERNOUILLI, Daniel, *b.* 1700, *d.* 1782.

BERNOUILLI, John, *b.* 1744, *d.* 1807.

BERNRED, kills Ethelbald of Mercia, usurps the throne, and is slain by Offa, 755.

BERNSTORF, count J. Hartwich Ernest, prime minister in Denmark, 1751—supplanted by Struensee, 1770—reinstated, and dies of an apoplectic fit soon after, 1772.

BERNSTORF, count Andrew Peter, appointed chief minister in Denmark, 1772.

BERNULPH, k. of Mercia, 821—defeated and slain, 823.

BERŒA, gives the emperor Julian a cold reception, 362. See ALEPPO.

BEROSUS, the Babylonian, dedicates his history of Chaldea to Antiochus Soter, k. of Syria, B.C. 276.

BERRY, Charles, duke of, grandson of Louis XIV., *d.* 1714.

BERRY, Charles Ferdinand, duke of, son of Charles X. of France, *b.* 1778, marries Maria Carolina, grandaughter of the king of Naples, June, 17, 1816—assassinated, Feb. 14, 1820.

BERRY, duchess of, his widow, fails in an attempt to excite an insurrection in La Vendée, is arrested at Nantes, and sent prisoner to the castle of Blaye, Nov. 7, 1832—gives birth to a daughter there, May 10, 1833—is liberated, and returns to Sicily, June.

BERTARIDUS, son of Aribert, k. of Lombardy, inherits the kingdom jointly with his brother Gondibert, 661—quarrels with him, and seeks the protection of the Avars in Pannonia, 662—surrenders himself to Grimoald, and is well received by him; but fearing for his life, he withdraws to France, 664—his attempted restoration by Chlotair is defeated by Grimoald, 665—leaves France, to seek protection in Britain, 670—recalled and set on the throne of Lombardy, 671—makes his son Cunibert joint king with himself, 678—*d.* 688.

BERTARIO, abbot of Monte Casino, poet and grammarian, fl. 865—murdered by the Saracens, 883.

BERTGILS, or Boniface, bp. of the East Angles, 653

BERTHA, daughter of Charibert, k. of Paris, and queen of Ethelbert of Kent, favours the preaching of Christianity by Augustine and his companions, 596.

BERTHA, or Bertrada, widow of Pepin the Short, reconciles her two sons Charlemagne and Carloman; visits Bavaria and Lombardy, for the maintenance of peace, and proposes to Desiderius treaties of marriage, none of which take place but that of Charlemagne, to his daughter Desiderata, 770—*d.* 783.

BERTHA, widow of Rudolf II. of Burgundy, marries Hugh, king of Italy, 938.

BERTHA, natural daughter of Hugh, k. of Italy, married to Romanus, son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, 943.

BERTHA, a distant relation of Hugh Capet, married to his son and successor, Robert II., k. of France, 996—pope Gregory V. annuls the marriage, and by excommunication compels her husband to resign her, 998.

BERTHA, daughter of Otho, marquis of Susa, married to Henry IV., emperor of Germany, 1067—*d.* 1088.

BERTHA of Holland, queen of Philip I. of France, deserted by him, 1094. See PHILIP I.

BERTHIER, gen., takes possession of Rome, Feb. 15, 1798—made prince of Neufchatel, 1806—commits suicide by throwing himself from a window at Bamberg, 1815.

BERTHOLD, marquis of Homburg, guardian of Conradin, young k. of Sicily, resigns the trust to Manfred. 1254.

BERTHOLD founds the Carmelite order, 1156.

BERTHOLLET, the French chemist, *b.* 1758 —*d.* 1822.

BERTHUN, the general of Ethelwalch, expels Cædwalla, and with Andhun rules Sussex, 686.

BERTHWALD, first Saxon abp. of Canterbury, 690—*d.* 731.

BERTIN, M., editor of the "Journal des Debats," *b.* 1761—*d.* 1841.

BERTIN, Armand, *d.* 1854.

BERTON, gen., executed for an attempted revolt at Saumur, 1822.

BERTRADE, countess of Anjou, taken from her husband, married by Philip I., k. of France, 1094. See PHILIP I.

BERTRAM or Ratramn, writes against Transubstantiation, 845—*d.* 868.

BERTRIC, k. of Wessex, 784—marries Offa's daughter Eadburga, 787—poisoned, 800.

BERVILLE, founds the order of the Fathers of the Oratory at Paris, 1611.

BERVILLE, M., alleges in the French Chamber of Deputies, that the Orleans dynasty had not performed its promise to the nation, Jan. 22, 1848.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, Scotch parliament held there, does homage to Edward I., 1296—taken by Robert Bruce, 1315—besieged by Edward III.; surrenders and is annexed to England, 1333—surprised by Robert Stuart, regent of Scotland, 1354—recovered by Edward III., 1355—given up by Henry VI. to obtain succours from Scotland, 1461—recovered by the English, 1482—occupied by Charles I. against the Covenanters, who agree to the pacification of Dunse, 1639—passage of the Scotch army under the earl of Leven, Jan. 19, 1644—of the English under Cromwell, 1648—secured by Monk, 1659—railway from Edinburgh opened, June 18, 1846—from Newcastle, 1847.

BERWICK, duke of, James Fitzjames, natural son of the duke of York (James II.) and Mrs. Churchill (sister of the duke of Marlborough), *b.* 1670—receives his title from his father, Mar. 11, 1687—accompanies him on his expedition into Ireland, 1689—assists in the defence of Limerick, 1690—serves in the French army, and is made prisoner by his uncle Marlborough at Landen, 1693 — repairs to England to concert another attempt for his father's restoration, 1695—commands the French and Spanish forces in Spain, against the English, Dutch, and Portuguese, 1704 — they take Alcantara from him, 1706—he defeats them at Almanza, 1707—guards France on the side of the Alps, 1710—takes Barcelona, Sept. 12, 1714—Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, and the province of Guipuscoa, 1719—leads the French army over the Rhine and takes Kehl, 1733—lays siege to Philipsburg, where he is killed by a cannon ball, June 12, 1734.

BERYLLUS, bp. of Bostra, 227.

BERYTUS, now Beyrout, the most celebrated law-school of the East, founded about the time of Alex. Severus, 222—Constantine issues an edict there to suppress the combats of gladiators, Oct. 21, 325—destroyed by an earthquake and its school broken up, 551. See BEYROUT.

BERZELIUS, Jacob, the Swedish chemist, *b.* 1779—*d.* 1848.

BESIKA BAY, the English and French fleets arrive in, June 13, 1853.

BESSARION, Mark, cardinal, promotes the study of Plato's philosophy, 1446—gives his large collection of MSS. to found the library of Venice, 1468—*d.* 1472.

BESSAS. See BESSUS.

BESSBOROUGH, John William, earl of, *b.* 1781 —appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, July 9, 1846 — orders the execution of public works, to relieve distressed districts, Sept. 4, Oct. 2—*d.* May 16, 1847.

BESSEL, the astronomer, *d.* 1846.

BESSIERES, the French marshal and duke of Istria, defeats the Spanish patriots at Medina del Rio Secco, July 14, 1808.

BESSUS, the Persian, murders Darius Codomanus, and is punished with death, B.C. 330.

BESSUS, or Bessas, a Goth, serves in Italy under Belisarius, 540 — commands in Colchis, and besieges Petra, 550—takes it, 551—is recalled, 554.

BEST, Sir William Draper, chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1824, decides that a court of law can give no compensation for labour employed on the "Memoirs of Harriette Wilson," 1825. See WYNFORD, lord.

BEST, Capt., kills lord Camelford in a duel, 1804.

BESTIA, L. Calpurnius, consul of Rome, B.C. 111.

BETHAM, Sir W., Ulster-king-at-arms, *b.* 1779—*d.* 1852.

BETHLEHEM, Jerome, retires to, 385—invites the crusaders, 1099.
BETHLEHEM, a suppressed convent in Moorfields, London, appropriated by Henry VIII., as a hospital for lunatics, 1546—rebuilt, 1675 — first stone of the new hospital in St. George's Fields, laid Apr. 20, 1812.
BETHLEM GABOR, obtains the sovereignty of Transylvania, 1613—invades Hungary, 1619—elected king of that country by the protestant nobles, 1620—renounces the title, and makes peace with the emperor Ferdinand II., who gives up to him Ratibor and Oppeln, 1624—*d.* 1630.
BETHLEM, Stephen, his cousin, succeeds him; is dispossessed by George Racoczy and the Turks, 1631.
BETHUNE, taken by the duke of Marlborough, Aug. 30, 1710.
BETHUNE, Maximilian de, marquis de Rosny, afterwards duke of Sully, *b.* 1560—becomes the prime minister and adviser of Henry IV., 1596—restores order in the finances of France, 1599—interview with queen Elizabeth at Dover, 1601—embassy to James I., 1603—is treated with coldness and neglect after Henry's death, 1610—retires into private life and writes his Memoirs, 1611—*d.* 1641.
BETTERTON, Thomas, the actor, *b.* 1635—*d.* 1710.
BETTY, the young Roscius, makes his first appearance on the stage, 1804.
BEVERIDGE, bp. *b.* 1637, *d.* 1708.
BEVERN, the prince of, a Prussian general, defeated by the Austrians under prince Charles of Lorraine, and marshal Daun, at Breslau, Nov. 22, 1757—and soon after taken prisoner.
BEWICK, Thomas, wood-engraver, *b.* 1753, *d.* 1828.
BEXFIELD, W. R., Mus. D., *b.* 1823, *d.* 1853.
BEXLEY, Lord—See VANSITTART, NICHOLAS—becomes chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 1823—*d.* 1851.
BEYROUT, taken by the crusaders, 1111—by Chalil, 1291 — attacked by the allied fleet, Oct. 10, 1840. See BERYTUS.
BEZA, Theodore, *b.* 1519, *d.* 1605.
BEZABDE, battle of; Sapor II., k. of Persia, repulses Constantius II., 360.
BHURTPORE, battle of; lord Lake defeats Holkar, Apr. 2, 1805 — revolts, 1825—stormed by lord Combermere, Jan. 18, 1826.
BIANCA, daughter of Philip Maria Visconte, duke of Milan, married to Francesco Sforza, 1441—disgusted by the misgovernment of her son Galeazzo Maria, retires into a convent and *d.* 1468.
BIANCA: See CAPELLO.
BIANCHI, (Whites), a faction of Florence, headed by Vieri de' Cerchi, opposed to the Neri (Blacks) headed by Corso de'Donati, the former have the ascendancy, and reject the offered mediation of pope Boniface VIII., 1300—expelled by the Neri, 1301. See FLORENCE.
BIANCHI, or White Penitents, produce a great impression in Northern Italy; the hymn "*Stabat mater dolorosa*," is first composed and sung by them in their processions, 1399—pope Boniface IX. forbids them to enter Rome, and suppresses their processions, 1400.
BIANCO, Ugo, cardinal, maintains the cause of the anti-pope Cadalo, 1061.
BIBARS, or Bondocdar, sultan of the Mamelukes in Egypt drives the Mongols out of Syria, and takes Damascus and Jerusalem, 1260—Antioch and Joppa, 1268—Edward of England drives him from the siege of Acre, 1271—*d.* 1277.
BIBERACH, battle of; victory of Moreau over marshal Kray and the Austrians, May 9, 1800
BIBILIS, or Bilbilis, now Baubola, near Calatayud, in Spain; Martial born at, March 1, 43—he retires there, from Rome, 100.
BIBLE; the Hebrew Scriptures collected by EZRA, and some books added by him, B.C. 458-450—translated into Greek (Septuagint version) under the direction of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 285—the original gospel of Matthew composed in Hebrew, A.D. 38; rendered into Greek by an unknown translator, 62—those of Mark and Luke, written in Greek, 63—that of John in the same language, 98—those of Matthew and Mark, first mentioned by Papias, bp. of Hierapolis, 118—Quadratus and others travel among the churches to deliver to them copies of the Gospels, 123—Melito, bp. of Sardis, travels to Judæa to obtain a correct list of the books of the Old Testament, 177—the whole Bible translated into Latin about this time; the precise date not known; ordered by Diocletian to be burnt, 303—translated into Gothic by Ulphilas, 373—into Latin (the Vulgate) with many commentaries and homilies, by Jerome, 405—into Sclavonian, 864—the translation made by the Waldenses suppressed by pope Alexander III., 1179—translated into English by Wickliffe, 1380—the printing of the first edition commenced by Guttenberg, 1444—finished, 1460—first attempt made to translate the Vulgate into German, 1477—a more perfect German version published, 1490—the Complutensian Polyglot Bible printed by cardinal Ximenes, 1517—Luther revises his German version, 1521—which is not

BIBLE—*continued.*
published till 1534—a translation of the Bible circulated in the Netherlands, 1523—Tyndal's English version of the New Testament published, 1526—bought up by Tonstal, bp. of London, and publicly burnt, 1534 — French translation by Olivetan, and Tyndal and Coverdale's English, published, 1535—Cranmer and Latimer ordered by convocation to prepare another, 1536; completed and published, 1539—ordered by queen Elizabeth to be set up in every parish church, 1559—the Geneva Bible, 1560—the Bishops', or Parker's Bible, 1568—a new translation adopted by James I., 1604—the present version brought into use, 1611—Walton's polyglot, 1657—a French translation by the scholars of Port Royal published at Amsterdam; the translator persecuted, 1667.

BIBLE SOCIETY, founded by Granville Sharpe, 1804—pope Pius VII. issues a Bull against all such societies, 1817.

"BIBLIOTHEQUE ORIENTALE." See D'HERBELOT.

BIBRACTE, Cæsar winters at, B.C. 52.

BIBULUS, M. Calpurnius, consul of Rome, B.C. 59.

BICKERSTETH, Mr., created lord Langdale, and appointed master of the rolls, 1836. See LANGDALE, lord.

BICLARENSIS or GERUNDENSIS, Joannes, writes his chronicle, 569—ends it, 590.

BICOCCA, LA, battle of; Lautrec, gen. of Francis I., defeated by Prospero Colonna, the Spanish gen., April 22, 1522.

BIDASSOA, the river which separates France from Spain, crossed by the English army under Wellington, Oct. 8, 1813.

BIDDLE, John, the father of English Unitarians, parliamentary inquiry into the opinions of, Nov. 30, 1654.

BIEDA, the Saxon, lands with his father Port, and their followers, at Portsmouth, 501.

BIELAWESCH, battle of; the Golden Horde crushed by the Nogay Tartars, 1481.

"BIEN AIME," Le, surname given to Louis XV., 1744.

BIES-BOSCH, a large lake near Dordrecht, formed by the dyke of the Meuse giving way, 1446.

BIGOD, Roger, earl of Norfolk, marshal of England, refuses to join the army of Edward I., 1297.

BILBAO, taken by the French, July, 1795—surrendered to Wellington after the battle of Vittoria, 1813—besieged by the Carlists and relieved by Espartero with the assistance of the British naval force under lord John Hay, Dec. 24, 1836.

BILBILIS. See BIBILIS.

BILICHILDA, queen of Childeric II., assassinated with him, 673.

BILL, the form in which the Commons require every statute to pass through their house, before it is enacted, 1414, —for the better observance of the Sunday, stolen from the House of Lords loses the royal assent, July 27, 1663—another to the same effect brought in by lord R. Grosvenor, Apr. 27, 1855, withdrawn in consequence of the popular excitement against it, July 2—brought in to exclude the duke of York from the throne, Nov. 2—the Lords reject it, Nov. 15, 1680 — for triennial parliaments, passes both houses, but William III. refuses the royal assent, 1692—for excluding placemen from parliament, is denied the royal assent, Jan. 25, 1694—for licensing the press rejected by the Commons, 1696—one introduced giving the care of the king's person (his father Geo. III., to the duke of York, with an allowance of £10,000 a year, Jan. 25, 1819—for the relief of Catholics, is opposed by the speaker (Abbott), in a committee of the whole house, and thrown out, May 24, 1813—to suspend the Habeas Corpus act, brought in, Feb. 21, 1817—the citizens of Westminster petition against it, 24—and the London common-council, 26—receives the royal assent, Mar. 4, 1817.

BILL of indictment against some of the Manchester yeomanry ignored by the grand jury at Lancaster, Sep. 5, 1819.

BILL of Pains and Penalties, against Caroline, queen of George IV., brought in by lord Liverpool, July 5, 1820—abandoned, Nov. 10.

BILL of Rights. See WILLIAM III., k. of England. Society of the, see WILKES, John.

BILLAUD VARENNES, one of the instigators of the massacres at Paris, Aug. 10, 1792.

BILLE, M. De, Danish ambassador, death of, 1853.

BILLINGSGATE, destructive fire in, 150 houses burnt down, and fifty lives lost, Jan. 13, 1715.

BILLINGTON, Mrs., the vocalist, *d.* 1818.

BILLS to mitigate the criminal laws brought in by Sir James Mackintosh, May 9, 1820.

BILLS of exchange in favour of Italian merchants, drawn at Rome, on the English bishops and abbots, which they are compelled to pay, 1255.

BILLS of indictment, thirty-five, found at the Old Bailey against utterers of forged notes, April 11, 1821.

BILNEY, Thomas, burnt in the Lollard's Pit at Norwich, for heresy, 1535.

BIMARANUS, son of Alfonso I., murdered by his brother Froila, k. of the Asturias, 767.

BIRGER, declaration of the French emigrant princes issued from, Aug. 2, 1792.
"BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA." See CAMPBELL, John.
BION of Priene, one of the seven sages of Greece, B.C. 593.
BION, Athenian archon, B.C. 458.
BION, the poet, fl. B.C. 275.
BIORN, an Icelander, in company with Leif, discovers the northern coast of the continent afterwards called America, 1001.
BIÖRN, Jaernside, with Hasting, brings large bodies of Danes into Kent, and fortifies Milton, 893.
BIRD, William, composer of "*Non nobis Domine*," and other sacred music, fl. 1618—*d.* 1623.
BIREN, Ernest John, *b.* 1687 — favourite of the czarina Anne, rules in Russia, 1732—made duke of Courland, 1737—appointed guardian of Iwan VI. and regent; the general Munich conspires against and sends him to Siberia, 1740—recalled by the czar Peter III., 1762—restored by Katharine II. duke of Courland, 1763—resigns it to his son, 1769—*d.* 1772.
BIREN, Peter, receives Courland from his father, 1769.
BIRGER, Jarl, restores the ascendancy of the Folkunger in Sweden, 1249 — he places his young son Waldemar on the throne of Sweden and makes himself regent, he introduces the mariners' compass among the navigators of the Baltic, 1250—fortifies Stockholm and regulates the internal government of Sweden, 1254—*d.* 1266.
BIRGER, k. of Sweden, 1290 — murders his two brothers, which causes a rebellion of his people, 1317—he is deposed and banished, 1319.
BIRINUS, preaches Christianity to the West Saxons, 634 — bishop of Dorcic (Dorchester, near Oxford), 635—*d.* 650.
BIRKBECK, George (afterwards Dr.), *b.* 1776, founds the Mechanics' Institute of London, 1823—heads a deputation to request of lord Melbourne the abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers, 1836—*d.* 1841.
BIRKENHEAD steam-ship, conveying troops to the Cape of Good Hope, wrecked on the coast of South Africa, Jan. 7, 1852.
BIRKENHEAD docks commenced, 1843.
BIRLEY, Captain, of the Manchester yeomanry, tried for unlawful wounding at the great reform meeting and acquitted, April 4, 1822.
BIRMINGHAM, Boulton and Watt establish their foundry at Soho for steam-engines, 1774—riots, to prevent the celebration of the French revolution, July 14, 1791—some of the rioters capitally convicted, Aug. 25; inquiry into the conduct of the magistrates refused; the owners of property destroyed recover heavy damages from the county, April 5, 1792—buckle-makers petition against the use of shoe-strings, Dec. 21, 1791—Political Union meets, headed by Thomas Attwood the banker, Feb. 1, 1831 — threatens to march to London, on the rejection of the first Reform Bill, Sept.; abandons its intended organization, Nov. 22—increases its numbers, and resolves to pay no taxes until the Reform Bill be passed, May 9, 1832—dissolves itself, May 10, 1834 — church rates refused, Dec. 13; distress of the operatives caused by the London panic, May 30, 1837 — riot in the Bull-ring, July 15, 1839 — railway from London, and to Manchester, completed, Sep. 17, 1838—to Gloucester opened, Sep. 17, 1840.
BIRMINGHAM, lord, defeats Edward Bruce at Dundalk, Oct. 5, 1318.
BIRNIE, Sir Richard, *b.* 1761—succeeds Sir Robert Baker as magistrate, Sep. 14, 1821—*d.* 1832.
BIRON, Marshal and duke, serves in the army of Henry IV. k. of France, and is wounded before Rouen, 1592 — engages in a conspiracy against him, and is beheaded, 1602.
BISCAY, taken from Alfonso VII. of Navarre, by Alfonso VIII. of Castile, 1200.
BISCOP, Benedict, abbot of Wearmouth, brings architects from France and introduces stone buildings in England, 676—educates Bede, 680.
BISHOP, Sir Henry, *b.* 1787—*d.* 1855.
BISHOP, of the English. See AUGUSTIN.
BISHOPS begin to attain such an eminence, that their office becomes an object of ambitious competition; Valentine one of the earliest examples of this, 144—appear at the imperial court in the time of Alexander Severus, 222–235—acquire in the time of Cyprian an absolute command over the conscience and understanding of the laity, 251—amount in the time of Constantine to eighteen hundred: one thousand in the eastern or Greek provinces, and eight hundred in the western or Latin; their rivalry agitates the church, and divides it into sects, 313–318—twelve in England die of a pestilential fever, 1558—the survivors, being Catholics, refuse to crown queen Elizabeth, 1559—in Scotland their jurisdiction resisted, 1612 — some of them take refuge in England, 1637—their office abolished in Scotland, 1638—twelve English impeached for denying the legality of acts passed in their absence, Dec. 30, 1641—resume their seats in the House

BISHOPS—*continued.*
of Lords, Nov. 20, 1661—the seven, sent to the Tower by James II., June 8, 1688—tried for a libel, and acquitted, June 29; nine refuse to take the oath of allegiance to William III., Mar. 1, 1689—suspended, Oct. 13—deprived, Feb. 1, 1691—very unpopular, as opponents of the Reform Bill, Sept., 1831.

BISSET, Dr., *b.* 1759—*d.* 1805.

BITHYNIA, a country of Asia Minor, in a part of which an independent kingdom is erected, by Philetærus, B.C. 283. See PERGAMUS.—The kingdom of Bithynia, obscure before, becomes known under Nicomedes I., who employs the Galatians in its defence, 278—he rebuilds Astacus (see B.C. 712) and gives it the name of Nicomedia, 264—is succeeded by his son, Zielas, 251—Prusias I., 228—assists the Rhodians against the Byzantines, 220—defeats the Galatians, 216—gives an asylum to Hannibal, 187—employs him in a war against Eumenes II. of Pergamus, 184—is required by the Romans to give him up, 183—founds or rebuilds Prusa, 182—Prusias II. succeeds, 180—is solicited by Perseus to assist him in his Roman war, 170—visits Rome, and requests the restoration of lands taken from him, 167—makes war on Attalus II. of Pergamus, 156—murdered by his son, Nicomedes II., who obtains the throne, 149—after a reign of 58 years, he is killed by his youngest son, Socrates, whom Mithridates VI. of Pontus puts to death, and seizes the kingdom; through the intervention of Rome, the eldest son, Nicomedes III., is reinstated, 91—he is again expelled by Mithridates, 88—restored by the peace which Sylla concludes, 84—*d.*, and makes the Roman people his heirs; Bithynia becomes a Roman province, 74—Pliny the younger appointed proconsul by Trajan, A.D. 106—describes the Christians in his province to the emperor, 104—Julius Severus gov., 135—first settlement of the Oghusian Tartars, between Mount Olympus and the river Sangarius, where they found the Ottoman empire, 1231. See OETHOGRUL.

BITONTO, in Naples, battle of; the Spaniards, under Carlos, and count Montemar, defeat the Austrians, May 27, 1734.

BITSCHIN, battle of; Sigismund III., k. of Poland, defeats Ernest, archduke of Austria, 1588.

BITUITUS, k. of the Arverni, defeated on the Isaras by the Romans; goes to Rome to make peace with the senate; he is detained for the rest of his life at Alba, B.C. 121.

BLACK, adopted as the colour of the Abassides, 746—by the Protestant clergy, 1532.

BLACK SEA; Swatislaus extends the dominions of Russia to its shores, 966—many important naval stations granted to the Genoese; the Venetians are excluded from it by the emperor Michael Palæologus, 1261—from the emperor Cantacuzene, the Genoese obtain the entire command of it, 1352—the Venetians pay a tribute to the Turks for trading in it, 1479—free navigation of it conceded to Russia by the treaty of Akerman, 1826—the Russians driven out of it by the British and French fleets, Dec., 1853—fearful storm in it, Nov. 14, 1854.

BLACKBURN, Mr. Sadler killed near, by the fall of his balloon, 1824.

BLACK FRIARS. See DOMINICANS.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, London, first stone of, laid, Oct, 31, 1760.

BLACKHEATH, battle of; the Cornish insurgents, under lord Audley, defeated, June 22, 1497.

BLACKSTONE, Sir William, *b.* 1723—*d.* 1780.

BLACKWALL RAILWAY from London, opened July 4, 1840.

BLACKWATER, battle of the; defeat of Sir Edward Bagnal, by Tyrone, 1598.

BLACKWOOD, Robert, *d.* 1852.

BLACKWOOD, William, *b.* 1776—*d.* 1834.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, first No. published, 1817.

BLÆSUS, C. Sempronius, consul of Rome, B.C. 253, 244 II.

BLÆSUS, Junius, sent to oppose the rebellion of Tacfarinas in Africa, 21.

BLAINVILLE, M. de, *d.* 1850.

BLAIR, Dr. Hugh, *b.* 1717—appointed to the newly-founded professorship of Belles Lettres at Edinburgh, 1762—*d.* 1800.

BLAIR, Dr. John, chronologist, *d.* 1797.

BLAIR ATHOLL, queen Victoria visits, Sept. 9, 1844.

BLAKE, Robert, *b.* 1599—defeats de Witt and de Ruyter on the coast of Kent, Oct. 22—is surprised in the Downs by Van Tromp, Nov. 29, 1652—defeats the Dutch on the coast of Holland, July 29, 1653—commands the Mediterranean, obtains redress from the grand duke of Tuscany, compels Algiers and Tunis to give up their English captives and desist from piracy, 1655—captures or destroys a Spanish fleet near Cadiz, 1656—destroys a fleet in the harbour of Santa Cruz; returning home, dies within sight of the English coast, Aug. 17, 1657.

BLAKENEY, gen., surrenders Minorca, July 7, 1756.

BLANC, Louis, prosecuted in France, escapes to England, Aug. 25, 1848.

BLANCA, Florida, becomes minister to Charles IV. in Spain, 1788.

BLANCHARD, Mme., makes a fatal ascent in a balloon from Paris, 1819.

BLANCHARD and JEFFRIES ascend in a balloon, Nov. 30, 1784—cross the straits of Dover, Jan. 7, 1785.

BLANCHE, queen of Navarre, succeeds her brother, Sancho VII., but gives up the government to her husband, Theobald I., 1234.

BLANCHE II., queen of Navarre, daughter of Charles III., succeeds him, and reigns conjointly with her husband, John II., brother of Alfonso V. of Aragon, 1425—*d.* 1441.

BLANCHE, daughter of the earl of Lancaster, married to John of Gaunt, 1359—*d.* 1369.

BLANCHE, daughter of Henry IV., k. of England, married to the elector Palatine, Louis of Bavaria, 1400.

BLANCHE DE BOURBON, married to Peter the Cruel, k. of Castile; in three days he deserts her, 1353—imprisoned, 1354—poisoned in her prison-at Medina Sidonia, by her husband's orders, 1361.

BLANCHE, of Castile, widow of Louis VIII., regent for her son, Louis IX., 1226—regent during his absence in the Holy Land, 1248—*d.* 1253.

BLANCHE, daughter of Louis IX., k. of France, married to Ferdinand, eldest son of Alfonso X. of Castile, who *d.* 1275—and their sons are excluded from the succession. See ALFONSO DE LA CERDA.

BLANCHE, of Navarre, inherits the rights of her brother, Charles, 1461—betrayed by her father, John, into the hands of her sister, Eleanora, and poisoned, 1462.

BLANDFORD, in Dorsetshire, nearly destroyed by fire, June, 5, 1731.

BLANDFORD, marquis of, his motion for parliamentary reform rejected, June 3, 1829.

BLANDY, Miss, executed for poisoning her father, April 6, 1752.

"BLANKETEERS," on their way from Manchester to London, dispersed, 1817.

BLANKETS supplied by the British government to the Danish army in Schleswig, Nov. 22, 1850.

BLANQUI, a leader of the Parisian communists, arrested, May 15, 1848—sentenced to imprisonment, April 2, 1849.

BLASIO, Cn. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 270—257 II.

BLAYE. See BERRY, DUCHESS DE.

BLEDA, k. of the Huns, 433—murdered by his brother, Attila, 444.

BLEMMYES, an African tribe, invade Egypt, and are overthrown by Probus, 279.

BLENHEIM, battle of, Aug. 13, N.S. 1704—The French and Bavarian army, under marshal Tallard, annihilated by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene.

BLESSINGTON, Lady, *d.* 1849.

BLIND, first school for the, established at Paris, by Valentine Haüy, 1784—printing for them introduced, 1827.

BLOCKADE of the Elbe and Weser by Great Britain, June, 1806—of England, attempted by Napoleon's Berlin decree, Nov. 21, 1806—of Canton and other ports in China, by Sir Gordon Bremer, June 28, July 18, 1840—of the German ports in the Baltic, by the k. of Denmark, 1848, 1849—of the Gulf of Finland, by the British and French fleets, 1854.

BLOIS, Theobald de, an elder brother of Stephen, is supported by his uncle, Henry I. of England, against Louis VI. of France, 1116.

BLOIS, Charles de, receives the county of Bretagne from Philip VI. of France, and is opposed by John de Montfort, who is supported by Edward III., 1341—made prisoner at La Roche-Darien by Jane de Montfort—his countess, Jane de Penthièvre, continues the war, 1347—slain, 1364.

BLOIS, treaty of marriage concluded at, 1504—set aside by the states-general of France, 1506—Katharine de' Medici dies at, Jan. 5, 1589—Mary de' Medici sent there by Louis XIII., attended by Richelieu, 1617; escapes, 1619—residence of Bolingbroke in his exile, 1716-23—the empress Maria Louisa retires there with her son, March 29, 1814.

BLOMFIELD, Charles James, *b.* 1786—bp. of Chester, 1824—translated to London, 1828.

BLOOD, attacks the duke of Ormond, Dec. 4, 1670—attempts to steal the crown and regalia from the Tower, May 3—he is pardoned and pensioned by the k., 1671.

BLOOD, circulation of the. See SERVETUS, Michael, and HARVEY, William.

BLOOMFIELD, Sir Benjamin, envoy to the court of Sweden, 1822.

BLOOMFIELD, Robert, *b.* 1766—*d.* 1823.

BLORE HEATH, battle of; the Yorkists, commanded by the earl of Salisbury, defeat the Lancastrians, under lord Audley, who is slain, Sept. 23, 1459.

BLOUNT, Sir John. See SOUTH SEA COMPANY.

BLUCHER, the Prussian field-marshal, *b.* 1742—surrenders at Lübeck, Nov. 7, 1806—defeats Ney on the Katzbach, Aug. 26, 1813—crosses the Rhine at Manheim, Jan. 1, 1814—joins Schwartzenberg at Langres, 14—visits the prince regent in London, June 7; departs, 27—driven back to Wavre, June 16, 1815—joins Wellington at Waterloo, 18; invests

BLUCHER, *continued.*
Paris with him, 29; and enters it, July 3 —*d.* 1819.
BLUE FACTION. See CIRCUS FACTIONS.
BLUE-COAT SCHOOL. See CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.
BLUM, Robert. See FLOR, ROGER DI.
BLUM, Robert, a leader of the insurgents at Vienna, shot, Nov. 9, 1848.
BLUMENBACH, Dr. *b.* 1752—*d.* 1840.
BOABDIL. See ABU ABDALLAH.
BOADEN, James, *b.* 1762—*d.* 1839.
BOADICEA, queen of the British Iceni, revolts, and is defeated by the Roman commander, Suetonius Paulinus, 61.
BOARD OF CONTROL established by Pitt's India bill, 1784—of Trade, 1786; Charles Jenkinson, lord Hawkesbury, first president—of Agriculture, 1793.
BOAR'S-HEAD TAVERN, the old, in Eastcheap, taken down, 1831.
BOAT, an ancient, discovered beneath the bed of the river Witham, in Lincolnshire, 1816.
BOBIUM, now Bobbio. See COLUMBANUS—a school founded there by pope Sylvester II., 1002.
BOCCA TIGRIS, or Bogue, forts, near Canton, stormed by the British forces, Feb. 26, 1841—taken by Sir John Davis, April 5, 1847.
BOCCACIO, *b.* 1313—the plague suggests to him the idea of his Decameron, 1348—he introduces Leontius Pilatus to teach Greek at Florence, 1360—*d.* 1375.
BOCCANEGRA, appointed captain by the commons of Genoa, 1257—deposed, 1262.
BOCCANEGRA, Simone, doge of Genoa, 1339 —expelled, 1344—re-elected, 1356—conquers Savona and other towns, 1357—visited by pope Urban V., 1362—*d.* 1363.
BOCCANEGRA, the Castilian admiral, captures the earl of Pembroke, on his way to relieve La Rochelle, 1378.
BOCHART, Samuel, *b.* 1599—*d.* 1667.
BOCCHORIS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 781 (743, B.)
BOCCHUS, k. of Mauritania, betrays Jugurtha into the hands of the Romans, and receives from them part of Numidia, B.C. 106.
BOCKHARA, in Chorasan, taken from the Turks by Moawiyah's lieutenant, Obeidolla, 672—occupied by Catibah, 707—destroyed by Dschingiskhan, 1219.
BODE, baron de, the elder. *d.* 1846.
BODE, baron de, the younger, *d.* 1855.
BODE, professor, the German astronomer, *b.* 1747—*d.* 1826.
BODLEIAN library at Oxford founded, 1598.
BODLEY, Sir Thomas, *d.* 1612.
BODONI, the celebrated printer of Parma, *b.* 1740—*d.* 1813.
BŒOTIA, occupied by part of the Æolian emigrants, B.C. 1123—contained fourteen separate states, three of which, Eleutheræ, Platæa, and Oropus, were attached to Athens; the others formed a confederacy, of which Thebes was the head. See THEBES. Battle of Œnophyta; the Bœotians defeated by the Athenians, 456—battle of Coronea; the Athenians defeated and driven out of the country, 447—invasions of the kings of Lacedæmon, Cleombrotus and Agesilaus II., 378 –376. See THEBES. Dissolution of the confederacy, 172.
BOERHAAVE, H., *b.* 1668; *d.* 1738.
BOERS, of Port Natal, Cape of Good Hope revolt, May 4, 1842 — they submit, June 26.
BOETHIUS, Anicius Manlius Severinus, *b.* 470—makes a sun-dial and a water-clock, which are sent by Theodoric to Gundibald, 503—chief minister of Theodoric, 504 — consul, 510 — writes commentaries on Aristotle; arrested, while in prison writes "*De Consolatione Philosophiæ*, 523—strangled at Calvenzano, near Pavia, 524—his work translated into Anglo-Saxon by Alfred, 888—a MS. translation, by Queen Elizabeth, found in the State Paper Office, 1826.
BOETHIUS, Fl., consul of Rome, 487.
BOGESUND, battle of; Sten Sture, the younger, protector of Sweden, defeated and killed by Christian II. k. of Denmark, 1520.
BOGORIS. See BULGARIANS.
BOGOTA. See GRANADA, NEW.
BOGUE FORTS. See BOCCA TIGRIS.
BOHEMIA, occupied by the Wenden, a Slavonic tribe, about 550—conquered by the Avars, 563—Samo shakes off their yoke and establishes an independent state, 623—defeats the Saxons and Longobardi at Voitsburg 630—*d.* 658—the Czechen, another Slavonic people, form many separate communities, which are united into one by Premislas, who takes the title of duke and founds his dynasty, 722 — conquered by Charlemagne; duke Lech falls in battle, 805—attached to the kingdom of Germany, 843.
Restored to independence by its duke Borzivoi, given by the emperor Arnulf to his natural son Zwentibold, duke of Bavaria, 890, who is expelled by Borzivoi, 891 — Christianity introduced, 894—Spitigneus I. 902—Wratislas I. 907—Wenceslas I., 916—struggles between the Christians and idolators; the latter set aside Wenceslas and appoint Boleslas I., 936—Otho I. makes war on them, 938—conquers and exacts tribute from Boleslas, 950.
Boleslas II. founds the bishopric of Prague, 967—leagues with Henry II. of

BOHEMIA—*continued.*

Bavaria against Otho II., 975—affords a refuge to Henry, 976—Boleslas III., 999—Jaromir, 1002—attacked by Boleslas I., k. of Poland, defended by the emperor Henry II., 1006—Udalric, 1012—Bretislas I., 1037; invades Poland, 1038—Spitigneus II., 1055—Wratislas II., 1061—Conrad I., 1092—Bretislas II., 1098—Borzivoi II., 1100—Swatopolk, 1107—Ladislas II., 1109—Sobieslas I., 1125—Ladislas III., styles himself king, 1140—Sobieslas II., 1174—refuses homage to the emperor Frederic I., who deposes him; takes possession of Bohemia, and gives it to Frederic, a son of Ladislas III., 1178—Conrad II., 1190—Wenceslas II., 1191—Henry Bretislas, 1193—Ladislas IV., 1196.

Premislas or Ottocar I.; revives the title of king, which becomes permanent, 1197—Wenceslas III., 1230—Ottocar II., 1253—heads the crusade against the pagans of Prussia and Courland, 1254—builds Königsberg, 1255—inherits Carinthia and Carniola, 1270—refuses the crown of Germany, 1272—protests against the election of Rudolf of Habsburg, 1273—submits to him and cedes to him the duchy of Austria, 1276—endeavours to recover it, 1277—is defeated and slain at Marchfeld, 1278—his son, Wenceslas IV., succeeds him; obtains a part of Misnia and Eger, 1289—takes Cracow, 1290—elected k. of Poland, 1300—See POLAND—*d.* 1305—his son, Wenceslas V., succeeds; the last of the race of Premislas; *d.* 1306.

Rudolf of Austria claims the crown; *d.* 1307—Henry, duke of Carinthia, succeeds; *d.* 1310—the emperor Henry VII. obtains Bohemia for his son John of Luxemburg; the marquisate of Lusatia given to him by Louis of Bavaria, 1319—is invited to Brescia by the Guelfs, 1330—recalls the banished Ghibelins and reconciles the two factions; their leaders, jealous of his power, coalesce against him, 1331—goes to Avignon and confers with Pope John XXII., 1332—disappointed in his designs, returns to his own kingdom, 1333—becomes blind, 1340—falls in the battle of Cressy, 1346.

His son Charles I. succeeds; fails in his attempt to conquer the Tyrol; is elected k. of Germany, 1347. See GERMANY. Introduces a feudal constitution in Bohemia, 1354—treaty of union between Austria and Bohemia, 1364—*d.* 1378—his son, Wenceslas IV. (VI.), succeeds as k. of Bohemia and is elected k. of Germany. See GERMANY. His sister, Anne, marries Richard II. of England, 1382—his brother, Sigismund with a Bohemian army releases his consort, Maria, qu. of Hungary, from captivity, 1387. See HUNGARY. His nobles rebel and imprison him for a time, 1394—deprived of his German crown, he retains that of Bohemia, 1400—unpopular with his subjects; he is again imprisoned and his kingdom offered to Ladislas of Poland, who refuses it, 1402—Jerome of Prague and John Huss preach Wickliffe's doctrines in Bohemia, 1408—their disciples take up arms to defend liberty of conscience, 1416—Ziska their leader, 1417—Wenceslas *d.* 1419.

His brother Sigismund inherits Bohemia; the Hussites refuse to acknowledge him, and storm the town-hall of Prague; they offer the kingdom to Ladislas, king of Poland, and to Witold, duke of Lithuania; Korybut, nephew of Ladislas, is sent to them; Sigismund's daughter, Elizabeth, married to Albert, duke of Austria, 1422—death of Ziska; Procopius Raza takes the command of the Hussites, 1424—they extend their conquests into Saxony and Misnia, 1426—defeat the army of the empire at Mies, 1427—enter Silesia, 1428—refuse to treat with Sigismund, 1429—again victorious at Tauss, 1431—they divide into two parties; the Calixtines, satisfied with the concessions made by the council of Basle, secede from the league, 1433—join the imperialists, and defeat the Taborites at Böhmisch-Brod, 1434—the two parties reunite; Sigismund grants their demands; they submit to him and allow him to enter Prague, 1435—Sigismund *d.* 1437.

His son-in-law, Albert, chosen k. of Bohemia; some Hussites offer the crown to Casimir of Poland, who is defeated by Albert at Tabor, 1438—Albert *d.* Oct. 27, 1439—his infant son, Ladislas III., is chosen with two regents, Meinhard a Romanist, and Ptarsko a Hussite, 1440—George von Podjebrad succeeds Ptarsko, as Hussite co-regent of Bohemia, 1444—expels his colleague Meinhard, and governs alone, 1449—Ladislas crowned at Prague, 1453—*d.* 1457—George von Podjebrad elected to succeed him, 1458—Matthias, son of John Huniades, detained a prisoner in Bohemia, is called to the throne of Hungary and released; Silesia submits to Podjebrad, 1459—he relieves the emperor Frederic IV., when besieged by his own subjects in Vienna, 1462—is excommunicated by Pope Paul II., who urges Matthias, k. of Hungary, to attack him and claim the crown of Bohemia 1466—

BOHEMIA—*continued.*
the Catholic party supports Matthias; Podjebrad preserves his throne by the election of Ladislas, son of Casimir IV., k. of Poland, to succeed him, 1469—*d.* 1471.

Ladislas IV. becomes king; elected k. of Hungary, 1490. See HUNGARY. The double betrothment, with the object of uniting Bohemia and Hungary to Austria, 1506—Ladislas *d.* 1516—accession of his son, Louis I.; *d.* 1526—his sister's husband, archduke Ferdinand, succeeds, and the Bohemians consent to the union with Austria; the emperor Rudolf II. revokes the concessions made to the Protestants, 1578 — persecutes them, 1604—gives up Bohemia to his brother Matthias, who is crowned at Prague, 1611—resigned by him to his cousin Ferdinand, 1617—the oppressed Protestants take up arms under count Von Thurn, and make themselves masters of Bohemia; this commences the Thirty Years' War, 1618. See GERMANY.

They elect Frederic V. elector Palatine for king, and lay siege to Vienna, 1619 — Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, overthrows them at the battle of Prague, and restores the kingdom to Austria, 1620—it is invaded by the elector of Saxony, John George, 1631—recovered by Wallenstein, 1632—peace of Prague, 1635 — the Swedish general, Banner, penetrates through Bohemia, 1639—his successor, Torstenson, occupies it, 1644—Königsmark takes Prague, 1646.

Bohemia obtains a vote in the Diet, 1708—invaded by the French, Bavarians, and Saxons; Prague stormed and Charles Albert crowned there, Dec. 9, 1741—the French and Bavarians are expelled by the Austrians, 1742—invaded by Frederic the Great of Prussia; after taking Prague, he withdraws into Silesia, 1744—again invaded by him, 1756—he obtains a great victory at Prague, May 6, 1757 — retires there from Moravia, 1758—Austria retains Bohemia by the peace of Hubertsburg, 1763—the nobles resist the attempt of the emperor Joseph II. to abolish the corvée, 1775—congress of Prague; the Austrian army assembles in Bohemia, under Schwartzenberg, preparatory to the campaign against Napoleon, 1813—insurrection at Prague, June 12, 1848.

BOHEMIAN Brethren, descendants of the Hussites, protected by Matthias Corvinus, in Moravia, 1478.

BOHEMOND, son of Robert Guiscard and Alberada, who is divorced, 1058—goes with his father to attack the eastern empire in Albania, 1081—is left there by him to carry on the war, 1082—he twice defeats Alexius Comnenus; besieges Larissa, and is forced to retire, 1083—the enterprise abandoned, his father dies, leaving him only Tarentum, and giving the rest of Apulia to his younger son, Roger; jealousy and discord between the brothers, 1085; appeased by their uncle, Roger, count of Sicily, 1088—joins the first crusade, 1096—made prince of Antioch, 1098 — taken prisoner by the Turks, 1105 — released; retires to Europe, and marries Constance, daughter of Philip I., k. of France, 1106—lands in Epirus, and besieges Durazzo, 1107—abandons the siege, and concludes a treaty of peace with the emperor Alexius; and returns to Otranto, 1108—while preparing to return to Antioch, he dies, and is buried at Canosa, 1111.

BOHEMOND II., count of Edessa, *d.* 1131.

BŒHMISH-BROD, battle of. See BOHEMIA.

BOHUN, Humphrey, earl of Hereford, constable of England, refuses, with Bigod of Norfolk, to join the army of Edward I., 1297—the office of constable hereditary in the family, forfeited, 1521.

BOIANS, a Celtic tribe in the north of Italy, invade the Roman territories; are defeated, B.C. 288 — submit to the Romans, 224—subdued by Scipio Nasica, 191.

BOILEAU, Nicolas, *b.* 1636—writes his first satires, 1660—his "Art of Poetry," 1669—*d.* 1711.

BOIS-LE-DUC, taken by Frederic Henry, the statholder, 1629—the duke of York defeated at, Sept. 14, 1794.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS, *b.* 1756; *d.* 1826.

BOKHARA. See BOCKHARA.

BOLÆ, a city of the Æquians, taken by the Romans, B.C. 414.

BOLANUS, M. VETTIUS, consul of Rome, 111.

BOLESLAS I., II., and III., kings of Bohemia. See BOHEMIA.

BOLESLAS, prince of Lithuania, commences hostilities against Poland; Ladislas II. deposes him, 1432.

BOLESLAS I., II., III., and IV., kings of Poland. See POLAND.

BOLEYN, Anne, an attendant on Mary, sister of Henry VIII., when she marries Louis XII. of France, 1514—retained in the service of queen Claude, 1515—recalled from France, and appointed one of queen Katharine's maids of honour, 1522—admired by Henry, 1525—married to him, Nov. 14, 1532—crowned, June 1, 1533—the succession to the crown settled on her issue, 1534—accused of infidelity

and committed to the Tower, May 2, 1536; beheaded, 19.

BOLEYN, Sir Thomas, (father of Anne), created viscount Rochford, 1525—created earl of Wiltshire, and sent with Cranmer on a mission to the pope, 1530.

BOLINGBROKE, Henry, earl of Derby, son of John of Gaunt, *b.* 1367—assists the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1391—created duke of Hereford, 1397—quarrels with the duke of Norfolk, and is banished, 1398—returns to claim the lands of his deceased father; dethrones Richard II., and becomes king, 1399. See HENRY IV., k. of England.

BOLINGBROKE, Viscount—See ST. JOHN, HENRY—negotiates the conditions of the peace of Utrecht, 1712—is the rival of the earl of Oxford, and encourages queen Anne's displeasure against the elector of Hanover, 1713—causes the dismissal of Oxford, and is himself removed by George I., 1714—withdraws to France, March 25, 1715—is impeached by the Commons, July 9—attainted, Aug. 20—becomes secretary of state to the Pretender; is displaced by him, and retires to Blois, Feb. 25, 1716—restored to his honours and estate but not to his seat in the House of Lords, 1723—in league with Frederic, prince of Wales, directs the opposition to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—*d.* 1751.

BOLINGBROKE, Viscount, *b.* 1786—*d.* 1851.

BOLINGBROKE, the confessor of the duchess of Gloucester, executed for alleged participation in her witchcraft, 1442.

BOLIVAR, Simon, *b.* 1783—leader of the war of independence in Venezuela, 1816—organizes its government, 1817—defeats Morillo at Sombrero, 1818—victorious at Boyaca; he forms the republic of Colombia by uniting New Granada with Venezuela, and is elected president, 1819—assists in the liberation of Peru, 1820—receives from the Peruvians the title of "El Liberador," 1823—war with Francia, 1824—elected president of Peru for life; Paez rebels against him, 1826—the congress of Colombia refuses to accept his resignation, 1827—chosen dictator of Colombia, 1828—resigns all his offices, Jan. 20, 1830—the president's chair again offered to him, and declined, April 27; he withdraws in triumph, May 9—*d.* Dec. 17.

BOLIVIA, or Upper Peru, a separate State, founded, 1825.

BOLOGNA University founded by Charlemagne, 801—receives a charter of municipal independence from the emperor Henry V., 1112—school of jurisprudence, in which Guarnarius or Werner teaches the civil law, 1140—joins the Lombard League, 1164—Frederic II orders the students to remove to his new university of Naples, 1225—the decree is revoked, 1226—alliance with Venice against him, 1238—capture of Ravenna, 1239—Enzio, his natural son, defeated at Fossalta, is kept in captivity at Bologna, 1249—the order or guild of the Virgin Mary founded, 1261—the Bolognese merchants refuse to pay a toll levied on them by Venice; war ensues between the two republics, 1270—Enzio dies in his prison, 1272—acquisition of Faenza, 1280—pope Boniface VIII. forbids the dissection of dead bodies for the study of anatomy in the schools, 1297—the troubles of Italy enable Beltrando dal Poggetto, legate of pope John XXII., to gain possession of Bologna, 1332—he is expelled, 1334—John Visconte, after threats of excommunication, purchases the investiture from Clement VI., 1351—besieged by Bernabo Visconte, 1359—given up to the papal legate Cardinal Albornoz, Bernabo still persists in the siege, till he is driven away by a body of Hungarians, 1360—renews the siege, and is again repulsed, 1361—the Fiorentines obtain possession, for which they are excommunicated by pope Gregory XI., 1376—John Galeazzo Visconte attacks it, 1390—takes it, 1402—recovered by pope Boniface IX., 1403—pope John XXIII. driven from Rome by Ladislas, king of Naples, retires there, 1413—Ladislas threatens to besiege him, 1414—recovered for pope Martin V. by Braccio, 1420—pope Eugenius IV. fixes his residence at, 1436—pope Julius II. quells the revolt of Giovanni Bentivoglio, and makes a triumphal entry, Nov. 11, 1506—the French general Trivulce, assisted by the Bentivoglio party, takes the city, May 21, 1511—besieged by Raymond de Cardona, viceroy of Naples; it is relieved by Gaston de Foix, Feb. 7, 1512—Francis I. and Leo X. hold a conference there, and conclude a treaty of peace, 1515—Bologna remains from this time a part of the papal dominions; the emperor Charles V. and pope Clement VII. meet there, Nov. 5, 1529—Charles crowned there as king of Italy, Feb. 22, and as emperor (the last crowned out of Germany) Feb. 24, 1530—another conference there between him and the pope, Dec. 8, 1532—occupied by the French general Massena, June 19, 1796—retaken by the Austrians and Russians, 1799—annexed to the Italian republic, 1802—restored to the pope, 1814—attempted revolution repressed by Austrian troops,

1831—university closed, 1833—placed under ecclesiastical magistrates, 1836—their abuse of power causes a revolt, 1843.

BOLTON, in Lancashire, the first place at which Mary, queen of Scots, is detained, under the care of lord and lady Scrope, 1568.

BOMARSUND bombarded by the combined fleet, June 21, 1854—capture and destruction of its fortifications, Aug. 16.

BOMBAY ceded to England by Portugal, 1662—presidency established, 1687.

BOMBS, first used by the Turks at Rhodes, 1522.

BONA, in Africa, taken by the Pisans, 1035—by Roger, k. of Sicily, 1152—by Charles V. and Andrew Doria, 1535.

BONA, daughter of Louis, duke of Savoy, proposed marriage of, with Edward IV. of England, 1464—marries Galeazzo Maria, duke of Milan, 1468—becomes regent, 1476—withdraws from Milan, 1480.

BONAPARTE, Caroline, Napoleon's youngest sister, marries Joachim Murat, Jan. 20, 1800.

BONAPARTE, Charles, father of the family, *d.* 1785.

BONAPARTE, Jerome, *b.* Nov. 15, 1784, marries Miss Paterson, an American lady, who is not allowed by Napoleon to enter France, 1805—a kingdom of Westphalia constituted for him, 1807—flees from Cassel, Oct. 26, 1813—proposed to be excluded from the succession; resigns his post of president of the senate, Nov. 8, 1852—is included in the Act of succession, Dec. 24.

BONAPARTE, Joseph, *b.* Jan. 7, 1767—ambassador at Rome; restores order there, Dec. 26, 1797—seated on the throne of Naples, Feb. 15, 1806—leaves it for that of Spain, 1808—enters Spain with a French army, July 9; abandons Madrid, and takes the crown jewels with him to Burgos, Aug. 1; returns to Madrid, Jan. 22, 1809—driven out by Wellington, Aug. 12, 1812—defeated at Vittoria, June 21, 1813—and retreats to the Pyrenees —*d.* 1844.

BONAPARTE, Louis, *b.* Sept. 2, 1778—marries Hortense de Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine, Jan. 9, 1802—made king of Holland, June 5, 1806—obliged to interdict all communication between his subjects and Great Britain, March 16, 1810—abdicates, July 2—*d.* at Florence, July 25, 1846.

BONAPARTE, Elise, eldest sister of Napoleon, *b.* 1777—grand duchess of Tuscany, 1805—*d.* 1820. See BACCIOCHI.

BONAPARTE, Lucien, *b.* 1775—prince di Canino, lands with his family at Plymouth, Dec. 18, 1810—settles at Ludlow, in Shropshire, Jan. 3, 1811—*d.* 1840.

BONAPARTE, Pauline, second sister of Napoleon, marries General Leclerc, who dies 1802—marries prince Borghese, and is made princess of Guastalla, 1806—*d.* 1825. See BORGHESE.

BONAPARTE, Marie Lætitia, née Ramolini, mother of Napoleon, *d.* 1822.

BONAPARTE, Napoleon, *b.* Aug. 15, 1769—distinguishes himself at Toulon, and is appointed gen. of brigade, Dec. 19, 1793—puts down the rising of some of the sections of Paris with his artillery, Oct. 4, 5, 1795—appointed general-in-chief of the army of Italy, Feb. 23, 1796—marries Josephine Tascher, widow of Viscount Beauharnais, March 8—gains victories at Montenotte, April 11; at Millessimo, 14; at Mondovi, 22; and at Lodi, May 11—concludes peace with Sardinia, June 3—gains victories at Castiglione, Aug. 5, and at Roveredo, Sept. 4—defeats Alvinzi at Arcola, Nov. 15, 16, 17—defeats the archduke Charles on the Tagliamento, March 16, 1797—concludes the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 17—returns to Paris, Dec. 5.

Sails from Toulon on his Egyptian expedition, May 19, 1798—takes Malta, June 12—Alexandria, July 2—gains the battle of the Pyramids, 21—enters Cairo, 22—commences his march towards Syria, Feb. 4, 1799—gains the battle of El-Arisch, 8—having captured Gaza and Jaffa, lays siege to Acre, March 18—being repulsed by Sir Sydney Smith, he raises the siege May 20, and returns into Egypt—defeats the Turks at Aboukir, July 24—gives up the command to Kleber, and embarks for France, Aug. 24—lands at Fréjus, Oct. 8—concerts with Sièyes and Fouché a change of government, which is effected by military force, Nov. 9—is appointed first consul, Dec. 13.

Having collected his army of reserve at Dijon, leaves Paris to take the command, May, 1800—crosses the Great St. Bernard, 23—enters Milan, June 2—gains the battle of Marengo, 14—agrees to an armistice, 16—Genoa and all the fortresses of Piedmont and Lombardy given up to him—returns to Paris, July 2—conspiracy against him detected, Oct. 10—attempt to kill him by an infernal machine, Dec. 24—orders the deportation of 130 republicans, accused of being concerned in the plot, Jan. 4, 1801—concludes the peace of Luneville with Austria, Feb. 9—engages the king of Naples to exclude the English from his ports, March 19—erects

BONAPARTE—*continued.*
the kingdom of Etruria, 21—concludes a Concordat with pope Pius VII., and restores the Catholic church in France, July 15—compels the regent of Portugal to shut his ports against the English, Sept. 29—makes a treaty with Russia, Oct. 4—with Turkey, 9—ratifies the preliminaries of peace with England, 10—gives new constitutions to the Batavian and Helvetian republics.

Remodels the Cisalpine into the Italian republic, and is made president, Jan. 26, 1802—confirms the definitive treaty of Amiens, Feb. 27—inaugurates the Concordat in the church of Notre Dame, April 18—organizes a system of public instruction in France, May 1—institutes the Legion of Honour, 19—elected consul for ten years, May 6—for life, Aug. 2—makes other changes in the constitution tending to monarchy, 4—prohibits English newspapers in France, receives Mr. Fox at the Tuileries, Sept. 3—annexes Piedmont to France, 11—occupies Switzerland with a French army, Oct. 21.

Gives it another new constitution by his Act of Mediation, Feb. 19, 1803—tells lord Whitworth that England cannot, single-handed, resist him, March 13—war between the two countries renewed, May 16—he detains, as prisoners of war, all British residents and travellers in France, 22—sends General Mortier to take possession of Hanover, June 3—threatens to invade England, 18—establishes a censorship of the press in France, Sept. 27—sells Louisiana to the United States; accuses Pichegru and Moreau of a conspiracy, Feb. 15, 1804—seizes the duke d'Enghien at Ettenheim, March 15—murders him by a mock-trial at Vincennes, 20; Pichegru found strangled in his prison, April 5—Moreau allowed to emigrate to America; the Code Napoleon adopted; Bonaparte proclaimed emperor, May 18. See NAPOLEON I., emperor of the French.

BONAPARTE, Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph, son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, archduchess of Austria, *b.* March 20, 1811—and created king of Rome; conveyed by his mother to Blois, March 29, 1814—his father proposes to abdicate in his favour, which the allies reject, April 3—he is taken to Vienna, where he is afterwards (July 22, 1818) created duke of Reichstadt—*d.* at Schönbrunn, July 22, 1832. He is now styled in France Napoleon II.

BONAPARTE, Charles Louis Napoleon, son of Louis, k. of Holland, and Hortense Beauharnais, *b.* April 20, 1808—attempts a revolt at Strasburg, is captured and sent to America, Nov. 13, 1836—goes to Switzerland, is ordered to leave, and repairs to London, Oct. 14, 1838—lands at Boulogne, Aug. 6, 1840—condemned to imprisonment for life, Oct. 6; escapes from Ham, May 25, 1846—arrives at Boulogne and offers his services to the republican government, March 2, 1848—elected a deputy, June 8; admitted by a vote of the assembly, 13; takes his seat, Aug. 27; elected president of the republic, Dec. 20; liberates Bou Maza, July 22, 1849—remonstrates against the proceedings of the papal authorities at Rome, Aug. 21; visits the departments, Aug. 12, Sept. 13, 1850—appoints Drouyn de l'Huys minister, displaces Changarnier, and gives the command of the army of Paris to Baraguay d'Hilliers, Jan. 9, 1851—the assembly refuses to revise the constitution, July 19; numerous arrests on a charge of conspiracy, Sept. 3; Coup d'Etat, Dec. 2; the president dissolves the national assembly; restores universal suffrage; appeals to the nation, and is re-elected by a majority of nearly seven millions, 24; his effigy stamped on the French coin, Jan. 4, 1852—banishes Thiers and other leading republicans, 10; re-organizes the national guard, 12; president for ten years, 15; revives titles of nobility, 25; restores the Code Napoleon, March, 28; delivers eagles to the army, May 10; detects a conspiracy to assassinate him, July 1; allows the exiles to return to France, Aug. 8; is called upon by the prefect of the Seine to restore the empire, Oct. 16; the question referred by the senate to the people, Nov. 4; majority of more than seven millions in favour of it, Dec. 2; the president proclaimed emperor, 2. See NAPOLEON III., emperor of the French.

BONAR, Mr. and Mrs., murder of, May 31, 1813.

BONAVENTURA, da Bagnarea, the "Seraphic doctor," general of the Franciscans, 1256—compiles his *Biblia Pauperum*, and withdraws the cup from the laity, 1260—made a cardinal and bishop of Albano, *d.* while attending the council of Lyons, 1274—canonized, 1482.

BONFINIUS and other learned men invited from Italy to Hungary by Matthias Corvinus, 1465.

BONIFACE I., bp. of Rome, 418–422.

BONIFACE II., bp. of Rome, 530–533.

BONIFACE III., pope, 607—the emperor Phocas concedes to him the supremacy over all Christian churches: and the bp. of Rome is thenceforth styled pope.

BONIFACE IV., pope, 608–615—consecrates the Pantheon as the church of Sta. Maria ad Martyres, 608.

BONIFACE V., pope, 619–625—sends letters to Edwin, king of Northumberland, and his queen, Ethelberga, 625.

BONIFACE VI., pope, 18 days, 895.

BONIFACE VII., anti-pope for one month, deposed and driven away to Constantinople, 974—*d.* 985.

BONIFACE VIII. (Benedetto Gaetano), pope, 1294 — publishes a Bull, which forbids ecclesiastics to pay taxes imposed by temporal princes; it is resisted by the kings of France and England; excommunicates Ferdinand of Sicily and his people, 1296 — invests Robert, duke of Calabria, with the sovereignty of Sardinia and Corsica, and to command a crusade against the Holy Land; excommunicates Philip IV. for his law against the export of coin; deposes the cardinals Jacopo and Pietro della Colonna, excommunicates the whole family, and confiscates their property; prohibits the dissection of dead bodies for the study of anatomy at Bologna, 1297—proclaims a crusade against the Colonna family, 1298—the Scotch refer their cause to him, 1299 — his crusaders obtain possession of Palestrina, the impregnable fortress of the Colonna family, by a capitulation which he breaks, 1299—he claims Scotland as a fief of his see; proclaims a jubilee, and attracts innumerable pilgrims to Rome by his plenary indulgence, 1300 — the English parliament denies his right to interfere in the affairs of Scotland; Philip quarrels with him; Charles Robert is crowned king of Hungary by his influence; he invites Charles of Valois into Italy to assist him, 1301—issues a violent Bull against Philip, who burns it, accuses him of simony and heresy, and refuses to acknowledge him as pope, 1302—excommunicates Philip, who demands a council to hear his charges against him, 1303—Boniface is surprised at Anagni, by William de Nogaret; returns to Rome, *d.* Oct. 11, 1303.

BONIFACE IX. (Pietro Tomacelli) pope, 1389 — excommunicates Clement VII.; proclaims a jubilee; and makes great efforts to support Ladislas in defending Naples against Louis of Anjou, 1390—mediates a peace in northern Italy, 1392—holds another jubilee, at which he forbids the Bianchi to enter Rome, and suppresses their processions, 1400—recovers Bologna and Perugia, 1403—*d.* 1404.

BONIFACE. See BERTGILS.

BONIFACE, or Winifred, a monk of Wessex, goes to Germany and preaches Christianity, 715—in Hesse and Thuringia, 719—created archbp. by pope Gregory II., and supported by Charles Martel, 723—again visits Rome, and is entertained by Liutprand at Pavia, 738—holds a council at Leptines, 743—founds the archbishopric of Mentz, 745—crowns Pepin at Soissons, 752—resigns the archbishopric of Mentz, 753—murdered by the pagans, 755.

BONIFACE of Montferrat, chosen general of the fourth crusade, 1202 — has the kingdom of Thessalonica, 1204 — sells Crete to the Venetians, 1205—slain in a skirmish with the Bulgarians, 1207.

BONIFACE I., marquis of Tuscany, defends Corsica and invades Africa, 828.

BONIFACE II., duke of Tuscany, 1027—marries Beatrice, daughter of Frederic, duke of Upper Lorraine, 1036—birth of his daughter Matilda, 1046—*d.* 1052.

BONIFACIUS, count, quarrels with Castinus in Spain, passes into Africa, 422—rival of Aetius, recalled from Africa is secretly induced by him to remain and defy the imperial orders; defeats those sent to compel him to obedience, 427—invites Genseric, k. of the Vandals, into Africa, 428—discovers the duplicity of Aetius, returns to his allegiance, and makes unavailing efforts to dislodge the Vandals from Africa, 430—is defeated by them, and leaves Africa, 431—well received at Ravenna; Aetius attacks him; he conquers, but dies of his wounds, 432.

BONIFACIUS, bp. of Carthage, 523.

BONN, Charles IV., elected k. of Germany, is wounded at, 1346—taken by the statholder, William III., 1672 — recovered from the French, 1689 — taken by the duke of Marlborough, May, 14, 1703—university founded, 1786.

BONNER, Edmund, appointed bp. of Hereford, 1538—of London, 1539—imprisoned by the protector Somerset, 1549 — deprived of his see, 1550—released by queen Mary, 1553—inquisitorial powers granted him for punishing heresy, 1557 — his cruelty checked by the death of queen Mary, 1558—queen Elizabeth turns from him when presented to her; degraded, 1559—*d.* 1569.

BONNEVAL, introduces European discipline into the Turkish army, 1730.

BONNIVET, admiral, commands the French army in Italy, 1523—obliged to retreat, 1524—killed at Pavia, Feb. 24, 1525.

BONNYMUIR, near Glasgow, a radical meeting at, contrived by spies, and dispersed, April 5, 1820.

BONONIA, in Mœsia (now Widdin), the Goths and Sarmatians are defeated at, by Constantine, 321.

BONONIA. See BOULOGNE.
BONOSUS raises a rebellion in Gaul; defeated by the emperor Probus, and put to death, 280.
BOOKS, the sale of, introduced at the fair of Leipsic, 1592—discount on, regulated at a meeting of London booksellers, Dec. 29, 1829—decision of lord Campbell against this regulation, May 19, 1852.
BORDEAUX, the ancient Burdigala, the synod of, condemns Priscillian and his followers, 385—Richard, son of Edward the Black Prince, born at, Jan. 6, 1367—John of Gaunt arrives at, after a harassing march from Calais, 1373—opens its gates to John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, 1453—entered by marshal Beresford, Mar. 12, 1814—the mayor and chief inhabitants declare for the Bourbons, and send deputies to London to invite Louis XVIII., who arrives in France, March 25.
BORDEAUX, Henry Charles Ferdinand, duke de, son of the duke de Berry, *b.* Sept. 29, 1820—marries Maria Louisa of Modena, 1846—interview with the duke of Nemours, at Frohsdorf, Nov. 17, 1858.
BOREL, count, of Barcelona, defeated by Almansor, 984.
BORGHESE, prince, marries Pauline Bonaparte, and sells Guastalla to the kingdom of Italy, 1806. See BONAPARTE, PAULINE.
BORGIA, Alfonso, becomes pope, 1455. See CALLISTUS III.
BORGIA, Rodrigo. See ALEXANDER VI., pope.
BORGIA, Cæsar, Rodrigo's son, a cardinal; given as a hostage by his father; makes his escape, 1495—lays aside the purple, resumes the position of a layman, and murders his brother John, 1497—created duke of Valence by Louis XII. of France, 1498—murders Alfonso of Aragon, his brother-in-law, 1500—created duke of Romagna by his father; captures Faenza, and puts its lord, Astorgio de' Manfredi, to death, 1501—seizes Urbino and other cities, 1502—deprived of his plunder and imprisoned by Julius II., 1503—released, 1504—again imprisoned, and sent to Spain, where he is killed in a skirmish, in Navarre.
BORGIA, cardinal, viceroy of Naples, 1620.
BORGIA, John, eldest son of Rodrigo, made duke of Benevento, and assassinated seven days after, 1497.
BORGIA, Lucretia, daughter of Rodrigo, divorced from her husband, John Sforza, 1497—her third husband, Alfonso of Aragon, murdered by her brother, Cæsar, 1500—married to Alfonso d'Este, son of the duke of Ferrara, 1502.
BORGO, Pozzo di, *b.* 1768—*d* 1842.
BORIS, k. of Bulgaria. See BULGARIA.
BORIS GODUNOW, czar of Russia, 1598—his cruelty causes a revolt in Russia, 1604—he commits suicide, 1605.
BORLASE, William, the antiquary, *b.* 1696—*d.* 1772.
BORNEO. See BROOKE, Sir James.
BORNHOLM, naval battle near; the revolted Danes and the Hanse Towns defeated by Gustavus Vasa and Christian III., 1535.
BORNHÖVET, battle of; the duke of Saxony defeats Waldemar II., k. of Denmark, 1227.
BORODINO, battle of the; Napoleon repulses Kutusoff, and advances to Moscow, Sept. 7, 1812.
BOROUGHBRIDGE, battle of; Edward II. defeats the barons, 1322.
BOROUGHS IN ENGLAND, first enclosed or fortified places so called by the Anglo-Saxons; Alfred settles the Danes in five of them, 880—their representatives first summoned to parliament by Henry III., 1265—twenty-two new ones added by qu. Mary, 1553—the decayed, or "Rotten," disfranchised by the Reform Act, 1832—the Municipal Reform Act comes into operation, Nov. 25, 1835—debate in the House of Lords on the recent appointment of borough-magistrates, Feb. 23, 1836.
BORRADIOTES, Theodosius, patriarch of C. P., 1178—deposed by Andronicus I., 1183.
BORROMEO, Carlo, abp. of Milan, procures the election of cardinal Michele Ghislieri as pope (Pius V.), 1566—narrowly escapes assassination in his oratory, Oct. 26, 1569—*d.* 1584.
BORROMEO, Filippo, a citizen of San Miniato, takes refuge in Milan, and is founder of an illustrious family, 1370.
BORSO D'ESTE, the marquis, created duke of Modena and Reggio by the emperor Frederic IV., 1452.
BORT XEZAR, or PASS OF RONCESVALLES, in the Pyrenees, battle of; the Saracens defeat the Franks, 824.
BORZIVOI I. and II. See BOHEMIA.
BOSCAWEN (afterwards) admiral, *b.* 1711—fails in an attack on Pondicherry, Oct. 6, 1748—sails with his fleet for Newfoundland, Apr. 27, 1755—captures the Alcide and the Lys—sails for America, Feb. 19, 1758—in concert with gen. Amherst, takes Louisbourg and Cape Breton, July 27—defeats the French fleet in Lagos Bay, Aug. 17, 1759—*d.* 1761.
BOSCOBEL, a village in Shropshire, where Charles II. escapes from his pursuers after the battle of Worcester, concealed in an oak-tree, 1651.
BOSCOVICH, Father, *b.* 1711—*d.* 1787.
BOSNIA, a dependency of Servia, 1350—of Hungary, under Louis I., 1375—invaded

by the Turks, who are repulsed by Matthias Corvinus, 1463—conquered by the Turks after the battle of Mohacz, 1526—the pasha defeated by prince Louis of Baden, 1688—a part ceded to Austria by the peace of Passarowitz, 1718—recovered by the Turks, 1738—conquered by marshal Laudon, 1788—restored to the Turks by the peace of Szistova, 1790.

Boso, duke of Lombardy and Provence, brother of the empress Richilda, marries Ermengarda, daughter of Louis II., 877—assumes the title of king of Provence, Arles, and Burgundy, 879—the French and German kings make war on him, and besiege Vienne, which is defended by Ermengarda, 880—*d.* 887.

Boson supplants his brother, Lambert, duke of Tuscany, 931—ejected by Hugh, k. of Italy, 936.

Bosphorus, Cimmerian, the Strait between the Palus Mœotis (Sea of Azof) and the Euxine; its shores first peopled by Celtic tribes; explored by the Milesians, who make it the abode of Cimmerian darkness and scene of early fable, about 750 B.C.; occupied by Scythians, Massagetæ, or early Goths, about 600. See Bosporus. Naval expeditions of the later Goths prepared there, A.D. 258.

Bosphorus, Thracian, the Strait between the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) and the Euxine; Greek colonies founded on its shores; Chalcedon on the Asiatic side, B.C. 674—and Byzantium on the European, at its point of junction with the Propontis, 657—crossed by Darius on a bridge of boats, 505—the Goths penetrate through it on their way to Ephesus, A.D. 262—Constantinople founded on the site of Byzantium, 324—the Persians, under Chosroes Purvis, penetrate to its shore, 609—crossed on the ice, 764—the Crusaders conveyed over it by the emperor Alexius, 1096-7—naval battle in front of Constantinople; the Genoese defeat the Venetians and their allies, Feb. 13, 1352.

Bosporus, the kingdom of, founded on the eastern side of the Tauric Chersonesus (Crimea) by a mixed Greek and Scythian (Gothic) race, about B.C. 480—the first rulers known only as Archæanactidæ; Spartacus I., k., 438—Seleucus, 431—Satyrus I., 407—Leucon, 393—Spartacus II., 353—Parysades, 348; *d.* 310—civil war of his three sons; Satyrus II. reigns 9 months, and falls in battle; Prytanis is slain by his brother, Eumelus, who becomes king, 309—is succeeded by his son, Spartacus III., 304—its history unknown for two hundred years; conquered by Mithridates VI., of Pontus, 108—given to his son, Pharnaces II., by Pompey, 63—Cæsar, after the defeat of Pharnaces in Pontus, appoints Asander governor or tributary k. of Bosporus, 47—Pharnaces crosses the Euxine from Sinope, and takes Panticapæum and Theodosia; he is killed by Asander, who rules thirty years; *d.* 17 — after his death commotions follow, which Agrippa, with a body of Jewish auxiliaries, puts down, and places Bosporus under Polemo I., k. of Pontus, 14—Polemo II. confirmed by Caligula, A.D. 38—dispossessed by Nero, 54.

Bosra. See Bostra.

Bossuet. J. B., *b.* 1617—preaches before Louis XIV., 1661—preaches a funeral oration on Henrietta Maria, widow of Charles I., Nov. 7, 1669—he publishes his "Exposition de la Doctrine de l'Eglise Catholique," 1671—writes his Universal History, to assist the education of the dauphin, 1679 — bp. of Meaux, 1681 — the council of French clergy adopt his four propositions, 1682—holds a public disputation with the Protestant teacher Claude, 1685—publishes his "Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes," 1688—controversy with Fénélon on the mystical doctrine of Molinos and Madame de Guyon, 1698—*d.* 1704.

Boston, in Lincolnshire, a contraction of Botolph's-town, from the church built at Ycanho by Botolph, 654.

Boston, in North America, built by English emigrants, 1627—tumults to resist the taxes imposed by parliament, 1768—cargoes of tea destroyed, Dec. 18, 1773—the port closed by act of parliament, March, 1774—battle of Bunker's Hill, and destruction of the suburb of Charlestown, June 17, 1775.

"Boston News Letter," the first newspaper published in North America, 1704.

Bostra or Bosra, taken by Corn. Palma, and made by Trajan the capital of his new province of Arabia, 106—birth-place of the emperor Philip, about 204—Titus, bp., 348—expelled by Julian, 363—the city taken by the Saracens, 632.

Boswell, Sir Alexander, is killed in a duel by James Stuart, 1822.

Boswell, James, *b.* 1740—publishes his Life of Dr. Johnson, 1790—*d.* 1795.

Bosworth, battle of; Richard III. defeated and slain by the earl of Richmond, who takes the throne as Henry VII., Aug. 22, 1485.

Botaniates. See Nicephorus III., emperor of the East.

Botany Bay, discovered by Cook, Apr. 28, 1770—first convicts transported there, 1787.

BOTHNIA, WEST, conquered by the Russians, 1809.

BOTHWELL-BRIDGE, battle of, the Scottish Covenanters defeated by the duke of Monmouth, June 22, 1679.

BOTHWELL, James Hepburn, earl of, active against the lords of the Covenant, 1559—concerned in a riot, and is pardoned by queen Mary, 1564—gains her favour, 1566—is accused of the murder of Darnley, but acquitted, April 12, 1567—carries off the queen; is created duke of Orkney, and marries her, May 15—defeated at Carberry Hill, June 15—escapes to the Orkneys, and thence to Denmark, where he is imprisoned; loses his senses, and dies miserably, 1577.

BOTOLPH. See BOSTON, in Lincolnshire.

BOTTA, Carlo, *b.* 1767—*d.* 1837.

BOUCHAIN, taken by Marlborough; his last achievement, Sept. 13, 1711—surrendered by the imperialists to the French, Oct. 19, 1712.

BOUCHIER, Thomas, cardinal abp. of Canterbury, 1454—crowns Henry VII., 1485—*d.* 1486.

BOUCICAULT, marshal, arrives at CP. with a fleet and troops to assist the emperor Manuel II., 1398 — returns to France, accompanied by Manuel, 1399—appointed governor of Genoa, and restores order there, 1401—he escorts Manuel back with a Genoese fleet, provokes the Venetians, and is defeated by their admiral, Carlo Zeno, near Modon, 1403—unsuccessful attempt to surprise Milan; during his absence, the Genoese overpower and expel the French garrison, and place themselves under the protection of the marquis of Montferrat; he returns to France, 1409—*d.* 1421.

BOUFFLERS, marshal, besieges Charleroi, 1692—negociates with the earl of Portland at Brussels, July 26, 1697—abandons Liege to Marlborough, Oct. 14, 1702—is defeated by him and prince Eugene, at Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709.

BOUGAINVILLE, sent out by the French government on a voyage of discovery, 1766—returns, 1769—from a second voyage, 1776—*d.* 1811.

BOUILLON. See GODFREY.

BOULAGH COMMON, near Ballingarry, the scene of Smith O'Brien's abortive attempt at rebellion, July 29, 1848.

BOULOGNE, the ancient Gessoriacum, Bononia, or Portus Morinorum, station of the Roman fleet, commanded by Carausius, 287—seized by him, 289—recovered by Constantius Chlorus, 296—besieged by Henry VII., 1492—captured by Henry VIII., 1544—restored to the French, 1550—station of the flotilla, for the invasion of England; attacked by Nelson, Aug. 4, 15, 16, 1801—failure of the catamaran attack, Oct. 2, 1804 — attacked by congreve rockets, 1806—railway. See AMIENS.—Louis Napoleon lands at, but is arrested, Aug. 6, 1840—arrives there, and offers his services to the republican government, Mar. 2, 1848—prince Albert arrives, to meet the French emperor, Sept. 5, 1854.

BOULTON, Matthew, *b.* 1728—in partnership with James Watt, improves the steam-engine, and founds the establishment at Soho, Birmingham, 1774—gas-lights introduced there, 1798—*d.* 1809.

BOU MAZA, chief of the Kabyles, surrenders to marshal Bugeaud, 1847—liberated by Louis Napoleon, July 22, 1849.

BOUNTY, QUEEN ANNE'S. See ANNE, qu. of Great Britain.

BOUNTY, mutiny of the, Apr. 28, 1789—some of the mutineers settle in Pitcairn's Island, in the South Pacific; three of the others executed at Portsmouth, Oct. 29, 1792 — the settlement discovered, 1814.

BOURBON, a seigniory in France, south-east of Berry, held by the family of Archambaud; the heiress, Beatrice, marries Robert, count de Clermont, sixth son of Louis IX.; *d.* 1317—their son, Louis I., receives the title of duke of Bourbon from Charles IV., 1327—his eldest son, Peter I., *d.* 1356—Blanche, daughter of Louis I., marries Peter *the Cruel* of Castile. See BLANCHE DE BOURBON.—James, younger son of Louis I., commands the royal army against the insurgents, and is defeated by them at Brignais, near Lyons, 1361 — from him descends the branch of La Marche; *d.* 1361—Louis II., *the Good*, son of Peter I., joins a Genoese expedition against Tunis, which fails, 1389—marries Anne, heiress of Montpensier, 1400—*d.* 1410—his son, John I., *d.* 1433—his son, Charles I., joins in a rebellion against Charles VII., 1440—*d.* 1456—Louis, second son of John I., inherits the lands of Montpensier, and is the father of that line of the Bourbons; *d.* 1486—John II., son of Charles I., *d.* without issue, and the title goes to his brother, Peter, sire de Beaujeu, and count de la Marche, 1488—who marries Anne, daughter of Louis XI. See ANNE and BEAUJEU. — They leave only a daughter, Suzanne, who is married to the grandson of Louis, duke de Montpensier, Charles, constable of France; offended by the queen, Louisa, of Savoy, he withdraws into Germany, and receives the command of the imperial army in Italy, 1523—expels the French, invades

Provence, and besieges Marseilles, but is driven back into Italy, 1524—assists in the defence of Pavia and the defeat of Francis I., 1525—Milan is promised to him by Charles V., 1526—he turns his arms against pope Clement VII., the ally of Francis, and is killed while mounting to the assault of Rome, May 6, 1527—he leaves no posterity, and the duchy of Bourbon escheats to the crown.

Bourbon, branch of La Marche and Vendôme.—John, son of James (younger son of Louis I.), marries the heiress of Vendôme; *d.* 1393—their eldest son, James, marries Joanna II., queen of Naples; deprives her of all authority, and imprisons or puts to death her favourites, 1415—she regains her power, and compels him to renounce his regal title, 1416—he returns in disgust to France, 1419—becomes a Franciscan monk; *d.* without issue, 1438—their second son, Louis, perpetuates the line; *d.* 1446—his son, John, *d.* 1477—his eldest son, Francis, marries Mary of Luxemburg, countess of St. Pol, and Dame d'Enghien; *d.* 1495—their son, Charles, *d.* 1537—his son, Antony, marries Jane D'Albret, and becomes k. of Navarre, 1555. See **Albret, Jane D'**, and **Antony of Bourbon**.—Their eldest son, Henry de Beaumont, *d.* young; on the failure of the elder branch of the descendants of Louis IX., their second son succeeds to the throne of France as Henry IV., and founds the royal dynasty of Bourbon, 1589. See **Henry IV.**, k. of France, and his successors.—Charles, brother of Antony, cardinal, is put forward by the Guise party as king, with the title of Charles X., 1589—*d.* 1590—his brother, John, duke d'Enghien, fourth son of Charles, *d.* 1557—Louis, the fifth son, founds the line of Condé.

Bourbon, Orleans branch.—Philip, youngest son of Louis XIII., first duke of Orleans, *d.* 1701—his son, Philip II., regent, 1715—*d.* 1723—his son, Louis, *d.* 1752—his son, Louis Philip, *d.* 1785—his son, Louis Philip Joseph (Egalité), guillotined, 1793—his son, Louis Philip, *b.* 1773, k. of the French, 1830. See **Chartres** and **Orleans**, Dukes of, and **Louis Philip**, k. of the French.

Bourbon, Condé branch.—Louis, the first duke (fifth son of Charles, duke of Vendôme), leader of the Huguenots, assassinated, 1569—his son, Henry I., prince de Condé, another leader of the Huguenots, *d.* 1588—is followed by Henry II., who marries Charlotte de Montmorency; he also places himself at the head of the Huguenots; *d.* 1646—his son, Louis II., named *le Grand*, *b.* 1621—general of Louis XIV.; *d.* 1686—his son, Henry-Jules, *d.* 1709—Louis III., *d.* 1710—Louis Henry, prince of Condé, and duke of Bourbon, minister to Louis XV., 1723—dismissed, 1726—*d.* 1740—Louis Joseph, one of the first emigrants, leaves Paris, July 1, 1798—*d.* 1818—Louis Henry Joseph, *b.* 1755—*d.* 1830—his son, Louis Antony Henry, duke d'Enghien, murdered at Vincennes, Mar. 20, 1804. See **Enghien** and **Condé**, dukes and princes of.

Bourbon, Spanish Branch.—Philip, duke of Anjou, second son of the dauphin, Louis, and grandson of Louis XIV., made k. of Spain, 1700. See **Philip V.**, k. of Spain, and his successors.

Bourbon, Neapolitan Branch.—Carlos, third son of Philip V., of Spain, made duke of Parma, 1731—k. of Naples, 1735. See **Carlos**, k. of Naples, and his successors.

Bourbon, Branch of Parma.—Philip, fourth son of Philip V., of Spain, after the removal of his brother Carlos, to Naples, is made, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, duke of Parma, 1748—*d.* 1765—his son, Ferdinand, *b.* 1751. See **Parma**, and **Lucca**, Dukes of.

Bourbon Princes, of France, Spain, Naples, and Parma, join in the Family Compact, Aug. 15, 1761—demand from pope Clement XIII. the total suppression of the Jesuits, 1769.

Bourbon and Orleans Princes, formally reconciled in an interview at Frohsdorf, Nov. 17, 1853.

Bourbon, Island of, colonized by the French, 1654–1672—becomes prosperous, 1718—taken by adm. Rowley and col. Keating, July 3, 1810.

Bourchier, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourchier, of Fitstead, in Essex, married to Oliver Cromwell, at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Aug. 22, 1620—on his death, goes to live with their son-in-law, Mr. Claypole, at Norborough, in Lincolnshire, 1658—*d.* 1665.

Bourdaloue, the French pulpit-orator, *d.* 1704.

Bourdeaux. See **Bordeaux**.

Bourgeois, Sir Francis, *b.* 1755—*d.* 1811—leaves his collection of paintings and other property to Dulwich College.

"**Bourgeois Gentilhomme**," the. See **Moliere**.

Bourges, capital of Berry, the appointment of the abp. contested between Louis VII. of France, and pope Eugenius III., 1142—council of, 1225—remnant of the kingdom of France, preserved by Charles VII. after the battle of Verneuil,

1424—the Pragmatic Sanction of, declares the pope subordinate to a general council, and annuls his fiscal rights in France, 1438—tribunal of, for the trial of political offences; sentences Barbès, Albert, and other democrats, Apr. 2, 1849.

Bourienne, Louis de, *b.* 1769—*d.* 1834.

Bourmont, Count de, commands the French expedition against Algiers, May 25, 1830—lands, June 13—takes the city, July 5.

Bousa. See Busa.

Boussole, La, one of La Perouse's ships, last heard of, 1788. See Perouse, La.

Bouvines, or Rovines, battle of; the emperor Otho IV. defeated by Philip Augustus, k. of France, 1214.

Bovianum, battle of; the Samnites totally defeated by L. Postumius Megellus, the consul of Rome, B.C. 305.

Bowditch, T. E., the African traveller, *b.* 1794—*d.* 1824.

Bowides established in Persia by Imad al Doulah, 933—Togrul Beg drives them from Bagdad, 1055.

Bowles, the Rev. W. Lisle, *d.* 1850.

Bowles, widow, aged 124, *d.* 1719.

Bowyer, William, the elder, *b.* 1663—*d.* 1737.

Bowyer, William, *b.* 1699—*d.* 1777.

Boxtel, battle of, the duke of York defeated by the French, Sept. 17, 1794.

Boyaca, battle of; victory of Bolivar over the Spaniards, 1819.

Boyd, Mr., shot by the Spanish authorities at Malaga, for assisting the patriots, 1831.

Boydell, Alderman, *b.* 1719—*d.* 1804.

Boyer succeeds Petion in one portion of Haiti, 1818—obtains the whole on the death of Christophe, 1820—becomes president of the whole island, by the submission of the Spanish part, 1822.

Boyle, David, president of the court of Session, *b.* 1772—*d.* 1853.

Boyle, Hon. Robert, *b.* 1626—one of the founders of the Royal Society, 1660—*d.* 1691—commencement of divinity lectures founded by him, 1692.

Boyne, a river in Ireland, on which William III. defeats the rebels commanded by James II., July 1, 1690.

Boyne, man-of-war, accidentally burned in Portsmouth harbour, May 4, 1794.

Brabant, in the division of Charlemagne's empire, forms part of the territories allotted to Lothaire, son of Louis I., 843—on his death and the partition of his share, goes to his second son, Lothaire, and remains attached to Lotharingen or Lorraine, 855: see Lorraine.—Made a separate duchy by Godfrey I., called first Lower Lorraine, afterwards Brabant, 959—given to Godfrey of Bouillon, 1087—Antony, duke, killed in the battle of Agincourt, 1415—his son, John IV., marries Jaqueline, heiress of Holland and Hainault, 1418. See Jaqueline of Brabant.—In his contest with the duke of Gloucester for her states, he is supported by his uncle Philip III., duke of Burgundy, 1424—after his death Brabant is inherited by his uncle, and is thenceforth attached to the duchy of Burgundy, 1429. See Burgundy.—Transferred to Austria, 1477. See Netherlands.—William of Nassau, prince of Orange, enters with an army and is repulsed, 1568—a part ceded to Holland, 1648—to France, 1668–78—the remaining Austrian portion united to France, 1795—and the Dutch part, May 15, 1810—part of the new kingdom of the Netherlands, 1814—of that of Belgium, 1830.

Brabant, duke of, heir-apparent of Belgium, marries Maria Henrietta, archduchess of Austria, Aug. 22, 1853.

Braccio da Montone, the Condottiere, dislodged from Rome by Sforza di Cotignuola, 1417—Spoleto recovered from him, 1419—he submits to pope Martin V., and recovers Bologna for him, 1420—engaged by Alfonso of Arragon and Joanna, queen of Naples, against Louis of Anjou, 1421—defends Naples, 1422—defeated and slain at Aquila, by Jacopo Caldora and Francesco Sforza, 1424.

Bracciolini, Poggio, *b.* 1380—revives literature, 1425—writes his dialogue, *De Varietate Fortunæ*, 1430—*d.* Oct. 30, 1459.

Bracton, Henry, writes *De Legibus Anglia*, 1269.

Braddock, general, takes troops to Virginia, Jan. 14, 1755—defeated and killed near Fort du Quesne, July 9.

Bradford on the Avon, battle of; the Britons defeated by Kenwalk, king of Wessex, 652.

Bradley, James, *b.* 1693—distinguishes himself as an astronomer—*d.* 1762

Bradshaw, John, chief justice of Chester, made president of the high court of justice for the trial of Charles I., Jan. 10, 1649—appointed president of the council of state, Feb. 6th,—imprisoned 1655—*d.* Oct. 31, 1659—his body disinterred, and exposed at Tyburn, 1660.

Bradstreet, Colonel, defeats the French on the Onondaga, July 3, 1756.

Bradua, consul of Rome, 185, 191.

Bradua, Appius Annius, consul of Rome, 160.

Bradua, M. Atilius Metilius, consul of Rome, 108.

Braga (Bracara Augusta of the Romans), capital of the Suevian kingdom in

Spain; taken by Theodoric II., k. of the Visigoths, 456—Maurizio Bardino, Abp. of, crowns Henry V. emperor of Germany, and is excommunicated for it, 1117—appointed pope by the emperor under the name of Gregory VIII., 1118. See GREGORY VIII., anti-pope.

BRAGANÇA, a city of Tras os Montes in Portugal, where Pedro marries Inez de Castro, 1325—gives the title of duke to Alfonso, natural son of John I., k. of Portugal, 1422—the duke of, joins a conspiracy to oppose the orders of the parliament of Evora, and is beheaded, 1483—Constantine, duke of, appointed viceroy of India by Sebastian; returns to Portugal, 1561—John, duke of, rescues Portugal from the yoke of Spain, and becomes king, 1640. See JOHN IV., king of Portugal. — Napoleon decrees that "the House of Braganza has ceased to reign," 1801.

BRAHE, Tycho, *b.* 1546—adheres to the Ptolemaic system: prepares astronomical tables called Rodolphine, in honour of the emperor, and continued by Kepler, 1580—*d.* 1601.

BRAHE, Count, beheaded for a conspiracy in Sweden, to give the king absolute power, 1756.

BRAINTREE case decided by Dr. Lushington's judgment, that a minority cannot levy a church rate, 1842.

BRAMANTE. See URBINO, BRAMANTE D'.

BRAMHAM, battle of; the earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf are defeated and slain by sir Thomas Rokesby, 1407.

BRAMHAM MOOR, battle of; the parliament's army under lord Fairfax, defeated by the earl of Newcastle and the royalists, March 29, 1643.

BRANCALEONE, senator or governor of Rome, 1253—imprisoned by the Romans, 1256—restored to his office by the people, and dies soon after, 1258.

BRAND, Mr., brings forward in the House of Commons a motion for parliamentary reform, which is negatived, May 21, 1810.

BRANDENBURG, margraviate of, established by Henry the Fowler, 926—its Slavonian population (Wenden) subdued by the emperor Otho III. 991—forms a part of the duchy of Saxony, till it is taken from Henry the Lion by the emperor Conrad III., and given to Albert *the Bear*, as a separate fief of the empire, 1142, with the electoral dignity; he improves its condition and builds Berlin, 1163—*d.* 1170 — Otho I. margrave, 1170–1184—Otho II., 1184–1206—Albert II., 1206–1221—John I. and Otho III., 1221—Neumark acquired from Poland, and Ukermark from Pomerania, 1256—Upper Lusatia given to Otho on his marriage with a daughter of the king of Bohemia; John II., margrave, 1266—Otho IV., 1282—Waldemar, 1309.

The race of Albert the Bear becomes extinct; the fief escheats to the empire and is given by the emperor Louis IV. to his son Louis, 1323—he is attacked by the Poles, 1326 — they are defeated at Plowcze, 1331 — he marries Margaret Maultasch, heiress of the Tyrol, 1335—defeats the attempt of the emperor Charles IV. to seize it, 1347—Louis II., 1352—the Golden Bull declares the seventh vote in the Electoral College to be for ever united to the margraviate of Brandenburg, 1356—Otho V., 1365—sells his territories to Charles IV., who gives them to his son Wenceslas, 1373—on his election as emperor, Wenceslas transfers them to his brother Sigismund, 1378—betrothed to Maria, queen of Hungary, 1382. See HUNGARY.—Appoints Jodocus or Jossus of Moravia his vicegerent in Brandenburg, 1388—Jossus elected emperor—*d.* 1411.

Sigismund elected emperor, resumes the government of his margraviate, 1411—sells it to Frederic, count of Hohenzollern, *b.* 1372, who styles himself elector, and is the ancestor of the present royal family in Prussia, 1415 — invested by the emperor, 1417—*d.* 1440—his eldest son, John the Alchymist, cedes to his next brother, Frederic II., and *d.* 1464—Frederic, *d.* 1470—is followed by his brother, Albert III. Achilles, who *d.* 1486—his son, John Cicero, succeeds—*d.* 1499. See BRANDENBURG CULMBACH.

Joachim I., son of John Cicero, *d.* 1535—Joachim II succeeds his father, Joachim I., 1535—introduces Protestantism in his states, 1539—*d.* 1571 — his son, John George, elector, *d.* 1598—his son, Joachim Frederic, marries Eleanora, daughter of Albert Frederic, duke of Prussia, for whom he becomes administrator, 1605—*d.* 1606—his son, John Sigismund, marries Anna, another daughter of Albert Frederic—inherits the duchy of Prussia, and unites it to Brandenburg, 1618—*d.* 1619—his son, George William, *b.* 1595—refuses to take part in the Thirty Years' War, 1619—resists the emperor's edict of restitution, 1629—joins in the treaty of peace made with him at Prague, 1635—*d.* 1640.

His son, Frederic William, *b.* 1620—enters into the Protestant alliance with Sweden, recovers his states, and prepares the future eminence of Prussia—acquires, by the peace of Westphalia, a

BRANDENBURG—*continued.*
part of Pomerania, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, and Minden, 1648—Cleves, Mark, and Ravensberg are assigned to him, 1666—joins the league against Louis XIV., 1672—the Swedes invade his dominions — he defeats their general, Wrangel, at Fehrbellin, June 18, 1675—peace with Sweden, 1679—creates a navy on the Baltic, and an East India Company, 1682 — grants settlements to the French Protestant refugees, 1685—*d.* 1688—his son, Frederic III., *b.* 1657—founds the university of Halle, 1694—takes the title of k. of Prussia, as Frederic I., 1701. See FREDERIC I., k. of Prussia.

BRANDENBURG CULMBACH, a margraviate, acquired by Frederic, second son of Albert Achilles of Brandenburg, 1495—*d.* 1536—his eldest son, Casimir, *d.* 1527—his second son, George *the Pious*, *d.* 1543—his third son, Albert, *b.* 1490, Teutonic grand master, 1512. See ALBERT of Brandenburg Culmbach and PRUSSIA.—Albert the Younger, Alcibiades, son of Casimir, margrave, 1536—joins the expedition of Maurice of Saxony against the emperor Charles V., 1551—refuses to lay down his arms after the treaty of Passau, and is defeated by Maurice at Sievershausen, 1553—expelled, 1554—*d.* 1557 — George Frederic, son of George *the Pious*, becomes margrave—is appointed administrator of Prussia for his imbecile cousin, Frederic Albert, 1578—*d.* 1603.

BRANDENBURG, Count, the Prussian minister, *b.* 1791—*d.* Nov. 6, 1850.

BRANDON, Charles, viscount Lisle, created duke of Suffolk for his services in the battle of Flodden Field, 1513. See SUFFOLK, Charles Brandon, duke of.

BRANDON, Frances, his eldest daughter, marries Henry Grey, lord Groby, and marquis of Dorset, about 1536—parents of Lady Jane Grey.

BRANDRETH, convicted of treason at Derby, on the evidence of Oliver, a spy; executed with others, Oct. 1817.

BRANDT, the confederate of Struensee, in Denmark, arrested and beheaded, 1772.

BRANDYWINE, battle of; the Americans under Washington defeated by gen. Howe, Sept. 11, 1777.

BRANT, a Dutch shipwright, employed by Peter of Russia to build him a vessel, and instruct him in navigation, at Archangel, 1694.

BRANTOME, *d.* 1614.

BRAS DE FER. See HAUTEVILLE, Wm. De.

BRASIDAS, Lacedæmonian general, marches into Thrace, defeats Thucydides, and captures Amphipolis, B.C. 424—killed, 422.

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE, Oxford, founded, 1513.

BRAZIL, discovery of, 1499—visited by Cabral, 1500—the Jesuits arrive there, 1549—Portuguese settlements extended to the river Plata, 1553 — taken by the Dutch, 1631—recovered from them by De Vieyra, 1654—free trade with England part of the dowry of Katharine of Braganza to Charles II., 1662—the royal family of Portugal take refuge in, Oct. 27, 1807—re-united to the mother country by the regent, 1815—he returns, as John VI., to Portugal, leaving his son, Pedro, in Brazil, 1821—separates from Portugal, and proclaims Don Pedro emperor, 1822—engages in war against Buenos Ayres, 1824 — its independence acknowledged, 1825—peace with Buenos Ayres, 1828—Pedro resigns and leaves for Europe; his son, Pedro II., succeeds as emperor, with a legislative council, 1831—Pedro I., *d.* 1834.

BREAD, an assize of, fixed in England, 35 Hen. III., 1250.

BREAD RIOTS in England, 1766.

BREAKSPEAR, Nicholas. See ADRIAN IV., pope.

BREAKWATER, at Plymouth, the first stone placed, Aug. 12, 1812—completed, 1841.

BRECKNOCK, taken by the Mercians, 916.

BREDA, Compromise of, a protest against the measures of Philip II. of Spain in the Netherlands, presented, and scornfully refused, 1566—submits to the duke of Parma, 1583—recovered by prince Maurice, 1590—besieged by the marquis of Spinola, 1624 — surrenders to him, 1625—recovered by the statholder, Frederic Henry, 1637—residence of Charles II., where he receives the Scotch commissioners, Mar. 15, 1650—he returns there from Calais, to communicate with Monk, 1660—peace between Great Britain and Holland concluded at, July 10, 1667—battle of; the French defeated by Sir Thomas Graham and gen. Bülow, Jan. 12, 1814.

BREGOWIN, abp. of Canterbury, 759—*d.* 762.

BREHON LAWS, ancient rules of justice in Ireland, repealed by James I., 1608.

BREITENFELD, or LEIPSIC, battle of; Tilly is defeated and taken prisoner by Gustavus Adolphus, Aug. 28, 1631—second battle of; the Austrians defeated by the Swedish gen., Torstenson, 1642.

BREMBRE, Sir Nicholas, unjustly accused of treason, and executed, 1388.

BREMEN, an ancient imperial city and Hanse town of Germany; its bishopric created by Charlemagne, 785—burnt by the Hungarians, about 910—taken by the French, Aug. 29, 1757—evacuated by

them, Jan., 1758—again taken, by the marshal de Broglie, and again abandoned, Feb.; occupied by the Prussians, Apr. 3, 1801—again, 1806—included in the French empire, Dec. 13, 1810—restored to independence by the Congress of Vienna, 1815.

BREMEN, the duchy of, ceded to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia, 1648—seized by the Danes, after the battle of Pultowa, 1711—is purchased from them by George Louis, elector of Hanover, 1715 — ceded to him by Sweden in the treaty of Stockholm, 1719. See HANOVER.

BREMER, Sir Gordon, blockades Canton, June 28, 1840—takes Chusan, July 5—extends the blockade on the coast of China, July 10—*d.* 1850.

BRENNEVILLE, battle of; Henry I. of England defeats Louis VI. of France, and Baldwin VII., count of Flanders, 1119.

BRENTA, the Medoacus of the Romans, a river of Venetia; the Hungarians arrive on its banks and defeat Berenger, 899—the people of Padua are compelled by the Venetians to restore the channel which they had closed, 1143.

BRERETON, major, killed at the battle of Wandewash, in India, 1759.

BRERETON, col., commander of the troops during the Bristol riots, commits suicide, Jan. 13, 1832.

BRESCIA, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1222—besieged by Frederic II. of Germany; repulses him, 1238—taken by Eccelino da Romano, 1258—ruled by the marquis Uberto Pelavicino, 1262—submits to a governor appointed by Robert, k. of Naples, 1319—invites John, k. of Bohemia, to be governor, 1330—he recalls the banished Ghibelins to, and reconciles the two factions, 1331—his garrison is driven out, 1332—taken by Azzo Visconte, 1337 — re-annexed to Milan, 1420 — taken by Carmagnola, 1426 — captured by Gaston de Foix, 1512—besieged by the Venetians, 1515—taken by them, 1516 — joins the insurrection of Italy; bombarded, and the inhabitants massacred, by Haynau, Mar. 30, 1849.

BRESLAU, burnt by the Mongols of the Golden Horde, 1241—taken by Frederic II., of Prussia, Jan. 3, 1741—ceded to him by the treaty of peace concluded there, June 11, 1742—taken by the Austrians, after the defeat of the prince of Bevern, Nov. 25, 1757—submits again to Frederic, Dec. 21 — besieged by Laudohn, 1760—submits to the French, Jan. 7, 1807—university founded, 1811—the k. of Prussia retires there from Berlin to meet the emperor Alexander, Feb. 21, 1813 —visited by the emperor Nicholas, June 14, 1849.

BRESSE, the marshal de, defeats prince Thomas of Savoy, at Avein, near Luxemburg, 1635.

BREST, placed in the hands of the English by the duke of Britanny, 1378—restored to him, 1390—indecisive sea-fight near, between the English and the French, 1512—an expedition against, sent out by qu. Mary, fails, 1558 — garrisoned by Spanish troops, 1591 — recovered from them by Henry IV., 1594—unsuccessfully attacked by lord Berkeley, June 8, 1694.

BRETAGNE, or BRITANNY. See ARMORICA, and BRETONS.—Charlemagne suppresses a revolt in, 786—again, 811—another, by his son, Louis, 818—tranquillized by him, 824—Nomenoi revolts, and is the first count; takes Rennes and Nantes, 841 — defeats Charles the Bald, 845 — achieves independence, 848 — his son, Herispoé, succeeds, 851—who is followed by Solomon, 858—the province divided between two counts, one of Rennes, the other of Vannes, 874—Mathuedoi, and his son, Alan, expelled by Rollo the Norman, take refuge in England, 913 — Alan returns, 931 — is assisted by Athelstan, k. of England, to recover his territories, 937—Geoffrey I. rules the whole, and takes the title of duke, 992 —Alan V., duke, 1008—Conan II., 1040—Hoel V., 1066—is assisted by Philip I. of France to repel an invasion of William the Conqueror, 1076—Alan, *the Red*, duke, 1084—Conan III., 1112—divided by Eudes, 1148—Hoel VI., count of Nantes, is expelled by his subjects, who elect Geoffrey of Anjou, 1155—Conan IV., duke, 1156 — takes possession of Nantes on the death of Geoffrey, 1158—cedes it to Henry II. of England, and affiances his only child, Constance, to Henry's third son, Geoffrey, both infants, 1159—Conan, *d.* 1171—Geoffrey II. succeeds in right of his affianced wife; his father governs in his name; Geoffrey killed in a tournament at Paris, 1185—his widow, Constance, and their infant son, Arthur, are nominal sovereigns, Henry still retaining his power till his death, in 1189—Constance marries Guy de Thouars; *d.* 1201—Arthur murdered by his uncle, k. John, 1202—his sister, Eleanora, "the Damsel of Britanny," conveyed to England, is detained a prisoner till her death. See BRISTOL.—Alice, daughter of Constance and Guy de Thouars, proclaimed duchess, and her father regent, 1203—marries Pierre de Dreux, grandson of Louis VI.,

BRETAGNE—*continued.*
who is invested with the duchy of Bretagne, 1218—*d.* 1237—John I., *the Red*, duke; *d.* 1286—John II., *d.* 1305—Arthur II., 1312—John III., *the Good*, *d.* 1341—leaving no issue, the succession is disputed by John de Montfort (John IV.), whom Edward III. of England supports, and Charles de Blois, who receives the duchy from Philip VI., of France; De Montfort is made prisoner at Nantes; his wife, Jane de Montfort, besieged in Hennebonne, is relieved by the arrival of English succours; Edward besieges Vaanes; a truce concluded, 1343—Philip breaks it, by putting to death some nobles, whom he had treacherously seized, 1344—John de Montfort, *d.* 1345—Charles de Blois taken prisoner by Jane de Montfort, at La Roche Darion; his countess, Jane de Penthiévre, continues the war, 1347—he is defeated and slain by Chandos, at Auray, Sept. 29—John V., son of John de Montfort, is acknowledged as duke, 1364—fruitless incursions of the duke of Lancaster, 1378—and the duke of Gloucester, 1380—John V. marries Joanna, daughter of Charles II., k. of Navarre, afterwards queen of Henry IV. of England, 1386—*d.* 1399—Joanna regent for their son, John VI; he *d.* 1442—Francis I. claims compensation from England, for the inroad of De Surienne, and is abetted by Charles VII. of France, 1448—*d.* 1450—Peter II., duke, 1457—Arthur III., *d.* 1458—Francis II. shelters Henry, earl of Richmond, and his uncle, the earl of Pembroke, 1472—coalesces with the duke of Orleans, and is involved in war with Anne, regent of France, 1486—defeated at St. Aubin, July 28, dies soon afterwards, and the duchy is inherited by his only child, Anne, 1488—Henry VII. of England sends an auxiliary force too late to be of service; great confusion and distress in the duchy, and many proposals of marriage made to Anne, 1489—she is betrothed to Maximilian, k. of the Romans, 1490—Charles VIII. of France compels her to break this engagement and marry him, thereby uniting Britanny to his dominions, 1491—proposed as part of the dowry of Claude, daughter of Louis IX., to Charles, the heir of Spain and the Netherlands, 1504—the States General of France annul the contract, 1506—the duchy is definitively annexed to France, 1532—is placed in the power of the Spaniards by the duke de Mercœur, 1591—Henry IV. recovers it from them, 1594—engages with La Vendée in the royalist insurrection, 1791.

BRETAGNE, the duke of, eldest son of the dauphin, and great grandson of Louis XIV., *d.* of the small-pox, Mar. 8, 1712.

BRETEUIL, in Normandy; Joanna, daughter of Charles II. of Navarre, is captured there, by the French, with one of her brothers, and taken to Paris, 1377.

BRETIGNI, treaty of peace between France and England signed at, May 8, 1360.

BRETISLAS, I. and II. See BOHEMIA.

BRETON, Cape, taken by Boscawen and Amherst, July 27, 1750.

BRETONS of Armorica; an army of 10,000 hired by the emperor Anthemius, under Riothamar, to oppose the Visigoths, 470—Chramnus applies to them for aid in his rebellion against his father, Chlotair, 560—pope Gregory XI., at Avignon, hires a mercenary force of them to recover his dominions, 1376.

BRETWALDA, or Saxon chief of Britain; Ælla, k. of Sussex, the first, 508—Ceawlin, k. of Wessex, the second, 571—Ethelbert, k. of Kent, the third, 594—Redwald, of East Anglia, the fourth, 615—Edwin, k. of Northumberland, the fifth, 623—Oswald, k. of Northumberland, the sixth, 634—Oswy, k. of Northumberland, the seventh, 642.

BREUGHEL, Peter, the Flemish painter, *b.* 1569—*d.* 1625.

BREWER, a Flemish emigrant, instructs the English in the art of dyeing, 1668.

BREWSTER, David, *b.* 1781.

BREWSTER, Thomas, fined and imprisoned for publishing Milton's Defence of the People of England, 1664.

BRIAN BOROIMHE, k. of Ireland, and his son, Murdoch, fall in battle against the Danes, at Clontarf, 1039.

BRIBERY voids the election of two consuls at Rome, and subjects them to punishment, B.C 65.

BRIBERY, at elections in Great Britain, punished at Ilchester, 1804—Penryn and Grampound disfranchised; Mr. Swan fined; Sir Manasseh Lopez fined and imprisoned, 1819—motion of lord John Russell against it coldly received and negatived by the Commons, Mar. 2, 1826—punished at Cambridge, 1835-40—the increase of it after the Reform Act complained of by lord Brougham in the House of Lords, by Mr. Duncombe in the Commons, and admitted by Sir Robert Peel, 1841—punished at St. Alban's, and the borough disfranchised, 1852—a Bill to prevent it brought in, Feb. 10, 1854—after much debate in both Houses, finally passed, Aug. 8.

BRICE, Andrew, of Exeter, *b.* 1690—*d.* 1773.

BRIDGE OF BOATS across the Hellespont, formed by Xerxes, B.C. 480—Cæsar's, of

timber, over the Rhine, 55—Trajan's, of stone, over the Danube, constructed by Apollodorus, A.D. 105—repaired by Constantine, 322—London, of wood, across the Thames, built, 1014—the first of stone, begun by Peter Coleman, completed, 1209—the houses on it destroyed by fire, 1212—Westminster, of Portland stone, across the Thames, completed and opened, Nov. 17, 1750—Blackfriars', London, first stone laid, Oct. 31, 1760—finished, 1770 — repaired, 1834 — the Strand, now Waterloo Bridge, London, first stone, Oct. 11, 1811 — opened by the prince regent, June 18, 1817—Southwark, of cast-iron, opened, Mar. 24. 1819—new London, first pile driven, Mar. 15, 1824—first stone laid, June 15, 1825—opened by k. William IV. and qu. Adelaide, Aug. 1, 1831—Suspension Bridge over the Menai Strait, begun, 1818—completed, 1825—Hungerford, or Charing Cross, London, opened, May 1, 1845—over the river Bure, at Great Yarmouth, gives way under the pressure of a crowd, and 79 lives are lost, May 2, 1845—Britaunia Tubular Bridge over the Menai, first tube placed, June 19, 1849 — the fourth finally fixed, and the railway passage opened, Sept. 13, 1850—inspected by Qu. Victoria, Oct. 14, 1852—another, over the Wye, at Chepstow, completed, Apr. 2, 1852.

BRIDGENORTH, on the Severn, occupied by the Danes, 896.

BRIDGET, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and widow of Ireton, married to Fleetwood, 1654.

BRIDGEWATER, surrenders to the parliament June 5, 1643.

BRIDGEWATER, Francis, duke of, *b.* 1726—employs James Brindley to construct his canal, 1758—opened for navigation, 1761 — completes the Runcorn locks, June 10, 1773—*d.* 1803.

BRIDGEWATER, Francis Egerton, earl of, leaves a legacy for the six Treatises which bear his name; *d.* 1829.

BRIDGMAN, the lord-keeper, wishes to mitigate the laws against Nonconformists, 1669.

BRIDPORT, lord, defeats the French fleet off L'Orient, June 22, 1795.

BRIEL, The, taken by the *Watergeusen*, or revolted Netherlanders, 1572 — one of the cautionary towns consigned to qu. Elizabeth by the Dutch, 1585—given up to them by k. James I., 1616.

BRIENNE, John de, marries Mary, daughter of Conrad and Isabella, and becomes titular k. of Jerusalem, 1206—leads the Crusaders against Egypt, 1218—takes Damietta, 1219—his advice is overruled by the papal legate, Pelagius, and the Christian army is ruined, 1221 — his daughter, Yolanthe, contracted to Frederic II. of Germany, 1223—he marries Berengaria, sister of Ferdinand III., k. of Castile, 1224—marriage of his daughter to Frederic, who, in right of her mother, claims the kingdom of Jerusalem, 1225—while employed by pope Gregory IX. to reduce Apulia and Sicily, he is elected, æt. 80, emperor of Constantinople for life, under a convention, that Baldwin II. is to succeed, 1228—arrives at Constantinople, 1231—makes war on John Vataces, emperor of Nicæa, and recovers some fortresses in Asia, 1233—*d.* 1237.

BRIENNE, Walter de, son of Hugh de, and Isabella de la Roche, succeeds, in his mother's right, as sixth duke of Athens, 1308—the Catalan Grand Company enter into his service, 1310—he quarrels with, and is slain by them, in a battle on the banks of the Cephissus, 1311.

BRIENNE, Walter de, the son, titular duke of Athens, makes an unsuccessful attempt to recover the duchy, 1331—appointed captain of Florence, makes peace with Pisa, 1342—is expelled, 1343—constable of France, 1350—killed in the battle of Poitiers, 1356.

BRIENNE, M. De, abp. of Toulouse, made prime minister by Louis XVI. Apr. 20, 1787—resigns, Aug. 25, 1788.

BRIENNE, battle of; the allies checked by Napoleon in their advance on Paris, Feb. 1 and 2, 1814.

BRIGANTES, a tribe in the North of Britain, make an incursion on the Southern provinces, which Calpurnius Agricola is sent to repel, 162.

BRIGHT, John, *b.* 1811 — a quaker, and leader of the Anti-Corn-Law League, elected for Durham, June 25, 1843—for Manchester, 1847.

BRIGHTON, railway from London opened, Sept. 21, 1841—to Hastings and Chichester, June 27, 1846.

BRIGNAIS, battle of. See BOURBON, James De.

BRIHUEGA, battle of; gen. Stanhope and the English division surrounded and captured by the duke de Vendôme, 1710.

BRINDISI. See BRUNDUSIUM.—The emperor Frederic II. marries Yolanthe, daughter of John de Brienne, at, 1225—occupied by the Venetians, 1496.

BRINDLEY, James, *b.* 1716—commences the duke of Bridgewater's canal, 1758—*d.* 1772.

BRINKLEY, Dr. bp. of Cloyne, and presi-

dent of the Royal Irish Society, *b.* 1763 —*d.* 1835.

BRINSTAN, bp. of Winchester, 931—*d.* 933.

BRINVILLIERS, Madame de, notorious for poisoning at Paris; convicted and executed, 1676.

BRISACH, taken by Bernhard of Weimar, 1638—by the French, 1703—lost by them, after the battle of Blenheim, 1704.

BRISSOT, member of the Executive Committee, 1792—with the Girondists, endeavours to moderate the violence of the republicans in France; guillotined, Oct. 31, 1793.

BRISTOL, k. Stephen carried there a prisoner from Lincoln, 1114—Eleanor, the damsel of Britanny, daughter of Geoffrey, son of Henry II., and rightful heiress of the English crown, dies in the castle there, after an imprisonment of 39 years, 1241—bishopric of, founded, 1542—taken by prince Rupert, July 26, 1643—by Fairfax and Cromwell, Sept. 10, 1645—riot caused by the high price of bread, 1753—petition from, in favour of terminating the contest with the American colonies, Oct. 11, 1775—riots in, suppressed by the military, Oct. 25, 1793; again, on occasion of the entrance of the recorder, Sir Charles Wetherell, to hold the sessions, Oct. 29, 1831—rioters tried, Jan. 2, 1832, and four of them executed; the mayor tried for neglect of duty, and acquitted, Nov. 1—the see united to that of Glocester, 1836—railway from London (Great Western) completed, June 30, 1841—to Exeter, May 1, 1844—to Gloucester, July, 1844.

BRISTOL, earl of; lord Digby receives the title from James I., and is employed to negotiate the marriage between prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain, 1619—is opposed and hated by the duke of Buckingham, 1623—is impeached by him for high treason, and in return impeaches the duke, 1626.

BRISTOL, the earl of, attempts to accuse Clarendon of high treason; fails, July 10—retires from public life, 1663.

BRISTOL, John Lord Hervey created earl of, by George I., 1714.

BRITAIN, first inhabited by a people of Celtic (Keltic or Gallic) origin, and visited by the Phœnicians for its tin; the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands, mentioned by Herodotus, B.C. 456—explored by the Carthaginian, Himilco, and called by him Oestrymnides, 360—described as Bretannike by Pytheas of Marseilles, about 350—as Albion and Ierne by Aristotle, about 345—Publius Crassus, one of Cæsar's generals, after the conquest of the opposite shores of Gaul, is the first Roman who examines the tin mines of Britain, 56.

Cæsar's first invasion, 55—his second, when he crosses the Tamesis, and makes a treaty for an annual tribute to Rome, 54—menaced by Augustus, 27—Cunobelin, k. of the Trinobantes, reigns at Camalodunum, in whose time the tribute is paid by a *portorium* or harbour-due levied on all vessels entering or leaving a port, A.D. 4—pretended expedition of Caligula, 40—Aulus Plautius, sent by the emperor Claudius, reduces part of the island to subjection, 43—appointed first Roman governor, 44—retires, and leaves the command to Vespasian, 47.

P. Ostorius defeats the Iceni and Silures, and sends Caractacus prisoner to Rome, 50—the Iceni revolt under Boadicea, destroy Camalodunum, London, and Verulam, and are defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, near the present village of Sunbury; he is recalled by Nero, and the command given to the consul, Turpilianus, 61—Julius Frontinus, gov., 73—Agricola succeeds, and completes the conquest of the island, 78—the Caledonians rise in arms, and are defeated by him, 80—he subdues Galgacus, builds the wall between the Clyde and Forth, and sends his fleet round the north of Scotland, 84—is recalled by Domitian, and Sallustius appointed gov., 85.

Julius Severus, 99—visit of Hadrian; he orders the wall between Newcastle and Carlisle to be raised, 121—Lollius Urbicus gov., repels an invasion of the northern tribes, and builds the wall of Antoninus, parallel to that of Agricola, 140—the Brigantes revolt, 162. See BRIGANTES, and AGRICOLA CALPURNIUS.—Christianity introduced, 178—the Caledonians break through the wall of Antoninus, and are driven back by Ulpius Marcellus; 184—Clodius Albinus, gov., 192—proclaimed emperor by his army, 193. See ALBINUS CLODIUS.

Irruption of the Caledonians, 207—Severus and his sons proceed against them, 208—they are pursued into their own country; Caracalla supposed to be the Caracul of Ossian, 209—the fortified line between Dumbarton and Edinburgh strengthened, 210—Severus *d.* at York, 211—the Saxons infest the coast, about 250—Carausius, intrusted by Diocletian with a fleet to repel them, establishes an independent sovereignty for himself, 287—Maximian prepares another fleet against him, 288—is defeated, and loses Gessoriacum, 289—peace is concluded, and Carausius is acknowledged ruler of Britain, 290—is assassinated by Allec-

BRITAIN—*continued.*

tus, who assumes the government, 293—Allectus is defeated and slain by Asclepiodotus, lieutenant of Constantius, who regains the province for Rome, 296—martyrdom of St. Alban, 303.

Constantine arrives, and joins his father, Constantius, who dies at York, where the son is proclaimed emperor by the army, 306—three British bishops attend the Council of Arles, Eborius of York, Restitutus of London, and Adelphius of Lincoln, 314—expedition of Constans, 343—three British bishops are present at the synod of Ariminum; their expenses are paid by the State, 359—Lupicinus sent by Julian to expel the Picts and Scots, 360—they and the Saxons continue their incursions, 365.

Britain, at this period in a flourishing state, supplies the neighbouring provinces with corn, and is of such importance that Theodosius is sent with an army to provide for its safety, 367—waits at Rutupiæ (Richborough) for reinforcements, and on their arrival advances to London, 368—having put down the revolt of Valentinus, and deterred invasion, he returns to Gaul, 369—rebellion of Maximus, 383. See MAXIMUS.—Stilicho sends additional forces, and fortifies the coast against the Saxons, 399.

The legions choose Marcus, and then Gratian, for emperor; they are both killed, and Constantine appointed, 407. See CONSTANTINE, the rebel emperor.—He takes the last remaining Roman forces with him to Gaul; Britain being left defenceless, it was probably at this time that the Saxons obtained permanent possession of Ruithinis (the Isle of Thanet); Rutupiæ receives from them the name of Richborough (*Ricesburig*, the Empire's fortress), 408—Honorius, being unable to protect Britain, acknowledges its independence, 409—Pelagianism preached there, by Agricola, son of Severian, 429.

Fruitless application to Aetius for assistance against the Picts and Scots, 446—Vortigern invites the aid of the Saxons, who drive back the invaders, and begin to establish themselves more widely, 449—the kingdom of Kent founded, by Hengist, 454. See KENT, kingdom of.—Sussex, by Ælla, 490. See SUSSEX, kingdom of.—Wessex, by Cerdic, 519. See WESSEX, kingdom of.—Essex, by Erchenwin, 530. See ESSEX, kingdom of.—Northumberland, by Ida, 547. See NORTHUMBERLAND, kingdom of.—East Anglia, by Uffa, 571 or 575. See EAST ANGLIA, kingdom of.—Mercia, by Cridda, 586. See MERCIA, kingdom of.

The name of England adopted in Germany for the Saxon portion of Britain before 550, is brought into the island by the three last bodies of colonists. See ENGLAND.—The British warriors gradually retire before them, to the western side of the island, from Cornwall to the Clyde, and unite in a general league, called Cymri; the Saxons term them Gauls, or Welsh, 586. See WALES.—(The battles, succession of kings, and other events, are given under the heads of the respective kingdoms of the Heptarchy.)

Pope Gregory I. sends Augustin and a train of monks to preach Christianity to the English, 596. See KENT.—Augustin ordained bp. of the English, at Arles, 597—the British church agitated by disputes respecting the time of celebrating Easter; synod of Whitby, 664—in the same year, a violent pestilence rages in the island; synod of Heathfield (Bishop's Hatfield), 680—of Cloveshoo, 742—first aggression of the Danes, or Northmen, 787—Egbert, k. of Wessex, 800—he unites all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy under his sway, leaving tributary kings, or administrators, in Northumberland and Mercia; styles himself king of England, 828. See ENGLAND.

BRITANNIA BRIDGE. See BRIDGE.

BRITANNICUS, son of Claudius, excluded from the throne by Nero, 50—poisoned by him, Oct. 14, 55.

BRITANNY. See BRETAGNE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION, the:—Meets at York, Sept., 1831—at Oxford, June, 1832—at Cambridge, June, 1833—at Edinburgh, Sept. 8, 1834—at Dublin, Aug. 6, 1835—at Bristol, Aug 22, 1836—at Liverpool, Sept., 1837—at Newcastle, Aug. 18, 1838—at Birmingham, 1839—at Glasgow, 1840—at Plymouth, July 28, 1841—at Manchester, June, 1842—at Cork, Aug., 1843—at York, Sept., 1844—at Cambridge, June, 1845—at Southampton, Sept., 1846—at Oxford, June, 1847—at Swansea, Aug., 1848—at Birmingham, Sept., 1849—at Edinburgh, July and Aug., 1850—at Ipswich, July, 1851—at Belfast, Sept., 1852—at Hull, Sept., 1853—at Liverpool, Sept., 1854—at Glasgow, Sept. 12, 1855—at Cheltenham, Aug., 1856.

BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION raised, to serve against the Carlists, June 9, 1835—defeats them near Hernani, May 5, 1836—and at St. Sebastian's, Oct. 1.

BRITISH INSTITUTION founded, 1805.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES: the Romans establish some, but not of a permanent

BRITISH MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

character; they have a *gynecæum*, or female factory, at Venta Belgarum (Winchester), about 890; those of the present day derived from the Flemings, who after long buying and carrying away for their own use the wool of East Anglia (to save the expense of two voyages), introduce the art of spinning it at Worstead in Norfolk, and of weaving in the city of Norwich, 1132; queen Philippa brings over John Kempe and his workmen from Flanders to extend these operations; she often visits and encourages them, 1331.

Manufactures commence at Manchester, 1352—the persecuted Protestants of the Netherlands take refuge, mostly, in the eastern counties, and promote the growth of their trade, 1568—William Lee invents the stocking frame, 1589—the silk manufacture introduced, 1620 — Louis XIV., by his invasion of the Netherlands, drives many more industrious Flemings into England; one of them, Brewer, improves the art of dyeing, 1668—that of making plate glass brought from Venice, 1673—the revocation of the Edict of Nantes causes many French artizans to arrive, and many silk-weavers settle in Spital Fields, London, 1685.

Sir Thomas Lombe erects his silk-throwing machine at Derby, 1719—flourishing state of the linen manufacture in the North of Ireland, of steel-ware at Birmingham, and cutlery at Sheffield, 1740 —Wedgwood ware introduced, 1762—improved steam engine of James Watt, 1764—the spinning frame invented by James Hargrave, 1767—the jenny by Richard Arkwright, 1769; first patents to him and James Watt, given this year—the mule added by Samuel Crompton, 1775—the manufacture of muslins at Manchester, 1780—the jacquard loom in public use, 1806.

Napoleon's continental system, for the destruction and exclusion of British manufactures, 1807-1810—the power-loom invented, 1807—riots of weavers in Manchester and Yorkshire, 1808; renewed; machinery broken and factories attacked, 1812—the Russian tariff excludes nearly all British manufactures, 1816—turn-out of the Manchester cotton spinners, 1818—agitation and violence in all the manufacturing districts—the working classes petition for Reform, 1819—Mr. Huskisson's measures extend the silk manufacture, 1824—power-looms destroyed by the hand-weavers in Lancashire; the owners recover the value of them from the hundred, 1826.

High duties imposed in America on British manufactures, 1828—distress of the Spitalfields weavers, 1829 — destruction of machinery in many counties, 1830 —act passed to regulate the employment of children in factories, 1833—riots at Oldham—strike of the Leeds Unionists, and of the Glasgow calico-printers, 1834 —the operative engineers of Manchester, after nearly four months' resistance, submit to their employers' terms, April 26, 1852. See COTTON, LINEN, SILK, WOOLLEN, EARTHENWARE, and HARDWARE manufactures.

BRITISH MUSEUM, established, 1753; first meeting of the trustees, Dec. 4; George II. presents to it the Royal Library, founded by Henry, son of James I., 1757 —the Townley marbles purchased, 1812 —the Elgin marbles, 1816—the statue of Memnon brought by Belzoni, and Dr. Burney's library purchased, 1818—the library of Buckingham house, 120,000 volumes, presented by George IV., 1823—statue of James Watt erected, 1832.

BRITISH SUBJECTS, resident or travelling in France, detained by Bonaparte, May 22, 1803—forbidden by proclamation to serve in the contest between Spain and the South American States, Nov. 28, 1817.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, founded by Lord Teignmouth, 1803.

BRIXEN, the Council of, votes the deposition of Gregory VII., and elects the Antipope, Clement III. Jan. 25, 1080.

BROAD BOTTOM (or Coalition) Ministry formed by Henry Pelham, Premier, 1744.

BROCK, Gen., surprises and captures an American army under Gen. Hull at Fort Detroit, in Canada, Aug. 16, 1812.

BROCQUIERE, Bertrandon de la, a Burgundian knight, visits the East, and on his return writes an account of his travels, 1432.

BROGLIE, duke de, one of the first to emigrate, leaves Paris, July, 1789.

BROGLIE, duke de, takes office in the first ministry of Louis Philip, 1830; retires, Nov. 2; has the foreign department in the ministry of Soult, 1832; is dismissed, 1834; succeeds Mortier as prime minister, March 11, 1835; Thiers takes his place, Feb. 22, 1836.

BROGLIO, Marshal, commanding the French in Italy, is surprised by the Austrians and defeated at Quistello on the Secchio, Sept. 15, 1734—joins the elector of Bavaria with a French force, 1741—commands a division of the army in Hanover, against the Duke of Cumber-

land, 1757—takes Bremen, 1758—repulses prince Ferdinand of Brunswick at Bergen, April 17, 1759—is defeated at Minden, Aug. 1—brings large reinforcements and takes the chief command; is defeated at Warburg July 31, 1760 — superseded by Marshal de Soubise, 1761.

BROKE, Lord, receives with lord Say a grant of Connecticut, 1631 — commands a detachment of the Parliamentary army, and is killed at Lichfield, March 2, 1643.

BROKE, Sir Philip, captain of the Shannon, takes the American frigate Chesapeake, June 1, 1813.

BROMSEBRO, treaty of, between Sweden and Denmark, 1645.

BRONTE, an estate and title bestowed by the king of Naples on Nelson, 1798.

BROOKE, Fulke Greville, Lord, *b.* 1558—assassinated by his servant, Sept. 30, 1628.

BROOKE, Sir James, founds the settlement of Labuan, Dec. 2, 1846—suppresses the Borneo pirates, July 31, 1849—inquiry into his conduct moved by Mr. Hume, refused by the Commons, July 10, 1851.

BROOKES, Joshua, an eminent surgeon, *b.* 1761—*d.* 1833.

BROOME, William, the poet, *b.* 1689—*d.* 1745.

BROSSE, DE LA, under the patronage of Richelieu, forms the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, 1635.

BROTHERS, the pretended prophet, sent to a lunatic asylum. 1795.

BROUGHAM, Henry, (afterwards Lord,) *b.* 1778—publishes his Colonial Policy, 1803—supports Sir Robert Heron's motion for a repeal of the Septennial Act, May 19, 1818—appointed attorney-general to queen Caroline, April 29, 1820—conducts her defence before the House of Lords, Oct. 3—denounces the principles of the "Holy Alliance," 1823—brings before the parliament the proceedings against missionary Smith at Demerara, June 1, 1824—chosen lord rector of the University of Glasgow, April 4, 1825—on his motion two committees are appointed to inquire into the state of the law, Feb. 7, 1828—elected for Yorkshire, Aug. 5, 1830—created a peer and appointed lord chancellor, Nov. 22—resigns, May 9, 1832—resumes office, May 18—presented with a gold cup by the lord Mayor for his furtherance of the Reform Bill, Nov. 6—introduces a Bill for establishing a Central Criminal Court in London, March 26, 1834—quits office, Nov. 15—omitted in the second Melbourne ministry, April 8, 1835—lays the first stone of the City of London School, Oct. 31—false report of his death, Oct. 22, 1839—complains of the increase of bribery at elections, Sept. 30, 1841—introduces his Local Courts bill, Feb. 28, 1842—addresses the Society of Sciences at Paris, Jan. 20, 1850.

BROUGHTON, Dr., *b.* 1782—bishop of Sydney, *d.* 1853.

BROWN, Count, Austrian Field Marshal, commands against Frederic of Prussia at Lowositz, 1756—is defeated by him at Prague, and dies of his wounds, May 6, 1757.

BROWN, Wm., M.P. for South Lancashire, gives £6,000 to found a Public Library at Liverpool, Sept. 21, 1853.

BROWNE, Sir Thomas, *b.* 1605—*d.* 1682.

BROWNRIGG, general, takes Candy, in Ceylon, Feb. 19, 1815.

BRUAT, admiral of the French fleet in the Black Sea, dies on his voyage back to France, 1855.

BRUCE, Robert, a descendant of the earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion, claims the crown of Scotland, 1290.

BRUCE, Robert, the younger. See ROBERT I., king of Scotland.

BRUCE, Edward, lands in Ireland with an army, 1315—is crowned king, 1316—his brother Robert goes over with an army to support him, but soon withdraws, 1316—defeated and slain at Dundalk, by Lord Bermingham, Oct. 5, 1318.

BRUCE, James, *b.* 1730—commences his travels in Abyssinia, 1768—penetrates to the source of the Nile, 1770—returns, 1773 — his travels published, 1792—*d.* 1794.

BRUCHION, the, a part of Alexandria, destroyed, with its library, by a popular tumult, 263.

BRUCK, in Hungary, taken by Matthias Corvinus from the Turks, 1482.

BRUCK, baron von, the Austrian ambassador, arrives at Constantinople, June 14, 1853.

BRUCKER, John Jonas, *b.* 1691—*d.* 1770.

BRUCTERI, a German people, attack M. Vicinius, 1.

BRUGES, the ancient capital of Flanders, a flourishing seat of manufactures, 1010—Canute's widow, Emma, hospitably received there by count Baldwin IV. and his consort, Adela, 1037 — also Sweyn Estritson, son of Ulf Jarl and Canute's sister, Estrith, 1045—Sweyn, son of earl Godwin, takes refuge there, 1047—a member of the Hanseatic league, 1300—massacre of its French garrison, 1302—Wolsey meets the emperor Charles V. and concludes a treaty with him, Nov. 24, 1521—surprised by the French, July 5, 1708—recovered by the allies, Dec. 30.

BRUN, LE, *b.* 1619—his paintings are dis-

tinguished in the exhibition at Paris, 1678—*d.* 1690.

BRUNANBURH. See BAMBOROUGH.

BRUNDUSIUM, conquered by Rome, B.C. 267—Sylla lands there on his return from the east, 83—Octavius reconciled there to Antony, 40—pacifies his discontented troops there, 31—the road from, to Beneventum constructed by Trajan, A.D. 109—added to the duchy of Beneventum by Romoald, 668. See BRINDISI.

BRUNE, General, *b.* 1763—obtains possession of Berne by capitulation, April 12, 1798—defeated by sir Ralph Abercrombie, Sept. 10, 1799—defeats the duke of York at Bergen, near Alkmaar, Sept. 19—again, Oct. 6—murdered by a royalist mob at Avignon, Aug. 2, 1815.

BRUNEHILD, daughter of Athanagild, k. of the Visigoths, married to Sigebert, k. of Austrasia, 566—on his death governs as regent for their son, Childebert II., 575—her daughter, Ingundis, is married to Hermenegild, son of the Visigoth, Leovigild, 579—is regent again for her grandsons, 596—instigates the murder of Theodebert, 612—is put to death by Chlotair II., 613.

BRUNEL, M. I., the engineer, *b.* 1769—projects the Thames tunnel, 1823—commences the work, 1825—completes it, 1843—*d.* 1849.

BRUNELLESCHI, the architect, *d.* 1444.

BRUNN, besieged by Torstenson, 1645.

BRUNO, a Saxon, chaplain to the emperor Otho III., placed by him in the papal chair, 996. See GREGORY V., pope.

BRUNO founds the Carthusian order, at La Chartreuse, 1084.

BRUNOW, count, arrives in Paris, to take part in the peace conferences, Feb. 25, 1856.

BRUNSWICK, the founder of the present family, Welf (or Wölpe), son of Isenbard of Altdorf, in Suabia, and Irmentrud, sister of Charlemagne, *b.* about 780—his daughter, Judith, married to the emperor Louis I., 819—marriage of Cunegonda, the heiress, to Albert Azzo II., marquis of Reggio and Modena, 1047—their son, Guelf IV., created duke of Bavaria, Guelf I., 1071. See BAVARIA.

BRUNSWICK, a lordship separated from the duchy of Saxony and given by the emperor Otho I. to his nephew, Bruno I., second son of Henry, duke of Lorraine, 955—*d.* 972—Bruno II., *d.* 1006—Ludolf, *d.* Feb. 28, 1038—Bruno III., *d.* 1057—his brother, Egbert I., *d.* 1068—Egbert II. rebels and defeats the emperor Henry IV., 1068—*d.* 1090—his sister, Gertrude, inherits—her second husband, Henry, count of Northeim, *d.* 1101—their daughter, Richenza, is the third wife of the emperor, Lothaire II.—on the marriage of Gertrude, their daughter, to Henry, *the Proud*, duke of Bavaria, Brunswick, re-united to Saxony, is given to him, and now becomes part of the Guelf territories, 1126. See BAVARIA.

Henry, *the Lion*, deprived of all his other states, retains Brunswick, 1180—*d.* 1195—his son, Otho, elected by the Guelf party to be k. of Germany, 1198—is acknowledged as Otho IV., 1208—*d* 1215—his brother, William *Longsword*, inherits Brunswick, and from him it descends to Otho, *the Child*, who is created by the emperor Frederic II., first duke of Brunswick Luneburg, 1235—*d.* 1252—the duchy divided—Henry, *the Wonderful*, takes Grubenhagen, 1286—his daughter, Adelheid, marries the Greek emperor, Andronicus II.

Otho goes to Italy and assists John Palæologus, marquis of Montferrat, against the Visconti, 1363—is guardian of his sons, invested with the cities of Alba and Asti, and vicar general in Italy of the emperor Charles IV., 1372—assists Amadeus VI. of Savoy in his war with the Visconti, 1373—receives proposals of marriage from Joanna I., queen of Naples, 1375—they are married, but he is not allowed to assume the title of king, 1376—she is dethroned and he taken prisoner by Charles of Durazzo, 1381—released from the castle of Molfetta, employed by Charles against Louis of Anjou, and made prince of Taranto, 1384—serves Louis of Anjou, the son, against Margaret, mother and regent of Ladislas, the young k. of Naples—takes Naples and inflicts vengeance on the murderers of queen Joanna; then transfers his services to Margaret, 1387—fails in an attempt to relieve the castle of Capuana, 1388—surprised and made prisoner by the San Severini; released for a ransom, and promising to make war no more for ten years, 1392—*d.* 1399.

Frederic, elected k. of Germany, on the deposition of Wenceslas; killed soon afterwards in a fray, 1400—this branch becomes extinct in 1596—Ernest, *the Rich*, begins the Göttingen branch—from him descends Magnus Torquatus, *d.* 1373—Bernard, duke of Brunswick Luneburg, 1409—*d.* 1434—Otho II. and Frederic I. joint dukes—Otho *d.* 1445—Frederic *d.* 1478—Henry I. *d.* 1531—Ernest I. joins the Protestant league, 1532—*d.* 1542—division of the duchy.

BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL—Henry II., eldest son of Ernest I., takes this part of his territories, with the title of duke

BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL—*continued.* of Brunswick, 1542—*d.* 1592—Ernest II., *d.* 1611—Christian I., *d.* 1633—Augustus, *d.* 1636—Frederic II., *d.* 1648—Christian Louis, *d.* 1665—George William I., *d.* 1705—Antony, becomes a Roman Catholic—*d.* 1714—his son, Augustus William, *d.* without issue, 1731—his brother, Louis Rodolf, *d.* 1735—Ferdinand Albert, *d.* also 1735—Charles I. succeeds.

His brother Ferdinand, *b.* 1721, takes the command of the allied army in Hanover, and drives the French back to Zell, 1757—expels them from Hanover and Hesse, defeats them at Creveld, and takes Dusseldorf, 1758—repulsed by the French at Bergen, April 17—retires to the Weser—gains the battle of Minden, Aug. 1—recovers Hanover and Hesse, 1759—falls back to Fritzlar—defeats the French at Warburg, July 31, 1760—maintains his ground in Hanover, 1761—recovers Cassel and a great part of the landgraviate, and concludes a suspension of arms at Kircheim, 1762—*d.* 1797.

Charles William Ferdinand, eldest son of Charles I., and hereditary prince, commands a detached force, lays siege to Wesel, and is defeated by the French at Campen, Oct. 15, 1760; and at Johannisberg, Aug. 30, 1762—marries Augusta, daughter of Frederic, prince of Wales. See AUGUSTA, duchess of Brunswick.—On the death of his father, succeeds as duke, 1780—commands the Prussian army against France, and publishes his manifesto, July 25, 1792—takes Longwy and Verdun, Aug. 23—enters Champagne, Sept. 14—defeated at Valmy, by Kellermann, 20—victorious at Pirmasens, Sept. 14, 1793—at Kayserslautern, Nov. 30—his army withdrawn by the treaty of Basle, April 5, 1795—his daughter, Caroline Amelia Augusta, *b.* 1768—marries her cousin, George, prince of Wales, April 8, 1795. See CAROLINE, princess of Wales.—The duke commands the Prussian army, and is defeated by Napoleon at Jena, Sept. 14, 1806—*d.* of his wounds, at Altona, Nov. 10—the conqueror refuses to let him be interred in the ancestral vault of the family.

Louis Ernest, prince of Brunswick, regent of Holland, during the minority of William V., 1751—minister when the statholder comes of age, 1766—retires, 1784—Frederic William, son of Charles William Ferdinand, inherits Oels, 1805—succeeds his father, 1806; but is expelled from his states, which form part of the kingdom of Westphalia—he recovers them, 1813—is killed at Quatre Bras, 1815—his son, Charles II., succeeds, under the protectorate of Great Britain—representative government introduced in his states, 1820—he is expelled by his subjects, and takes refuge in England, Sept. 6, 1830—his brother, Augustus Louis William, *b.* 1806, is made duke, April 5, 1831.

BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG; William, second son of Ernest I., takes this part of his father's dominions, with the title of duke of Hanover, 1542—*d.* 1598—George, *d.* 1641—John, *d.* 1662—Ernest Augustus, marries Sophia (*b.* 1634), fifth daughter of Frederic, elector palatine, and Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England. See SOPHIA duchess of Hanover. He is created an elector of the empire, 1692—*d.* 1698—his son, George Louis, *b.* 1660—adds Zell to his dominions, by his marriage with the heiress, Sophia Dorothea, whom he repudiates, 1694, and confines in the castle of Ahlen, where she *d.* 1726—he is admitted to his seat in the electoral college, 1708—becomes k. of Great Britain—era of the Brunswick or Hanoverian accession, Aug. 1, 1714. See GEORGE I., k. of Great Britain—and HANOVER.

BRUNSWICK, a free imperial city, loses its independence, and becomes subject to the duke, and capital of his states, 1671.

BRUNSWICK THEATRE in London falls, Feb. 29, 1828.

BRUSA. See BURSA.

BRUSSELS, capital of Brabant, resists the duke of Parma as viceroy of Spain, 1579—Mary de Medicis, and her son, Gaston, duke of Orleans, retire there, 1631—is the temporary residence of James, duke of York, Feb. 28, 1679—bombarded by marshal Villeroi, Aug. 13, 1695—the earl of Portland enters into preliminary negotiations there with marshal Boufflers, preparatory to the peace of Ryswyk, July 26, 1697—Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, fails in his attempt to surprise the city, 1708—taken by the French, 1746—restored to Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—congress at, declares the independence of the Belgian provinces, June 4, 1790—submits to the emperor Leopold, Dec. 8—taken by Dumourier, 1792—revolt in, and expulsion of the Dutch troops, Aug. 25, 1830—prince Frederic of Holland repulsed, Sept. 25—capital of the kingdom of Belgium, 1831—railway to Mechlin opened, May 5, 1823.

BRUTTIUM, an ancient province of Italy, now Calabria Oltra; Alexander of Epirus defeated and slain by its people, at

Pandosia, B.C. 332—subdued by the Romans, 277—invaded by Hamilcar, 245.

BRUTULUS, Papius, a leader of the Samnites, commits suicide, rather than fall into the hands of the Romans, B.C. 322.

BRUTUS, D. Junius, consul of Rome, B.C. 325.

BRUTUS, D. Junius, consul of Rome, conciliates the Lusitanians, and removes a colony of them to the coast of Spain, B.C. 138—remains in Lusitania as proconsul, and extends the dominion of Rome to the Atlantic, 137—conquers the Gallicians, 136—assists the consul Sempronius against the Iapydæ, 129.

BRUTUS, Decimus, consul of Rome, B.C. 77—joins the conspiracy against Cæsar, 44—besieged by Antony in Mutina, and murdered, 43.

BRUTUS, L. Jun., expels the Tarquins, is made consul of Rome, and killed in battle against them, B.C. 509.

BRUTUS, M., *b.* B.C. 85—conspires against and murders Cæsar, Mar. 15, 44—defeated at Philippi, kills himself, 42.

BRUTUS, M. Junius, consul of Rome, B.C. 178.

BRUTUS, M. and D., introduce gladiators at Rome, at their father's funeral, B.C. 264.

BRUYERE, LA, *b.* 1644—*d.* 1696.

BRYANT, Jacob, *b.* 1715—*d.* 1804.

BRYDGES, Sir Egerton, *b.* 1762—*d.* 1837.

BRYENNIUS, Nicephorus, rebels against Michael VII., emperor of the East, 1077—defeated by Botaniates, taken prisoner, and deprived of sight, 1078.

BRYENNIUS, grandson of the rebel, and husband of Anna Comnena, conspires against her brother, John II., emperor of the East, and is pardoned, 1118.

BUBB, George, authorized by Act of parliament to take the name of Doddington, 1717—becomes Treasurer of the Navy, 1744—his "Diary" published, 1784.

BUBBLE-PROJECTS, proclamation against, June, 1720. See SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

BUBULCUS, C. Junius, consul of Rome, B.C. 317; 313, II. 311, III.—penetrates into Samnium, where he is surrounded, and cuts his way through with great courage and loss of men; he builds a temple to *Salus*, 311—master of the horse to the dictator Papirius Cursor, 309.

BUBULCUS, Cn. Junius Brutus, consul of Rome, B.C. 291; 277, II.

BUCCANEERS, piracies of the, on the coasts of America, 1613.

BUCCAPOROI, or PIG'S CHEEK. See SERGIUS II., pope.

BUCER, Martin, *b.* 1491—adopts the opinions of Carlstadt, 1524—invited to reform the Church of Cologne, 1543—comes to England, 1548—*d.* 1551.

BUCH, VON, the geologist, *b.* 1784—*d.* 1853.

BUCHAN, the earl of, defeats the English at the battle of Baugé, 1421—slain at Verneuil, Aug. 16, 1424.

BUCHANAN, the historian, *b.* 1506—*d.* 1582.

BUCHANAN, CLAUDIUS, the missionary, *b.* 1766—*d.* 1815.

BUCHAREST, taken by the Russians, 1769—conferences for peace there, 1772—broken off, 1773—occupied by the Russian gen., Gortchakof, July 28, 1853—evacuated, July 28, 1854—entered by the Turks, Aug. 6—occupied by the Austrians, Sept. 6.

BUCHE, Captal de, serves in the army of the prince of Wales, at Poictiers, 1356—rescues the wife of the dauphin Charles, and the ladies of her court, from the violence of the peasantry at Meaux, 1358—commands in Normandy the army of Charles, k. of Navarre; is defeated and taken prisoner, by Bertrand de Guesclin, 1364—made prisoner again, in Guienne, 1370.

BUCKINGHAM, Humphrey, duke of, serving in the army of Henry VI., falls in battle at Northampton, July 10, 1460.

BUCKINGHAM, Henry, duke of, grandson of the above, beheaded by Richard III., 1483.

BUCKINGHAM, Edward, duke of, son of the above, founds Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1519—is executed for high treason, May 17, 1521.

BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers (afterwards) duke of, first seen by James I. at Cambridge, 1615—becomes his favourite, and rules him, 1618—attends prince Charles into Spain, 1623—impeaches the earl of Bristol, and is impeached by him and by the Commons; pending this process, he is elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge; rivalry and jealousy between him and Richelieu, 1626—makes an ill-concerted and unfortunate attack on the Isle de Rhé, 1627—proceedings of the Commons against him; he is assassinated, at Portsmouth, by Felton, Aug. 23, 1628.

BUCKINGHAM, the duke of, son of George Villiers, *b.* 1617—is with Charles II. at Breda, and accompanies him to Scotland, 1650—wishes to mitigate the laws against the Nonconformists, 1669—one of the "Cabal;" his mission to France, 1670—introduces into England from Venice, the manufacture of plate-glass, 1673—examined at the bar of the Commons, Jan. 14, 1674—sent to the Tower, retracts, and is released, 1677—*d.* 1688.

BUCKINGHAM, James Sheffield, duke of, builds Buckingham House, 1703.

BUCKINGHAM, duke of, fights a duel with

the duke of Bedford, 1822—resigns his seat in the cabinet, and his office of lord privy seal, 1842.

BUCKINGHAM, James Silk, *b.* 1786—proprietor of the "Oriental Herald," is banished from India, 1823—*d.* 1855.

BUCKINGHAM-HOUSE. See BUCKINGHAM, Jas. Sheffield, duke of.—Purchased for queen Charlotte, Jan. 17, 1775—taken down, and the new palace commenced by Geo. IV., 1825—completed, and made the royal residence by queen Victoria, 1837.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE MILITIA, Wilkes deprived of the colonelcy of the, May 4, 1763.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Robert Hobart, earl of, secretary of state in the Addington ministry, 1801—resigns, 1805—takes office again in the Liverpool ministry, 1812.

BUCKLEMAKERS of Birmingham petition against the use of shoe-strings, Dec. 21, 1791.

BUDA, or Pesth, the Acincum of the Romans, afterwards the strong fortress of the Avars, taken by Charlemagne, with its treasures, 799—afterwards the capital of Hungary—Ladislas V. crowned there, 1453—the university and library founded by Matthias Corvinus, 1465—Ferdinand of Austria crowned there k. of Hungary, 1527—John von Zapolya brought in by the Turks and crowned there, 1529—taken by the Turks, 1541—besieged by the imperial general, Von Schwartzenberg, 1599—by the duke of Lorraine, 1684—taken by him from the Turks, Sept. 2, 1686—evacuated by Kossuth, Jan. 5, 1849. See PESTH.

BUDÆUS, Simon, disseminates anti-trinitarian doctrines in Lithuania, and is expelled from his church, 1584.

BUDDÆUS, J. F., *b.* 1667—*d.* 1729.

BUDDHISM introduced into India, B.C. 956.

BUENOS AYRES built, 1535—a British and Portuguese expedition against, fails, June 1, 1763—taken by Sir Home Popham, June 27, 1806—retaken by the Spaniards, Aug. 12—general Whitelocke defeated there, July 5, 1807—revolts against Spain, 1810—forms the La Plata or Argentine republic, Porado director, 1814—war with Brazil, 1824—Quiroga governor, 1830—De Rosas, 1835—civil war—De Rosas displaced by Urquiza, 1852.

BUFFON, Le Clerc, count de, *b.* 1707—publishes the first part of his "Histoire Naturelle," 1749—*d.* 1788.

BUGEAUD, marshal, appointed governor of Algeria, 1840—gains the victory of Isly, and is created duke, 1844—returns to France, 1847—offers his services to the republic, 1848—*d.* of cholera, 1849.

BUGO SOLDADO railway from Panama, opened, March 15, 1852.

BUILDERS, journeymen, strike of, in London, Aug. 18, 1834.

BUKKI, Jewish high priest, B.C. 1305.

BULBUS, C. Atilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 245, 235, II.

BULGARIANS, the chief of the Slavonian tribes, invade Thrace, 493—again, 502—defeated by Theodoric, the Ostrogothic k. of Italy, who recovers Sirmium from them, 504—expelled from Thrace by Mundo, 530—are led by Zabergan over the frozen Danube as far as the river Atyras, and are repelled by Belisarius, 559—they establish themselves in Pannonia, 630—their chief, Cuvrat, makes a treaty with the emperor Heraclius, 634—his youngest son, Azek, leads a colony into Italy, to which Grimoald gives a settlement in the duchy of Beneventum, 670—Asparach, another son of Cuvrat, founds a new kingdom in the north of Thrace, between the Danube and Mount Hæmus, 678.

Unsuccessful campaign of Justinian II. against them, 688—he takes refuge with them, 704—they restore him to his throne, 705—he attacks them, and is defeated at Anchialus, 708—they plunder Thrace, 713—they first assist the attempt of Anastasius II. to regain his throne, but afterwards give him up to Leo III., 719—defeat Constantine V. at Batagaba, 750—an expedition sent by him against them is wrecked, 766—after many years of internal strife and war with the Avars, Crumnus obtains the leadership, and extends his authority north of the Danube, 800—attacked by the emperor Nicephorus I., 809—he is defeated and slain by them, July 25, 811—they defeat the emperor Michael I., invade Thrace, and take Adrianople, 813—send an embassy to settle a boundary question with Louis I., 825—invade Pannonia and are driven back, 828.

Baldimer, successor to Crumnus, releases his Greek prisoners, 836—Bogoris negotiates with the empress Theodora and with Louis of Germany, 845—is converted to Christianity, and receives the title of king, 860—is succeeded by Presian, 869—the Bulgarians reject the supremacy of pope Hadrian II.—and accept an archbishop from Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, 870.

Simeon succeeds, 883—defeated by Arpad, chief of the Magyars and Ungri, 889—again, in three bloody battles, 896—take Adrianople, 914—again, 922—they besiege Constantinople—interview between Simeon and the emperor Romanus I., peace is concluded, 923—Simeon *d.*—his son, Peter, succeeds, and marries Ma-

BULGARIANS—*continued.*
ria, granddaughter of Romanus, 927—*d.* 969—the Bulgarians are defeated by the Russians, 966 — conquered by Bardas Sclerus, become subject to the Greek empire, 971—regain their independence under Sisman, whose son, Samuel, is made king, 976—they conquer Macedon and Thessaly, 978 — sustain many defeats from the emperor Basil II., who acquires the surname of Bulgaro-slayer, 988–1001 —after another victory, he blinds his prisoners and sends them home; at sight of whom their king, Samuel, is overcome with grief, and dies, 1014.

His son, Gabriel, is killed by Ladislas, who is conquered by Basil, and the Bulgarians finally subjected to the Greek empire, 1018 — they resist the passage of the first crusaders, and put many thousands to death, 1096 — revolt of the Bulgarians, and foundation of the new or Wallacho-Bulgarian kingdom, by the three brothers, Peter, Asan, and John, the first of whom assumes the title of emperor; they join other rebels in an attempt on Constantinople, which is saved by Conrad of Montferrat, 1186—drive the Greeks from the siege of Lobitza, 1188—defeat the emperor Isaac Angelus, 1192 — plunder Varna, Anchialus, and other towns, 1198 —again defeat the emperor, at Arcadiopolis, and advance to Adrianople, 1194 —Asan assassinated, 1196; and Peter, 1197.

John (Joannice or Calo Johannes) acknowledged k. of Bulgaria — he concludes a treaty of peace, by which the emperor Alexius III. cedes to him Varna and Constantina, 1200—is crowned by a papal legate, 1203 — defeats the Latin emperor Baldwin at Adrianople, and takes him prisoner, 1205—is defeated by the emperor Henry, 1206—besieges Thessalonica, slays its king, Boniface of Montferrat, in battle, and is himself assassinated, 1207 — Boris (or Phrobilas) is succeeded by Asan (John Asan), 1217. See ASAN, k. of Bulgaria. — His son, Caloman I., inherits the throne, 1241 — *d.* 1245 — Michael Asan cedes to Theodore Lascaris II., emperor of Thrace, all the Bulgarian conquests south of Mount Hæmus, 1255—*d.* 1258—Caloman II. succeeds. A series of weak rulers and intestine wars cause the Bulgarian kingdom to decline—it is overrun by the Nogay Tartars, 1285; and made subject to Servia, 1330; attacked by the sultan Amurath I., who takes Philippopolis, 1363; and becomes finally part of the Ottoman empire, 1391.

BULGARUS, one of the Glossators, asserts the imperial jurisdiction in Italy, at the diet of Roncaglia, 1158.

BULL, Dr. John, *b.* 1563, Gresham professor of music—composes "God save the king," for a dinner given to James I. and his son Henry, at Merchant Tailors' Hall, 1606 — promotes sacred music in England, 1618—*d.* 1622.

BULL, a term applied to many edicts or mandates, from the *bulla* or seal attached to them. See GOLDEN BULL.—Generally given to papal decrees, among which the following are some of the most remarkable: that of Pascal II., confirming the Order of Knights Hospitallers, 1113; of Innocent III., deposing k. John, 1212; and another, annulling Magna Charta, 1215; of Honorius III., forbidding the teaching of the civil law in the university of Paris, 1218; of Gregory IX., ordering the knights in Palestine to obey the emperor Frederic II., 1232; of Clement V., authorizing a crusade against the Venetians, 1309; of Clement VI., against the Flagellants, 1349; of Gregory XI., against Wickliffe, 1378; of Eugenius IV., for dissolving the council of Basle, 1437; of Julius II., for the marriage of Henry VIII. to Katharine of Arragon, 1508; of Paul III., "In Cœna Domini," 1536; and another, May 22, 1542, calling the council of Trent; of Pius V., deposing queen Elizabeth, which a man is hanged for fixing up in London, 1570; of Sixtus V., proclaiming a crusade against her, 1587; of Innocent X., against the doctrine of the Jansenists, 1653; of Clement XI., "*Unigenitus*," against them, 1713; of Clement XII., against Freemasons, 1736.

BULL-BAITING, bill for the abolition of, thrown out by the Commons, May 24, 1802.

BULLER, Charles, *b.* 1806—*d.* 1848.

BULLINGER establishes the reformed worship in Zurich, 1531.

BULLS issued against the heretics by Gregory IX., 1231—the publication of them in England declared by act of parliament to be treason, 1571—the publication of them, in his dominions, without his sanction, forbidden by the emperor Joseph II., 1781.

BULMER, Wm., *b.* 1756—*d.* 1830.

BULOW, Von, the Prussian general, enters Holland, and proclaims the prince of Orange, Dec. 1, 1813—defeats the French near Breda, Jan. 12, 1814.

BULWER, Edward Lytton (now sir E. B. Lytton), *b.* 1805—president of the Edinburgh Society, 1854.

BULWER, sir Henry, ambassador at Madrid, offends the duke of Sotomayor by his

advice, and receives his passports, May 19, 1848 — ambassador to the United States, Dec. 24, 1849.

BULWER CLAYTON TREATY, dispute between Great Britain and the United States on the construction of the, 1856.

BUNKER'S-HILL, near Boston, in America, battle of, June 17, 1775.

BUNSEN, chevalier, Prussian ambassador in London, addresses a note to lord Palmerston on the Schleswig-Holstein affairs, Aug. 4, 1850 — recalled from his embassy, April 26, 1854—presents to the queen his letters of recall, May 31.

BUNYAN, John, *b.* 1628—*d.* 1688.

BUOL SCHAUENSTEIN, count, placed at the head of the office for foreign affairs in Austria, Apr. 1852—advises the czar Nicholas to desist from his measures against Turkey, May 30, 1853, and not to occupy the principalities, June 14.

BUONAPARTE. See BONAPARTE.

BUONAROTTI. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

BUONCONVENTO, near Sienna; the emperor Henry VII. of Germany dies at, Aug. 24, 1313.

BURCHARD, John, of Wesel, imprisoned by the abp. of Mentz for opposing indulgences and other practices of the church, 1497.

BURCHARDT, landgrave of Thuringen, is slain by the Hungarians, 909.

BURCHARDT, duke of Swabia, enters Italy to assist Rudolf; is defeated and slain, 926.

BURCKHARDT, John Louis, *b.* 1784—*d.* 1817.

BURDET, Thomas, a friend of George, duke of Clarence, executed, 1477.

BURDETT, Sir Francis, *b.* 1769—his motion for inquiry into the conduct of the late ministry negatived by 207 to 89, Apr. 12, 1802—elected for Middlesex, and unseated by petition, July, 1802—the sheriffs committed for having shown partiality to him in the Middlesex election, 1805—comments by letter on the commitment of John Gale Jones, Mar. 24, 1810—is himself in consequence committed to the Tower by the Commons; liberated, avoids the procession prepared for him, June 21—proceeds against the Speaker for false imprisonment; the Judges decide that he was legally committed, May 17, 1811—presents a petition praying for economy and reform, Feb. 6, 1817—rejected, May 20—brings the conduct of Oliver the spy under the notice of the Commons, and accuses the ministers of employing agents to seduce the ignorant and unwary into seditious practices, and then betray them, June 16—his resolution for annual parliaments and universal suffrage, seconded by lord Cochrane, rejected by 100 to 2, June 1, 1818—elected for Westminster, 1818—criminal information against him for his letter to the electors of Westminster, Nov. 20, 1819 — found guilty at Leicester of a libel on government, Apr. 11, 1820—fined £2000 and imprisoned; his constituents pay the fine, 1821—his motion for a committee on the Catholic claims agreed to, May 8, 1828—takes the chair at the meeting of the London Political Union, Oct. 31, 1831—complies with a requisition to resign his seat for Westminster, and is re-elected, May 11, 1837—*d.* 1844.

BURDETT, Miss, acquires under the will of the duchess of St. Alban's, the wealth left by her grandfather, Mr. Coutts, 1837.

BURDINO, Maurizio. See BRAGA.

BUREN, Martin Van, elected president of the United States, 1836—installed, Mar. 4, 1837—forbids by proclamation American interference in the affairs of Canada, Jan., 1838—loses his re-election on account of his war against the banks, 1840.

BURG, Elizabeth de, rebuilds and endows Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1344.

BURG, Hubert de, regent of England, 1219—dismissed from his council by Henry III., 1232—*d.* 1243.

BURGESS, Thomas, bp. of Salisbury, *b.* 1746—*d.* 1837.

BURGESSES, a court of, established in the kingdom of Jerusalem, by Godfrey's Assize, 1099—first summoned to the English parliament by Henry III., 1265. See BOROUGHS.

BURGH CASTLE, in Suffolk, supposed by some to be the Garianonum of the *Notitia Imperii;* called Cnobersburg by the Saxons; Fursey builds a monastery there, 631, which k. Anna enlarges and endows, 639.

BURGH ON THE SANDS, in Cumberland; Edward I., k. of England, dies at, 1807.

BURGHER guard of Berlin disarmed, Nov. 15, 1848.

BURGOS, the burial place of the Cid, 1099—the cathedral of, built, 1221—Alfonso X., k. of Castile, knights Edward, son of Henry III. of England, there, 1255—Alvarez de Luna is beheaded at, July 5, 1453—Philip of Castile dies there, Sept. 25, 1506—Wellington fails to take the castle, and falls back to Freynada, 1812 — the fortifications destroyed by the French, June 12, 1813.

BURGOYNE, General, defeats the Americans at German Town, Oct. 3, 1777—surrenders to gen. Gates at Saratoga, Oct. 17—demands a court martial and a parliamentary inquiry into his conduct; both are refused, and he is deprived of his employment, Nov., 1778—*d.* 1792.

BURGUNDIAN CODE (Loy Gambette), framed and issued by Gundibald, 501.

BURGUNDIANS, the first Gothic tribe who constructed *burghs*, or fortified places; they were among the earliest who attempted to gain a settlement within the Roman empire; having overrun a large part of Gaul, are driven back by Probus, 277—about the middle of the fourth century they occupy the banks of the Rhine, north of the Maine, and are engaged in frequent contests with the Allemanni, against whom they are hired by Valentinian to assist him in his war, 370.

Force a passage over the Rhine, and establish themselves in Gaul, 406—assist the revolt of Jovinus, 411—receive from him a grant of lands, which Honorius confirms; they remain permanently settled there, and Gundicar is their king, 413—he rules the ancient occupants mildly and peacefully, 420—are defeated by Aetius, and make peace; are then invaded by the Huns, 435—Gundicar is succeeded by Gunderic, under whom they repeat their attacks, and are again repulsed by Aetius, 436—ally themselves with the Visigoths; Aetius employs an auxiliary force of Huns in various conflicts with them, 437—serve in his army against Attila at the battle of Chalons, 451.

Chilperic succeeds Gunderic, 466—his son, Gundibald, marries a daughter of Theodoric, k. of the Ostrogoths, and succeeds as k. of the Burgundians, 491—his niece, Clotilda, marries Clovis, k. of the Franks, 493—defeated by Clovis I., near Dijon, through the treachery of his brother, Godegesil, whom he afterwards kills, 500—frames a code of laws, 501—receives from Theodoric a sun-dial and water-clock, 503—*d.* 516—Sigismund succeeds; puts to death his son, Segericus, and quiets his conscience by large donations to the monastery of St. Maurice, 522—assumes the monastic habit; is betrayed into the hands of the Franks, and killed by them, 523—his brother, Gondemar, defeats and slays Chlodomir, son of Clovis, at Voiron; is afterwards overcome by his brothers, and the Burgundians made subject to the Franks, 534—some of them join a band of Gothic adventurers, and besiege Milan, 538.

BURGUNDY, or ORLEANS, a new kingdom formed on the death of Chlotair, in the part of France assigned to his son, Gontran, 561—his kingdom enlarged by the addition of Angoulême, Saintes, and other provinces, on the death of his brother, Charibert, 567. See AUSTRIGILDIS.—He makes war on Recared I., the Ostrogothic k., and is defeated at Carcassone, 588—*d.* 594—the kingdom is inherited by his brother, Childebert II., on whose death it goes to his youngest son, Thierry II., 596. See BRUNEHILD, and AUSTRASIA.—On the death of Dagobert I., his son, Clovis II., inherits Burgundy and Neustria, 638—*d.* 656—his son, Chlotair III., reunites all the kingdoms; *d.* 670—Thierry III. made k. of Burgundy and Neustria; is sent by his nobles into a monastery, 671—resumes his throne, 673—*d.* 691—Thierry III. nominal k. under Pepin. See NEUSTRIA.

BURGUNDY, or PROVENCE; in the division of Lothaire's kingdom, his youngest son, Charles, takes this portion with the title of king, 855—*d.* 863—his lands are absorbed by his brothers; on the death of Louis the Stammerer, Boso, brother-in-law of Charles the Bald, takes possession of Burgundy, Provence, and Arles, 879—*d.* 887, when his kingdom is divided. See BOSO.

BURGUNDY, LOWER, or ARLES; Louis, son of Boso, is proclaimed k. of this part of his father's dominions, under the guardianship of his mother, Ermengarda, 888—she obtains for him the protection of the emperor Arnulf, and he is crowned at Arles; the Saracens establish themselves at Fracinet, 890—he claims the crown of Italy, 899—is acknowledged by some nobles, 900—elected emperor of the West, 901—surprised by Berenger, is allowed to go to Arles, on taking an oath not to enter Italy again, 902—breaks his oath, is taken prisoner at Verona, blinded, and sent back again to his kingdom, 905—retains the title of emperor, although Berenger is elected and crowned in his place, 915—*d.*; his kingdom is united to Transjurane Burgundy, 928.

BURGUNDY, TRANSJURANE, or UPPER; a separate kingdom founded in Switzerland and Savoy, after Boso's death, by his governor, Rudolf I., 888—*d.* 911—Rudolf II. succeeds; is elected k. of Italy in opposition to Berenger, 921—maintains his ground at Verona, 922—defeats Berenger at Fiorenzuola, 923—sole k. of Italy, 924—expelled by Hugh, count of Provence, 926—on the death of Louis, unites Upper and Lower Burgundy, making Arles the capital of his States, 928—the nobles of Italy propose to call him back to their throne; Hugh purchases his friendship, by ceding to him part of Provence, 933—*d.* 937—Conrad succeeds; *d.* 993—Rudolf III. attends the coronation of the emperor Conrad II. at Rome, 1027, and bequeaths to him his kingdom, which, after his death, remains annexed to Germany, 1032.

BURGUNDY, DUCHY OF; a northern part of the first kingdom of the Burgundians; one of the hereditary benefices created by Charles the Bald, at the Diet of Quiercy-sur Oise, and given by him, with the title of duke, to Richard *le Justicier*, count of Autun, 877—*d.* 921—his son and successor, Rudolf (Raoul), is made k. of France, 923, and resigns his duchy to Giselbert, who *d.* 938—Hugh the Great holds Burgundy. See HUGH, count of Paris; *d.* 956.—Inherited by his son, Otho, from whom it passes to his brother, Henry I., the Great, 965—he is confirmed in it, with sovereign rights, by his elder brother, Hugh Capet, on his becoming k. of France, 987—*d.* 1002.

His nephew, Robert, k. of France, inherits Burgundy, but the Palatinate, or Franche Comté, is severed from it, and attached to the kingdom of Arles; he gives it to his second son, Henry, 1015, who, on ascending the throne of France, transfers it to his younger brother, Robert, the progenitor of the long line of succeeding dukes, 1032—*d.* 1075—Hugh, *d.* 1078—Eudes I.; his son Henry, of Besançon, created duke of Portugal, founds the dynasty of that kingdom, 1095—*d.* 1102—Hugh II., *the Pacific*, *d.* 1142—Eudes II., *d.* 1162—Hugh III., *d.* 1193—Eudes III., *d.* 1218—Hugh IV., *d.* 1272—Robert II., *d.* 1305—Hugh V., *d.* 1315—Eudes IV., *d.* 1350—Philip de Rouvre, last of the line; his lands ravaged by the insurgent peasantry, and the marshal murdered, 1358—*d.* 1361.

His duchy claimed by Charles II. of Navarre; k. John II. of France declares it escheated to the crown, and gives it to his fourth son, Philip the Bold, 1363—he marries Margaret, daughter and heiress of Louis II., count of Flanders, 1369—shares with his brothers the regency of France; commands the army against the duke of Gloucester, and avoids a battle, 1380—inherits Flanders, Artois, and other territories of his father-in law, 1384—resumes the regency; jealousy and rivalry between him and his brother, the duke of Orleans, 1392—*d.* 1404.

His son, John the Fearless, succeeds; hollow reconciliation between him and the duke of Orleans at Vincennes, 1405—assists John the Pitiless, bishop of Liege, to overcome his rebellious subjects, 1406—instigates the assassination of the duke of Orleans at Paris, 1407—is proclaimed an enemy of the State; occupies Paris with an army, and expels the court, 1408—civil war between him and his adversaries, 1410—is supported by Henry IV of England, with an auxiliary force, 1411—the war suspended by the treaty of Arras, 1414—enters into a secret alliance with Henry V. of England, 1416—liberates qu. Isabella, at Tours, coalesces with her, and conquers great part of France, 1417—obtains possession of the king's person, 1418—invited by the dauphin to meet on the bridge of Montereau, is assassinated by the Orleanists, Aug. 18, 1419.

His son, Philip the Good, succeeds; enters into close alliance with Henry V., and is a party to the treaty of Troyes, 1420—unites Namur to his States, 1421—renews his league, and gives his sister, Anne, in marriage to the duke of Bedford, 1423—is offended by the duke of Gloucester's marriage with Jaqueline, duchess of Brabant, and assists in repelling his attempt to make himself master of her hereditary States, 1424—is reconciled, 1425—acquires Brabant, 1429. See BRABANT.—Marries Isabella, daughter of John I., k. of Portugal, and institutes the Order of the Golden Fleece, to commemorate the manufacturing prosperity of his lands; takes Joan of Arc prisoner, and sells her to the English, 1430—withdraws from his alliance with them, 1432—treaty with Charles VII., at Arras; adds Holland and Hainault to his States, 1433. See JAQUELINE.—Announces to the English council his alliance with France, 1435—besieges Calais, but retires on the approach of the duke of Gloucester, 1436—purchases Luxemburg, 1444—his son, the count de Charolais, heads the league "for the Public Good" in France, 1465. See LOUIS XI., k. of France.—Philip *d.* 1467.

His son, Charles the Bold, succeeds; forms an alliance with Edward IV., k. of England, and marries his sister, Margaret, 1468—assists him to recover his throne, 1471—adds Guelderland and Zutphen to his dominions, and sets himself in opposition to Louis XI., 1472, who applies to pope Sixtus V. to excommunicate him, 1473—renews his alliance with Edward IV.; is now the richest and most powerful prince in Europe; wishes for the title of k. of Burgundy, which the emperor Frederic IV. refuses to give him; he turns his arms against the emperor, 1474—is reconciled to Louis, to whom he gives up the count St. Pol, 1475—invades Switzerland; is defeated at Granson, Apr. 5, and at Murton, or Morat, June 20, 1476—aspires to conquer Lorraine; besieges Nancy; is defeated, and falls in battle, Jan 5—Louis seizes part of his dominions; the rest are transferred to Austria by the marriage of his only child, Mary, to Maximilian, son of

the emperor, 1477—these are included by him in the German System, as the tenth division, or Circle of Burgundy, 1512. See AUSTRIA, the NETHERLANDS, and BELGIUM.

BURGUNDY, duke of; title given to Louis, eldest grandson of Louis XIV., *b.* 1682—educated by Fénélon, 1689 — becomes dauphin on the death of his father, 1711—dies of the small-pox, 1712, leaving a son, afterwards Louis XV.

BURHRED, k. of Mercia, 852 — marries Ethelswith, daughter of Ethelwulf, 853—besieges the Danes in Nottingham, 868—makes peace with them for Mercia, and pays tribute, 872—conquered and deposed by the Danes; *d.* at Rome, 874.

BURKE, Edmund, *b.* 1730—recommends to Dodsley the publication of the "Annual Register," and for several years writes the historical portion of it, 1759—private secretary to the marquis of Rockingham, and M.P. for Wendover, 1765—moves resolutions condemning the course pursued towards America, which are negatived, May 8, 1770—his celebrated speech on American taxation, Apr. 19, 1774—his resolutions on the same subject negatived, Mar. 22, 1775—his conciliatory measures again rejected by the Commons, Nov. 16—proposes various reforms, which are supported by Pitt, Sheridan, and others, but lost on the second reading, Feb. 27, 1781—becomes paymaster-general of the forces in the second Rockingham administration, Mar. 30, 1782—resigns, July—moves the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Apr. 4, 1786—presents the articles of impeachment at the bar of the House of Lords, May 10, 1787—his opening speech at the trial occupies four days, Feb., 1788—publishes his "Reflections on the French Revolution," 1790—agrees with Pitt and Fox in condemning all laws which attach penalties to opinions, Feb. 21, 1791—quarrels with Fox, and joins the ministerial party, May 6—in a debate on the Alien Bill, he heightens the effect of his oratory by producing a dagger and throwing it on the floor, Dec. 19, 1792—retires from parliament, and receives a pension, 1794—*d.* 1797.

BURKE'S systematic murders detected, at Edinburgh, Dec. 24, 1828—he is executed for them, Feb. 16, 1829.

BURLEIGH, lord—(see CECIL, Wm.)—made lord treasurer by qu. Elizabeth, 1572—establishes the first newspaper, "The English Mercury," Aug. 10, 1588—*d.* 1598.

BURLEIGH HOUSE, near Stamford, residence of the marquis of Exeter, visited by queen Victoria, Nov. 12 1844.

BURLEY, Sir Simon, executed for treason, 1388.

BURLINGTON, battle of, the Americans defeated by the British, June 6, 1813.

BURMESE WAR breaks out—Rangoon taken, 1824—victory of general Campbell, and Prome taken, Dec. 25, 1825—the war concluded by the treaty of Yandabu, Jan. 26, 1826—second war commences, 1851—Rangoon, Martaban, Prome, and Pegu taken, 1852 — the Burmese refuse the terms of peace offered them, May 7, 1853—assent to the British demands, when hostilities cease without a formal treaty of peace, June 30—send an ambassador to Calcutta, Dec. 11, 1854—a British embassy received at Ava, 1855.

BURNES, Sir Alexander, killed in Cabul, Nov. 2, 1841.

BURNET, Gilbert, *b.* 1643—gives evidence before the House of Commons against the duke of Lauderdale, April 13, 1675—draws up the manifesto of the prince of Orange, 1688—made bishop of Salisbury, 1689—*d.* March 27, 1715.

BURNEY, Dr., *b.* 1726—*d.* 1814.

BURNEY, Dr. Charles, *b.* 1758—*d.* 1817—his library purchased for the British Museum, 1818.

BURNS, Robert, *b.* 1759—*d.* 1796—commemoration of, at Ayr, Aug. 6, 1844.

BURR, Aaron, *b.* 1756—contests the presidency of the United States with Jefferson—is vice-president, 1801—kills gen. Hamilton, in a duel, 1804—*d.* 1836.

BURRUS, consul of Rome, 181.

BURSA, BOURSA, or BRUSA—(see PRUSA)—taken by Orchan, the Ottoman, 1326—Manuel II. detained there by Bajazet—escapes, 1391—assigned for the residence of Abd el Kader on his liberation, 1852.

BURSBAI, sultan of Egypt, makes Cyprus tributary, and threatens Rhodes, 1426.

BURTON-CRESCENT, statue of major Cartwright erected in, 1831.

BURTON, a divine, imprisoned by the Star Chamber, 1637.

BURTON, Dr. Edw., regius professor, Oxford, *b.* 1794—*d.* 1836.

BURTON, Robert, author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, *b.* 1576—*d.* 1639.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, Edmund Whiteman, an Arian, burnt at, 1614.

BURY, in Lancashire, statue to Sir Robert Peel erected at, Sept. 7, 1852.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, the Bedericsworth of the Saxons, receives its name from the abbey erected to commemorate king Edmund, slain there by the Danes, 870—the English barons meet there, and prepare Magna Charta, 1214 — the abbey plundered by the people, 1381 — Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, is murdered,

1447—nearly destroyed by fire, 1608—railway to, from Colchester, opened, Dec. 24, 1846.
Busaco, battle of—Massena repulsed by lord Wellington, Sept. 27, 1810.
Busching, A. F., *b.* 1724—*d.* 1793.
Busento, a river of Italy, in the bed of which Alaric was buried, 410
Busiris builds Thebes, in Egypt, B.C. 2111—the building of the city ascribed to Sesorteen I., of the 12th dynasty, B.C. 2700–2600, La.—destroyed by Diocletian, 297.
Bute, John, earl of, *b.* 1713—appointed secretary of state, March 25, 1761—succeeds the duke of Newcastle as first lord of the treasury, and prime minister, May 29, 1762—attacked by Wilkes in the "North Briton," 1762—resigns, 1763—*d.* 1792.
Buteo, M. Fabius, Consul of Rome, B.C. 245.
Buteo, N. Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 247.
Butler, Charles, *b.* 1750—*d.* 1832.
Butler, Joseph, *b.* 1692—becomes bp. of Durham—*d.* 1752.
Butler, Samuel, author of "Hudibras," *b.* 1612.—*d.* 1680.
Butler, Samuel, bp. of Lichfield, *b.* 1773—*d.* 1839.
Butler, Dr., dean of Peterborough, *b.* 1774—*d.* 1858.
Butler, captain, *b.* 1827—assists in the defence of Silistria against the Russians—*d.* there, June 20, 1854.
Buxton, Thos. Fowell, *b.* 1782—takes the place of Wilberforce, as leader of the anti-slavery party, 1824—*d.* 1845.
Buxtorf, the Hebrew scholar, fl. 1620—*d.* 1664.
Byng, admiral sir George, *b.* 1663—drives back the Pretender from the coast of Scotland, 1708—a fleet fitted out under him, July 31, 1715—sent to the Baltic to guard against the designs of Charles XII. of Sweden—finds no preparations made there for embarking an army, 1717—sails for the Mediterranean, June 3, 1718—captures or destroys the greater part of the Spanish fleet near Syracuse, July 31—co-operates with the Austrians in recovering Messina, and destroys the remaining naval force of the Spaniards in Sicily, Oct. 19, 1719—created lord Torrington, 1721—*d.* 1733.
Byng, admiral John, sails for the Mediterranean, April 7, 1756—makes a feeble attack on the French fleet, May 20—fails to relieve Minorca, and returns to Gibraltar; is superseded, June 16—confined in Greenwich Hospital, Aug. 9—brought to trial at Portsmouth, Dec. 27—condemned, Jan. 28, 1757—warrant for his execution, Feb. 6—executed, March 14.
Byng, George, M.P., *b.* 1762—*d.* 1847.
Byron, commodore, sails on his voyage of discovery, June 21, 1764—returns, May 9, 1766—has an action with D'Estaing in the West Indies, July 6, 1779.
Byron, George, Lord, *b.* Jan. 22, 1788—publishes his "Hours of Idleness," 1807—"Childe Harold," 1812—the lord chancellor refuses injunctions to protect his "Cain," 1822—arrives in Greece, 1823—dies at Missolonghi, April 19, 1824.
Byron, Ada, daughter of the poet, *b.* 1815—afterwards lady Lovelace—*d.* 1852.
Byrrhus, a senator, to whom the emperor M. Aurelius had given a daughter in marriage, put to death by Cleander, 187.
Byzantine empire. See Eastern empire.
Byzantinus. See Theophanes.
Byzantium founded by the Megarians, headed by Byzas, B.C. 657—a second colony settles there, under Zeuxippus, 628—conquered by Darius, 505—retaken by the Greeks, 477—by Alcibiades, 408—besieged by Philip, 340—the siege raised, 339—arrears of tribute remitted to, by Claudius, at the request of Nero, A.D. 53—besieged by Severus, 194—taken and punished for its resistance, 196—Licinius retires there after his defeat at Adrianople, 323—chosen by Constantine for the site of his new city of Constantinople, 324.
Byzas. See Byzantium.

C

Cabades, *b.* 449—succeeds Palasch on the throne of Persia, 486—expelled by Zamasphes, son of Firoze, 497—restored by the Nephthalites or White Huns, 501—invades Mesopotamia and takes Amida, which begins the Persian war against Anastasius I., 502—defeats Areobindus, the Roman gen., and his colleagues, 503—Celer leads another army against him, and besieges Amida, 504—takes the place, and peace is made, 505—ineffectual negotiation with Justin I., 521—war renewed, 524—Cabades conducts a successful campaign, 528—refuses to treat for peace, 529—*d.* 531.
"Cabal, the." See Charles II., king of Great Britain.—Of "the sixteen," at Paris, 1587.
Cabillonum. See Chalons, *sur Saone.*
Cabira, battle of—Mithridates defeated by Lucullus, B.C. 72.
Cabo Tormentoso (Cape Stormy). See Cape of Good Hope.
Cabot, John and Sebastian, sent on a voy-

age of discovery by Henry VII., 1496—discover Newfoundland, 1497.

CABRAL, Pedro Alvarez, discovers Brazil, and visits the eastern coast of Africa, 1500.

CABRERA, heads a rebel force in Arragon, 1835—is, with the other Carlist chiefs, driven into France, 1840—again in arms, 1848—arrested on the French frontier, April 21, 1849.

CABRIOLETS introduced in London, 1823.

CAB-STRIKE in London, to resist the regulations of an act of parliament just passed, July 27, 1853.

CABUL invaded by the Persians at the instigation of Russia—the British government in India prepares to resist, 1838—Sir J. Keane takes Ghuznee and restores the deposed sovereign, Shah Soojah, Aug. 7, 1839—Dost Mahomet submits, and surrenders, Nov. 5, 1840—his son, Akbar Khan, raises an insurrection, and the British are expelled with great loss, 1841—massacre of the British in their retreat, Jan. 6, 1842—gen. Pollock forces the Khyber Pass, April 6—Cabul recovered by him, Sept. 16—dismantled and evacuated, Oct. 12.

CACCIANIMICO, Gerard. See LUCIUS II., pope.

CADALO, bp. of Parma, nominated as pope by the empress Agnes, with the name of Honorius II., in opposition to Alexander II., 1061—driven from Rome by Godfrey, duke of Lorraine, 1062—re-asserts his claim to the papacy, and takes possession of S. Angelo, in which he is besieged, 1063—escapes, 1065—again asserts his claim, which is rejected by the council of Mantua, 1067.

CADE, Jack, raises an insurrection—his men are defeated near Rochester, and he is killed by Iden, a gentleman of Sussex, 1450.

CADESIA, battle of—the Persians defeated by the Moslems, 636.

CADIJAH takes Mohammed into her service, and soon afterwards marries him, 594.

CADIZ, the Gades of the ancients, founded by the Phœnicians—subject to Carthage, B.C. 233—becomes, after the victories of P. Cornelius Scipio, the ally of Rome, 207—the Roman road in Spain extended to, by Augustus, 14—its vicinity ravaged by the Danes, or Northmen, A.D. 844—attacked by the English admiral, Drake, and the Spanish fleet destroyed, 1587—taken and plundered by the earl of Essex and lord Howard of Effingham, 1596—unskilfully attacked by lord Wimbledon (sir Edw. Cecil), 1625—occupied by the Patriots, who, with the assistance of lord Collingwood, seize the French fleet in the harbour, June 4, 1808—the Spanish Junta make their stand there, and convoke the Cortes, Feb. 1, 1810—they are besieged by marshal Victor, but the Cortes assemble, Sept. 24—the French retire, Aug. 25, 1812—held by the Cortes for a short time against the French, under the duke d'Angoulême—surrendered, Oct. 1822.

CADMUS of Thebes introduces letters into Greece from Phœnicia, B.C. 1493 (1494, H. 1313, C.)

CADOGAN, general, arrives at Stirling with an army to oppose the Pretender, Dec. 10, 1715.

CADUSIANS, the, resist successfully an invasion of the Persians, B.C. 384.

CADWALLA, the Briton, makes war on Edwin, k. of Northumberland, 633—overcomes his nephews, Osric and Eanfrid, and falls in battle against Oswald, 634.

CÆCILIANUS contends with Donatus for the bishopric of Carthage, which gives rise to the sect of the Donatists, 313—Constantine decides in his favour, 316.

CÆCILIUS, Quintus, sent into Greece to check the power of Philip V. of Macedon, B.C. 185.

CÆCILIUS, Statius, the comedies of, acted at Rome, B.C. 179—*d.* 168.

CÆCILIUS, Qu., Cicero's oration against, B.C. 70.

CÆCINA commands the legions on the Upper Rhine, and supports Vitellius, 69—conspires against Vespasian, and is put to death, 79.

CÆCINA, C. Longus (or Largus), consul of Rome, 42.

CÆCUS, *the Blind*, surname of App. Claudius. See CLAUDIUS.

CÆDICIUS, Q., consul of Rome, B.C. 256.

CÆDMON, the Anglo-Saxon poet, a monk at Whitby, 680.

CÆDWALLA, k. of Wessex, 685—conquers the Isle of Wight and invades Sussex, 686—makes an attempt on Kent, 687—resigns his throne to Ina and goes to Rome, 688—*d.* there, 689.

CÆLESTIN, bp. of Rome, 422—sends Germanus of Autisiodorus (Auxerre), to convert Agricola, son of Severian, from Pelagianism, 429—assists Cyril in deposing Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, 431—*d.* 432.

CÆLESTIUS, disciple of Pelagius, 409—condemned by synods at Carthage, 418.

CÆN, in Normandy, taken by Henry I. of England, 1105.

CÆNINA, C. Claudius, consul at Rome, B.C. 285, 273.

CÆNRED, k. of Mercia, 704—abdicates and retires to Rome, 709.

CÆPIO, Fannius, conspires against Augustus, and is put to death, B.C. 22.

CÆPIO, Cn. Servilius, consuls of Rome, of this name, B.C. 253—203—169—141.

CÆPIO, Qu. Servilius, consul of Rome, employs assassins to murder Viriathus, B.C. 140.

CÆPIO, Qu. Servilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 106 — proposes a judicial reform (*Lex Servilia*), proconsul — is defeated by the Cimbri and Teutones, 105—killed by the Picentines in the Social war, 90.

CAERLEGION, or Chester, battle of—Ethelfrid defeats the Cymri, 603.

CAERNARVON, the earl of, slain in the first battle of Newbury, 1643.

CAERNARVON, earl of, *b.* 1773—*d.* 1833. See PORCHESTER, lord.

CAERNARVON, earl of, *d.* 1849.

CAERNARVON CASTLE, Edward, son of Edward I., born at, April 25, 1284.

CÆSAR, Caius, son of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, *b.* B.C. 20—adopted by Augustus, 17—sent to frustrate the designs of Phraates, in Armenia, 1—settles the terms of peace between Rome and Parthia with Phraates, A.D. 2—*d.* in Lycia, 4.

CÆSAR, Caius Julius, *b.* B.C. 100—serves as a cadet under M. Thermus, at the siege of Mitylene, and receives a civic crown, 80—quæstor in Spain, 67—ædile, 65—prætor; discord begins between him and the tribune, M. Porcius Cato. 62—quells an insurrection in Lusitania—on his return the first secret coalition is formed for an equal division of power among himself, Pompey, and Crassus, 60—consul; carries his agrarian law; and obtains the command in Gaul and Illyrium for five years, 59 — first campaign in Gaul, 58—his progress in Gaul resisted by the Belgæ; puts his army in winter quarters between the Loire and Seine, and visits Italy, 57—conquers the Veneti and other tribes in Armorica, 56—Gaul voted to him for five years more; he crosses the Rhine to attack the Usipetes and Tencteri, and undertakes his first expedition in Britain, 55—invades Britain a second time, returns, and conquers the Eburones, 54—receives a reinforcement from Pompey, again crosses the Rhine, and attacks the Suevi, 53—the Ædui, Arverni, and other Gallic tribes, endeavour to drive him out of Gaul, and defeat him at Gergovia; this keeps him all the winter at Bibracte, 52—takes Vercingetorix prisoner, and completes the conquest of Gaul, 51—returns to Italy; jealousy between him and Pompey, 50—advances to Rome, and pursues Pompey as far as Brundusium; returns to Rome, is appointed dictator, proceeds to Spain, and having overcome all opposition there, collects his forces in southern Italy, and prepares a fleet to convey them to Greece, 49—consul II.—takes Dyrrachium, 48—defeats Pompey at Pharsalia, Aug. 9, 48—conducts his army into Egypt, where he is captivated by Cleopatra, 48—again made dictator; takes Pelusium, and subdues Egypt; kills Pharnaces, and makes Pontus a Roman province; returns to Rome, and embarks for Africa, 47—victory at Thapsus, April 6, 46—returns to Rome, and celebrates four triumphs, at the close of which his prisoner, Vercingetorix, is put to death—dictator for ten years—reforms the calendar—consul III., 46—conquers the sons of Pompey at Munda, in Spain—consul IV., and for ten years, 45 — returns to Rome, and is appointed dictator for life, 45—assassinated, March 15, 44.

CÆSAR, the title of the heir of the empire, first given by Augustus to the son of Agrippa, B.C. 17—by the emperor Carus to his two sons, A.D. 282—used by Diocletian, to designate the two junior or assistant emperors, and given by him to Constantius Chlorus and Galerius, 292—it is next given to Severus and Maximin, 305; by Constantine to his sons, Crispus and Constantine; and by Licinius to his son, 317; by Constantius II. to Gallus, 351; and to Julian, Nov. 6, 355.

CÆSAR AUGUSTA (now Saragossa), a council held at, to condemn the doctrines of Priscillian, 380.

CÆSAREA, in Cappadocia, Julian's ambassadors meet Constantius there, 361 — taken by the Persians, 612.

CÆSAREA, in Palestine, built by Herod, B.C. 10—restored, after an earthquake, by Hadrian, A.D. 124—the Arian prelates hold a council at, and vote the deposition of Athanasius, 334 — surrenders to the Mohammedans, 638.

CÆSAREAN ERA. See ANTIOCH, era of.

"CÆSARIBUS, DE." See AURELIUS VICTOR.

CÆSARIUS, consul of Rome, 397.

CÆSARIUS, son of the duke of Naples, defeats the Saracens at the mouth of the Tiber, 849.

"CÆSARS." See JULIAN, emperor.

CÆSIANUS, L. Apronius, consul of Rome, 39.

CÆSONINUS, L. Calpurnius Piso, consul of Rome, B.C. 148

CÆSONINUS, L. Calpurnius Piso, consul of Rome, B.C. 58—accused by Cicero of oppression in the provinces of Macedon and Syria, 56 — complains of the charges brought against him, and is answered by Cicero, 55.

CAFFA, in the Crimea, the Theodosia of the ancient kingdom of Bosporus, granted to the Genoese by the emperor Michael

VIII., 1261—taken from them by the Venetians, 1296—recovered by the Genoese, 1299—they seize some Venetian ships there, which leads to a naval war, 1350—taken by the Turks, 1475. See CRIMEA.
CAFFARELLI, general, *b.* 1766—*d.* 1849.
CAFFRE WAR commences, April 4, 1846—the Caffres defeated by colonel Somerset, Nov. 17, 1847—a new Caffre war breaks out, Dec. 24, 1850—the Caffres repulsed at Fort Beaufort, Jan. 7, 1851—at Fort Hare, 21—and Fort Cox, 30—defeated by col. Mackinnon, April 23—sharp encounters with them, Sept. 8, 9—their camp at Waterkloof destroyed, Oct. 16—colonel Fordyce killed in action with them, Nov. 6—make overtures for peace, Jan. 15, 1852—close of the war, Jan. 26, 1853—treaty concluded with them by sir Geo. Cathcart, March 9.
CAGLIARI, in Sardinia, besieged by the Aragonese—the Pisans make a vain effort to relieve the place, 1325.
"CAIN." See BYRON, George, lord.
CAIRO, or EL QUAHIREH, *the Victorious*, built by the Fatimite Maiz Ad Din, 969—attacked by Amalric, k. of Jerusalem, 1168—threatened by the Crusaders, 1219—by Louis IX. of France, who is defeated and made prisoner, 1249—taken by the French, July 22, 1798—surrendered to the English, June, 27, 1801.
CAIROAN, near Carthage, founded by Akbah, 670.
CAITHNESS, the earl of, *b.* 1791—*d.* 1856.
CAIUS, bp. of Rome, 283–296.
CAIUS, a presbyter of the church of Rome, writes against heretics, but holds the Epistle of Paul to the Hebrews not to have been written by the Apostle, 210.
CAIUS and GONVILLE COLLEGE, at Cambridge, founded by Edmund Gonville, 1348—enlarged by Dr. John Caius, 1557.
CALABRIA, the name by which the south-eastern peninsula of Italy, the Messapia of the Greeks, was known to the Romans; conquered by them, B.C. 266—the poet Ennius a native of the province, 239—subdued by Odoacer, A.D. 476—part of the Ostrogothic kingdom of Theodoric, 493—recovered for the empire by Belisarius, 536—conquered by the Lombards, and made part of the duchy of Beneventum, 572—invaded by the Saracens, 839—they form a permanent settlement at Bari, 842—desolate the province, 873—from this time the name of Calabria is transferred to the south-western peninsula, the Bruttium of the Romans, where it still remains; this constitutes a portion of the new province of the Eastern empire, called the *Theme* of Lombardy, 890—invaded by the emperor of the West, Otho I., 968—he defeats the Greeks, 969—invaded by the Normans, in the service of Gaimar, prince of Salerno, 1044—conquered by Robert Guiscard, and his brother, Roger, 1058—pope Nicholas II. confirms the possession of it to Robert, and gives him the title of duke of, 1059—Reggio taken, and the conquest completed, 1060—divided between the two brothers, 1062—invaded by Roger II., count of Sicily, 1121—his title as duke is acknowledged by Honorius II., 1128—is expelled by Lothair II. and pope Innocent II.; on the emperor's death recovers his territories, 1137—receives Louis VII. of France at Potenza, on his return from his crusade, 1149—Michael Palæologus, gen. of the Greek emperor, Michael I., conquers a large part of the province, 1155—recovered by William I., 1156—Charles of Anjou, k. of Naples, retires there, after the Sicilian Vespers, 1282—invaded by Peter of Aragon, who takes Reggio, 1283—Gerace taken by the Sicilians, 1291—Roger de Loria defeats the viceroy of Naples, 1292—invaded by the Sicilians; they take Squillace and other towns, 1296—Calabria remains part of the kingdom of Naples, and gives the title of duke to Robert, third son of Charles II., 1597.
CALAIS besieged by Edward III.; his qu. Philippa joins him in the camp before it, 1346—surrender of, 1347—Edward defeats a plot to betray it, Jan. 1, 1349—Edward lands at, 1355—John of Gaunt lands at, with a large army, 1373—Philip, duke of Burgundy, besieges it, but retires on the approach of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, 1436—the earl of Warwick made gov., 1455—escapes there from a plot to seize him, 1457—he brings his garrison to England to support the duke of York; returns, 1459—Edward IV. lands with an army, 1475—and Henry VII., Oct. 2, 1492—he takes his family there to avoid the plague, 1500—in its neighbourhood Henry VIII. holds with Francis I. the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520—ineffectual conferences for peace held there, 1521—Henry VIII. lands with an army at, July 14, 1544—taken by the duke of Guise, Jan. 7, 1558—surprised by Albert, brother of the late archduke Ernest, of Austria, 1596—Charles II. removes there from Brussels, Aug. 1, 1659—James II. arrives with French troops to invade England, Mar. 2, 1696—Louis XVIII. lands there, Apr. 20, 1814—the wire of the Submarine Electric Telegraph experimentally laid from Dover, 1850.
CALANDIO. See ANTIOCH, bishops of.
CALAS, persecution and judicial murder of

at Toulouse; Voltaire ably exposes the iniquity of the process, 1762—his innocence, and the injustice of the sentence against him publicly declared, 1764.

CALAT ANOSOR, battle of; Almansor defeated by the Christian princes of Spain, 1002.

CALATAYUD taken by Alfonso VII., k. of Castile, 1119.

CALATINUS, A. Atilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 258—surrounded by the Carthaginians in Sicily, escapes with difficulty; consul II., 254—dictator, 249.

CALATRAVA, the Order of Knights of, founded, 1158 — the city of, taken by the Moors, 1196.

CALAURIA, an island near Trœzen, where Demosthenes poisons himself, B.C. 322.

CALCHINIA, daughter of Leucippus, qu. of Sicyon, B.C. 1764. *Paus.*

CALCRAFT, John, M.P., *b.* 1766—*d.* 1831.

CALCULATING MACHINE. See BABBAGE.

CALCUTTA, the English factory at, established, 1690—taken by Rajah el Dowlah, and confinement of his prisoners in the Black Hole, Jan. 18, 1756—retaken by adm. Watson and colonel Clive, Jan. 1, 1757—made the seat of British Indian government, 1773 — first bishop consecrated in London, May 8, 1814—Burmese ambassadors arrive at, Dec. 11, 1854—Exhibition at, Jan. 25, 1855.

CALDER, Sir Robert, intercepts the French and Spanish fleets, and takes two of their ships, July 22, 1805—is reprimanded for not having made his victory more complete, Dec. 23.

CALDERON, Pedro, de la Barca, *b.* 1601—succeeds Lope de Vega as the popular dramatist of Spain, 1636—*d.* 1637.

CALDORA, Jacopo, gen. of pope Martin V., with Francesco Sforza defeats Braccio da Montone, at Aquila, 1424.

CALDUS, C. Cælius, consul of Rome, B.C. 94.

CALED, "the Sword of God," leads an army into Syria, reduces Anbar and Hira, 632—lays siege to Emesa, 635—completes the conquest of Syria, 638—*d.* 642.

CALEDONIANS, successfully attacked by Agricola, 80—collect a force under Galgacus, which he overthrows; sends his fleet for the first time round the northern extremity of their country, and builds the wall between the Forth and Clyde, 84—the wall of Antoninus is raised to restrain them, 140—they break through it, and after committing great outrages in Britain, are repulsed by Ulpius Marcellus, 184—again make incursions into Britain, 207 — Sept. Severus proceeds against them, 208—he repulses them, and pursues them into their own country, 209.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, commenced, May 1, 1803—opened, Nov. 1, 1822.

CALENDAR OF COURT-DAYS, published by Cn. Flavius, B.C. 306.

CALENDAR, reformed by Cæsar, by the introduction of ninety days into the year, and leap-years for the future, B.C. 46—another correction recommended to pope Clement IV. by Roger Bacon, 1267—adopted by pope Gregory XIII.; Oct. 5 made Oct. 15, 1582—rejected by Joseph Scaliger and the Protestants, 1583—the new-style introduced in England, Sept. 3 being made Sept. 14, 1752—adopted in Sweden, Mar. 1, 1753. See HIPPOLYTUS, LILIO, and CLAVIUS.

CALENDAR, a new, or Revolutionary, introduced in France, Nov. 24, 1793—ceases to be used after Jan. 1, 1806.

CALENUS, Qu. Fufius, consul of Rome, B.C. 47.

CALHOUN, the American senator, *b.* 1782—*d.* 1850.

CALIB, son of Omar Ben Hafsun, leagues with the Franks, 883—takes Saragossa and Toledo, 886—Almondhir is slain in battle against, 898—defeated, but keeps Toledo, 908—again defeated, 912—*d.* at Huesca, 917.

CALICO-PRINTERS of Glasgow, after a strike of nine months, submit to the terms of their employers, Aug. 10, 1834.

CALICUT, Vasco de Gama arrives at, 1497—Zamorin, the sovereign, is incited by the Venetians to make war on the Portuguese, 1504—taken from them by the Dutch, 1656—the native chiefs of, subjugated by Hyder Ali, 1771.

CALIFORNIA, discovered by Cortes, 1536—explored by Drake, 1578—the gold region of, first made known, Sept., 1847—admitted into the Union, Oct. 18, 1850.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD, first importation of, at Liverpool, June 21, 1849.

CALIGULA, Caius Cæsar, son of Germanicus, *b.* Aug. 31, 12—rules Tiberius, in conjunction with Macro, 34 — becomes emperor, Mar. 16, 37—puts to death Tiberius, the son of Drusus, 37—appoints dependent kings in some of the eastern provinces, 38—his expedition in Gaul and Germany, and pretended invasion of Britain, 40—commands his statue to be placed in the temple of Jerusalem, 40—assassinated, Jan. 24, 41.

CALIPHS OF BAGDAD sink into insignificance, 936. See ARABIA.

CALIPPUS corrects the Metonic cycle; his Calippic period of eclipses begins from the new moon of the summer solstice, July, B.C. 330.

CALISTO, cardinal di San. See BENEDICT III., pope.

CALIXTINES. See BOHEMIA.
CALIYOUG, or KALIYOUG, Era of Hindostan, commences, B.C. 3102.
CALLAO, destroyed by a sudden elevation of the sea, during an earthquake, 1746.
CALLEPIUS, consul of Rome, 447.
CALLIADES, Athenian archon, B C. 481 H.; 480 C.
CALLIARCHUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 301.
CALLIAS, Athenian archons of this name, B.C. 480 H., 457 H., 456, 412, 406, 377.
CALLICRATES, architect, fl. at Athens, B.C. 442.
CALLICRATIDAS, a Lacedæmonian, defeated by Conon, off the Arginussæ, B.C. 406.
CALLIMACHUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 446—another, 349.
CALLIMACHUS of Cyrene, the poet, patronized by Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 256.
CALLIMEDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 360.
CALLINICUM, the inhabitants commanded by Theodosius I. to rebuild a Jews' synagogue, which they had destroyed; Ambrose of Milan prevails upon him to rescind the order, 388.
CALLINICUS, the historian, fl. 266.
CALLINICUS, exarch of Ravenna, 597–602.
CALLINICUS. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of.
CALLINICUS invents the Greek fire, 673.
CALLINICUS. See SELEUCUS CALLINICUS, k. of Syria.
CALLIOPE, the planet, discovered by Hind, Nov. 16, 1852.
CALLIPPUS, assassinates Dion of Syracuse, B.C. 353—killed by Hipparinus, 352.
CALLISTHENES, Olympic victor, B.C. 676.
CALLISTHENES writes his history of the Sacred War, B.C. 357—*d.* 328.
CALLISTHENES sends early Babylonian astronomical observations to Aristotle, B.C. about 330.
CALLISTRATUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 355.
CALLISTRATUS, orator, fl. B.C. 372—banished from Athens, 361.
CALLISTRATUS, philosopher and critic, B.C. 154.
CALLISTUS I., pope, 217–222.
CALLISTUS II. (Guy, abp. of Vienne), pope, 1119—interview with Henry V. of Germany, at Gisors; holds a council at Rheims, 1119—after the retirement of the antipope, Gregory VIII. takes possession of the Lateran, 1120—siege of Sutri, and surrender of Gregory, 1121—dispute with Henry V. concerning the right of investiture, compromised by the Diet of Worms, 1122—he refuses to sanction the election of William of Curbeil to Canterbury, till his assent is purchased by a large sum of money, 1123—*d.* 1124.
CALLISTUS III. (antipope) appointed by the imperial party, 1168—makes his submission, 1178.
CALLISTUS III. (Alfonso Borgia) pope, 1455—fails in his attempt to excite a crusade against the Turks, 1456—claims Naples; war prevented by his death, Aug. 9, 1458.
CALLISTUS. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of.
CALMAR, Union of, between Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, formed by Margaret, June, 17, 1397—dissolved by the death of Christopher III., 1448—restored for a while by Christian of Denmark, 1457. See CHARLES VIII., k. of Sweden.—Renewed, with some limitations, 1472–1488—enforced by John II., k. of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, 1497—finally dissolved, by Gustavus Vasa, 1524.
CALMET, *b.* 1672—*d.* 1757.
CALNE, council held at, 978. See DUNSTAN.
CALOCÆRUS revolts in Cyprus, but is subdued by Dalmatius, Constantine's nephew, 334.
CALO-JOANNES. See JOHN II., emperor of the East, and JOANNICE, k. of the Bulgarians.
CALOMAN. See BULGARIANS.
CALOPRINI, a faction that disturbs Venice, 988.
CALPE. See GIBRALTAR.
CALPURNIANUS. M. Papius Piso, consul of Rome, B C. 61.
CALPURNIUS celebrates the emperor Carus and his sons, in his Hunting Eclogues, 283.
CALVADOS, a department of France, revolts, June, 1793.
CALVENZANO, near Pavia, Boëthius put to death at, 524.
CALVERLY, Sir Hugh, commands companies of disbanded soldiers who plunder France, 1364—gov. of Calais, makes fruitless incursions into Picardy, 1378.
CALVI, in Corsica, taken by lord Hood, 1794—abandoned, 1796
CALVIN, or CHAUVIN, John, *b.* 1509, at Noyon; preaches in Paris, 1532—publishes the first exposition of his tenets, 1535—preaches at Ferrara; is expelled, and settles at Geneva, 1536—becomes the head of the church there, and founds the university, 1539—murders Servetus, 1553—visited by John Knox, 1555—*d.* May 27, 1564.
CALVINISM embraced by the elector Palatine, Frederic III., 1562—edict of Jane of Navarre in its favour, 1567.
CALVINISTIC and LUTHERAN CHURCHES in Baden, unite, 1821—and those of Hesse Cassel at Marburg, 1823.
CALVINISTS. See GOMARIANS.
CALVINUS, Cn. Domitius, consul of Rome, B.C. 332.

CALVINUS, Cn. Domitius, consul of Rome, B.C. 283. See DOMITIUS, Cn. Calv.

CALVINUS, C. Sextius, consul of Rome, takes the command in Gaul, B.C. 124—defeats the Allobroges and Salyes, and founds Aquæ Sextiæ, 122. See AIX.

CALVINUS, Cn. Domitius, consul of Rome, B.C. 53; 40 II.

CALVINUS, T. Veturius, consul of Rome, B.C. 334; 321 II.

CALVISIUS TAURUS, of Berytus, Platonic philosopher, fl. 146.

CALVUS, C. Licinius, the orator, *b.* B.C. 82—*d.* 47.

CALVUS, Cn. Corn. Scipio, consul of Rome, B.C. 222.

CALVUS, L. Cæcilius Metellus, consul of Rome, acts against the Celtiberi, B.C. 142.

CALVUS, P. Licinius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 400, 396.

CALYCADNUS (Salef), a river of Cilicia, in which Frederic I. is drowned, June 10, 1190.

CAMALDULENSIAN ORDER. See ROMOALDO.

CAMARINA, a town in Sicily, founded, B.C. 599—destroyed by the Syracusans, 552.

CAMBACERES, *b.* 1754—appointed second consul in France, Dec., 1799—*d.* 1824.

CAMBRAY, a city of Flanders, given to its bishop by the emperor Henry II., 1007—becomes an independent lordship, 1076—League of, negotiated by Margaret, regent of the Netherlands, and the cardinal de Rohan, against Venice, 1508—peace of, between Charles V. and Francis I.; concluded by Margaret and Louisa of Savoy, 1529—resists the duke of Parma as viceroy of Spain, 1579—he is obliged to raise the siege, 1581—taken by the French, 1677—Fénélon abp. of, 1695—congress of, proposed, 1722—meets, 1724—breaks up, without effecting any settlement in the affairs of Europe, 1725—taken by Clairfait, Sept. 10, 1793.

CAMBRENSIS. See GIRALDUS.

CAMBRIA. See CYMRI and WALES.

CAMBRIDGE, the Danes station themselves at, 875—Edward the Elder promotes the resort of students to, 915—burnt by the Danes, 1010—receives the students of Oxford, when ill-treated by their own townspeople, 1240—Peter-house College founded by Hugh de Balsham, bp. of Ely, 1284; Pembroke Hall, by the countess of Pembroke, 1343; Clare Hall, by Dr. Richard Baden, 1326; burnt, refounded by Elizabeth De Burg, 1344; Gonville College, by Edmund Gonville, 1348; Trinity Hall, by Wm. Bateman, bp. of Norwich, 1351; Corpus Christi, or Benedict College, 1351; King's College, by Henry VI., 1441; Christ College, 1442; Queen's, by queen Margaret, 1448; Catharine Hall, 1475; Jesus College, by John Alcock, bp. of Ely, 1496—Margaret, mother of Henry VII., gives an additional endowment to Christ's College, 1507—St. John's College founded by her, 1509—Erasmus teaches Greek at, 1510—Magdalen College, founded by the duke of Buckingham, 1519; Trinity College, by Henry VIII., 1540—the revenues given by parliament to the king, are preserved by the intercession of qu. Katharine Parr, 1545—Caius College added to Gonville, by Dr. John Caius, 1557—Emanuel College, founded by sir Walter Mildmay, 1584; Sidney-Sussex College, founded by F. Sidney, countess of Sussex, 1593—visit of James I., 1614—many heads of houses and fellows expelled by the parliamentary visitors, Feb. 1, 1644—the University refuses to admit Francis, a Benedictine monk, recommended by James II., Feb. 9, 1687—the vice-chancellor and senate summoned by the ecclesiastical commissioners, April 9—the vice-chancellor is deprived of his office, May 27—reinstated, 1688—queen Anne visits, 1705—Dr. Bentley ejected, 1718. See BENTLEY.—George I. founds a professorship of modern history, 1724—bacheiors of arts relieved from signing the 39 articles, June 23, 1772—Mr. Pitt chosen high-steward of the university, 1790—sir Geo. Downing's will decided in favour of the university, 1798—Downing College founded, 1800—the vice-chancellor suppresses a debating society of the under-graduates, April 5, 1817—the members remonstrate, April 28—visit of qu. Victoria, Oct. 26, 1843—prince Albert elected chancellor, Feb. 28, 1847—the qu. again visits the university at his installation, July 6—the university protests against the royal commission of inquiry, May 20, 1850—addresses the queen on the papal aggression, Dec. 10—the University Reform Bill passed through committee by the Lords, April 24, 1855—passed, June 14—railway from London, and to Norwich opened, July, 1845.

CAMBRIDGE, earl of, beheaded for a projected rebellion in favour of Mortimer, earl of March, 1415.

CAMBRIDGE, duke of, the title by which the electoral prince of Hanover, afterwards George II., is summoned to parliament, 1715.

CAMBRIDGE, Adolphus Frederic (afterwards) duke of, seventh son of George III., *b.* Feb. 24, 1774—appointed viceroy of Hanover, 1816—marries AUGUSTA, princess of Hesse Cassel, May 7, 1818—ratifies

constitutional government in Hanover, Feb. 23, 1831—*d.* July 8, 1850.

CAMBRIDGE, George William, prince of, *b.* March 26, 1819—becomes duke, on the death of his father, 1850—sets out for Turkey, April 10, 1854—returns, 1855—appointed commander-in-chief, 1856.

CAMBRIDGE, Augusta Caroline, princess of, married to Frederic William Augustus, grand duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, June 28, 1843.

CAMBUSKENNETH, battle of—Sir Wm. Wallace defeats the English, and drives them out of Scotland, 1297.

CAMBYSES, son of Cyrus, k. of Persia, B.C. 529—invades Egypt, 526—*d.* 521.

CAMDEN, battle of, the American general, Gates, defeated by lord Cornwallis, Aug. 16, 1780.

CAMDEN, William, the antiquary, *b.* 1551—fl. 1591—*d.* 1623.

CAMDEN, Charles Pratt, lord, *b.* 1713—chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1761—releases Wilkes, and declares general warrants illegal, 1763—made a peer, 1765—lord chancellor, 1766—votes against his colleagues and delivers up the seals, Jan. 16, 1770—president of the council in the Rockingham and Shelburne administrations, 1782; and in Wm. Pitt's, 1783, till his death—*d.* 1794.

CAMDEN, marquis, viceroy of Ireland—arrives in Dublin, March 31, 1795—surrenders his sinecure, 1817—an act is passed to legalize this, May 11, 1819.

CAMEL, battle of the—victory of Ali over Moawiyah, 656.

CAMELFORD, lord, *b.* 1775—killed in a duel by captain Best, 1804.

CAMERINO, in the March of Ancona, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1279—pope Paul III. attempts to seize it for his son, Peter Louis Farnese, 1534.

CAMERINUS, consul of Rome, 138.

CAMERINUS, Q. Sulpicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 490—another, A.D. 9.

CAMERINUS, Serv. Sulpicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 500—others, 461, 393, 345.

CAMERON, lieut.-gen. sir Alan, *d.* 1828.

CAMERON, Dr., executed for his participation in the Scottish rebellion, June 7, 1753.

CAMERON, Richard, a leader of the Scottish Covenanters, killed, July 23, 1680.

CAMILLUS, M. Furius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 401—dictator—takes Veii, for which a triumph is granted to him, 396—dissuades his countrymen from repairing Veii and making it their capital, 393—banished from Rome, and retires to Ardea, 391—recalled, and appointed dictator—collects the fugitives, and expels the Gauls, 389—reduces the conquered states to obedience, and prevails on the Romans to rebuild Rome instead of removing to Veii, 388—again dictator, 368—defeats the Senonian Celts, 367—*d.* 365.

CAMILLUS, F. Furius, consul of Rome, B.C. 338

CAMILLUS, L. Furius, consul of Rome, B.C. 325. II.

CAMILLUS, M. Furius, consul of Rome, 8.

CAMIRA. See PISANDER.

CAMISARDS, an enthusiastic sect in Languedoc, pretending to inspiration and miraculous powers, 1702.

CAMOENS, Luis de, *b.* 1524—returns to Lisbon from India, and publishes his Lusiad, 1569—*d.* 1579.

CAMP. See TILBURY, HOUNSLOW, CHOBHAM.

CAMPANIA, occupied by Hannibal, B.C. 216—gradually recovered by the Romans, 213—Tiberius retires into, A.D. 21-26—visited by Hadrian, 119—earthquake in, 345—invaded by Alaric, 410—by Gisolfo II., duke of Beneventum, 702. See CAPUA.

CAMPANIAN LEGION severely punished for having held Rhegium ten years, B.C. 271.

CAMPBELL, John, *b.* 1781—attorney-general, 1834; again, 1835—made a peer, 1841—lord chief-justice, March 5, 1850—refuses the rule applied for by Sir F. Kelly in the Gorham case, April 25. See BOOKS.

CAMPBELL, general, conducts the war against the Burmese, 1824. See BURMESE WAR.

CAMPBELL, John, undertakes the "Biographia Britannica," 1745.

CAMPBELL, Sir Colin, *b.* 1777—serves in the Crimea, 1854—arrives in London, Nov. 29, 1855.

CAMPBELL, Thomas, *b.* 1777—in a letter to Mr. Brougham, first suggests the idea of instituting a London University, 1825—*d.* 1844.

CAMPBELL, major, hanged at Armagh, for having killed capt. Boyd in a duel, Oct. 2, 1808.

CAMPBELL, sir Archibald, Warren Hastings' deputy in India, 1785.

CAMPE, peace concluded at, by Henry VIII., with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546.

CAMPEGGIO, cardinal, induces some German princes and bishops to form the league at Ratisbon, 1524—commissioned with Wolsey to try the question of the marriage of Henry VIII. and queen Katharine, 1528—opens their commission, May 28, 1529. See KATHARINE OF ARAGON, qu. of England.

CAMPEN, battle of—the hereditary prince of Brunswick defeated by the French, Oct. 15, 1760.

CAMPERDOWN, battle of—the Dutch fleet, under admiral De Winter, nearly de-

stroyed or captured by admiral Duncan, Oct. 11, 1797.

CAMPIAN, the Jesuit, executed for a plot against queen Elizabeth, 1581.

CAMPILLO, treaty of, between Ferdinand IV. of Castile, and James II. of Aragon, to divide Murcia, 1305.

CAMPO FORMIO, definitive treaty of, between France and Austria, Oct. 17, 1797.

CAMPOFREGOSO, Jacopo da, doge of Genoa, 1390.

CAMPOFREGOSO, Domenico da, doge of Genoa, 1370—imprisoned and deposed, 1378.

CAMPOFREGOSO, Pietro da, killed in an attempt to recover Genoa, 1459.

CAMPOFREGOSO, Tommaso da, doge of Genoa, 1415.

CAMPO MALO, battle of, between the factions of Italy, 1036.

CAMPONA, the Goths and Sarmatians are defeated at, by Constantine, 321.

CANAAN, division of, among the tribes of Israel, B.C. 1445 (1602 H.)

CANAANITES settled in Palestine at least as early as B.C. 1965 (2088 C.)

CANADA discovered by Cartier, a French navigator, 1534 — the French establish themselves there, 1606 — Quebec built, 1608—new colonies planted, 1664—an English expedition sails to attack, May 4, 1711 — shattered by a storm, returns to Portsmouth, Oct. 9—discussions between England and France relative to the boundary line, 1750—war commences, 1756—the French general, Montcalm, takes Fort Oswego, Aug. 16; and Fort William Henry, Aug. 9, 1757—gen. Wolfe begins his career at the taking of Louisbourg by Boscawen and Amherst, July 27, 1758—defeats the French on the heights of Abraham, where he and Montcalm both fall, Sept. 13, 1759—Quebec surrenders to the English, 18—is ineffectually besieged by the French, May 11 to 17, 1760—Montreal surrenders to gen. Amherst, and the conquest of Canada is completed, Sept. 7—it is ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of peace, 1763.

An act for the government of Canada gives force to the French laws there, and religious liberty to the Catholic population, 1774—the Americans, under Montgomery, invade Canada, and surprise Montreal, Nov. 12, 1775 — are driven out by general Carleton, March 6, 1776 — the government regulated by a new act, and a representative constitution, March 4, 1791 — invaded by an American force, who are surprised and captured at Fort Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812—the Houses of Assembly of both provinces refuse to vote supplies, and are suddenly dissolved, 1836 — resolutions of the House of Commons, April 24, 1837.

An armed rebellion breaks out, headed by Papineau, Dec.; the Americans give assistance to the insurgents—the rebels in Upper Canada defeated by sir Francis Head, Jan. 5, 1838—the earl of Durham appointed governor-general, Jan. 16—resigns, and leaves Canada, Oct. 9—tranquillity restored, Nov. 17—the two provinces united, 1840—Lord Sydenham appointed governor, Feb. 10, 1841—*d.* Sept. 19 — riot at Montreal; Lord Elgin assaulted; the parliament house destroyed, April 25, 1849—railway commenced from Quebec to Richmond, Jan. 14, 1852—the "Canada Reserves" bill passed by the Commons, April 11, 1853; by the Lords, 28.

CANAL, in Assyria. See NEGOUB.—Through the Pontine marshes, made by Appius Claudius, the Blind, while censor, B.C. 312—from Lake Velinus, by M. Curius Dentatus, 288 — projected by Charlemagne, to unite the Maine and the Danube, A.D. 792—the project is abandoned, 793—of Languedoc, completed by the engineer, Riquet, May 1; opened 19, 1681. See FOSSDYKE, NEW RIVER, CALEDONIAN, BRIDGEWATER, duke of; BRINDLEY, HUDDERSFIELD, DUBLIN, REGENT'S, KIEL, ERIE.

CANALS, junction of the Birmingham, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire, effected, Sept. 7, 1772.

CANAL SHARES, ruinous speculations in, which are suddenly depressed by the prospect of war, 1792.

CANANORE taken by gen. Abercrombie, Jan. 9, 1791.

CANARIS, the Greek patriot, attacks the Turks successfully by sea, 1822.

CANARY, or FORTUNATE ISLANDS, granted by pope Clement VI. to Louis, count of Clermont, 1346—he fits out a fleet, but abandons the enterprise, 1348—the sugar-cane carried thence to Hispaniola, 1506.

CANCALLE BAY entered by an English expedition, under the duke of Marlborough, who destroys the French ships and stores, June 6, 1758.

CANDACE, qu. of Ethiopia, invades Egypt, and is repulsed by the Roman gen., Petronius, B.C. 22.

CANDAHAR, occupied by the British, Apr. 21, 1839—gen. England arrives there and joins gen. Nott, May 9, 1842.

CANDIA. See CRETE.

CANDIA, in Crete, built by the Andalusians, 822—besieged by the Turks, 1667—taken, 1669.

CANDIANO, Pietro I., doge of Venice, falls in battle against the Slavonians, 887.

CANDIANO, Pietro II., doge of Venice, 932–939.

CANDIANO, Pietro III., doge of Venice, 942 –959.

CANDIANO, Pietro IV., doge of Venice, 959 –976.

CANDIDIANUS, a natural son of Galerius, put to death by Licinius, 313.

CANDIDUS, T. Julius, consul of Rome, 105 II.

CANDIDUS, the Isaurian, or Syrian, writes a History of the Empire, from 447, and concludes 491; the work lost.

CANDOLLE, Augustin, *b.* 1778—*d.* 1841.

CANDY, in Ceylon, taken by gen. Brownrigg, Feb. 19, 1815.

CANEA, in the isle of Crete, taken by the Genoese, 1294.

CANICULAR YEAR of the Egyptians, began July 20, B.C. 1325.

CANNÆ, battle of; defeat of the Romans by Hannibal, Aug. 2, B.C. 216—ravaged by the Saracens, A.D. 875—battle of; Melo and the Normans are totally defeated by Basilio, 1019—the Normans defeat the Greek catapan, Dulchianus, 1041—revolts against Robert Guiscard, 1083.

CANNES, Napoleon lands at, from Elba, Mar. 1, 1815.

CANNING, George, *b.* 1770—the "Anti-Jacobin" commenced by him and his friends, 1797—his motion against the importation of slaves into Trinidad negatived, May 27, 1802—treasurer of the navy, in Pitt's second administration, 1804—foreign secretary in the Portland ministry, 1807—duel with lord Castlereagh, and resignation, Sept. 21, 1809—motion for Catholic emancipation, June 22, 1812—appointed ambassador to Lisbon, 1814—elected for Liverpool, 1818—President of the Board of Control; disapproves the persecution of qu. Caroline, and resigns his office, 1820—appointed governor-general of India, Mar. 27, 1822—opponent of lord John Russell's motion for Reform, Apr. 29—a Bill brought in by him to admit Catholic peers to sit in the House of Lords; passed by the Commons, rejected by the Lords; on the eve of his departure for India, takes the office of foreign secretary, Sept. 16, 1822—brings forward a plan for training the slave population of Trinidad, Mar. 16, 1824—visits Paris, Oct. 16, 1826—his resolutions on the Corn Laws agreed to by the Commons, Mar. 1, 1827—forms a ministry, and becomes premier, Ap. 30—the leading members of the former cabinet resign, and the Whig Ministry support him—*d.* Aug. 8—his statue, by Westmacott, placed in Palace Yard, 1832.

CANNING, viscount, appointed governor-general of India, 1855.

CANNING, Elizabeth, imposture of, 1753.

CANNON, first used by the English at the battle of Crecy, Aug. 25, 1346—used at the siege of Constantinople by Amurath I., 1423.

CANO succeeds Magalhaens, and conducts his ships to the Moluccas, 1520—returns to Europe, and completes the first circumnavigation of the globe, 1522.

CANON, Paschalis. See AQUITANUS, Victorius.

CANON LAW, commenced by Gratian, a Benedictine monk of Bologna, 1127—introduced into England, 1140—completed by Gratian, 1151.

CANON LAWS, or DECRETALS, five Books of, published by Raymond de Pennafort, 1234.

CANONS, regular, are forbidden to leave their monasteries, to teach civil law, physics, and medicine, 1163.

CANONS, the Scottish, repealed by Charles I., 1638.

CANONICAL BOOKS OF THE SCRIPTURES. See APOCRYPHAL BOOKS.

CANOSA, the Canusium of the Romans, a town in Apulia, the burial-place of Bohemond, 1111.

CANOSSA, a strong fortress of Tuscany. See ALBERT AZZO.—The countess Matilda receives pope Gregory VII., and the emperor Henry IV. submits to him there, 1077.

CANOVA, *b.* 1757—*d.* 1822.

CANROBERT, a French general, *b.* 1809—sets out to conduct his division to the East, Mar. 13, 1854—obtains the chief command on the illness of St. Arnaud, Sept.; resigns, May, 1855—declines the baton of field-marshal, and proceeds to Stockholm as ambassador, Nov.

CANTABRI, a tribe in the north-west of Spain, revolt, and are subdued by Augustus, B.C. 25—again revolt; are subdued by Agrippa, 19.

CANTACUZENE, John, assists the younger Andronicus in a rebellion against his grandfather, 1321—proclaims himself emperor of the East, 1341—he escapes into Servia; Stephen Dushan supports him with an army, 1342—invites the assistance of the Turks, who relieve Demotica, 1343—the Servians join the imperialists against him, 1344—he secures the friendship of Orchan, by giving him his daughter in marriage; advances to the gates of Constantinople, 1346—he enters Constantinople, Feb. 13, and concludes a treaty with Anne of Savoy on the 8th; acknowledged emperor, and crowned, May 13, and marries his daughter, Helena, on the 21st, to the excluded emperor John V., 1347. See JOHN VI, CANTACUZENE.

CANTACUZENE, Matthew, proclaimed joint emperor by his father, John VI., 1353—driven out, 1354—struggles to regain his throne, 1356—he is given up by the Servians to John V., and compelled to abdicate, 1357.

CANTEMIR, Demetrius, hospodar of Moldavia, concludes a treaty with the czar Peter, 1711.

CANTERBURY, dwelling-place assigned to Augustin and his monks, 596—he founds the cathedral and abbey, 602—pillaged by Rôric, 851—taken by the Danes, 1011—railway from, to London and Margate, 1846.

CANTERBURY, viscount. See SUTTON, MANNERS, *d.* 1845.

CANTERBURY TALES. See CHAUCER.

CANTON, the Chinese suspend commercial intercourse with the British factory; their forts are demolished, and the trade restored, 1834—British merchants imprisoned by the Chinese, Mar. 24, 1839—opium given up, and the members of the factory leave, May 24—besieged by Sir Hugh Gough, and ransomed, May 31, 1841.

CANULEIAN LAW, at Rome, allows patricians and plebeians to intermarry, B.C. 445.

CANUTE, on the death of his father, Swein, takes the command of the Danes in England, and is driven out by Ethelred, 1014—returns, and lands at the Frome, 1015—shares England with Edmund Ironside, on whose assassination he becomes sole king, and succeeds to the throne of Denmark on the death of his brother, Harold III., 1016—marries Emma, widow of Ethelred, and sends the sons of Edmund into Hungary, 1017—holds a witenagemot at Oxford to settle tribute and laws, 1018—goes to Denmark, and introduces a more regular system of government, 1019—returns to England, and holds a witenagemot at Cirencester, 1020—banishes the jarl Thurkyl, 1021—is reconciled to him, and appoints him his viceroy in Denmark, 1022—his sister, Estrith, married to the jarl Ulf, 1024—Canute goes to Denmark; is defeated in the river Helga by the Swedes and Norwegians; the emperor Conrad II. cedes Schleswig to him, 1025—goes on a pilgrimage to Rome; his wise government restores prosperity in England, 1026—he attends the coronation of Conrad, 1027—conquers Olaf II., k. of Norway, 1028—rebuilds and endows the abbey of Bedericsworth (St. Edmund's Bury), and constructs the "King's Delf" between Peterborough and Ramsey, 1029—invades Scotland, 1031—rebuilds the abbey of St. Benedict de Hulmo, 1033—*d.* Nov. 11, at Shaftesbury, 1035.

CANUTE II., k. of Denmark, 1080—prepares to invade England, but is stopped by a revolt of his subjects, in which he is slain, at Odensee, 1086.

CANUTE III., k. of Denmark, 1147-57.

CANUTE IV., k. of Denmark, 1182—conquers Holstein, 1200—*d.* 1202.

CANUTE, son of Eric, kills Charles VII., and becomes k. of Sweden, 1168—*d.* 1199.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, the principal British fort on the Gold Coast; an early settlement of the Portuguese, taken from them by the Dutch—ceded to England by the peace of Breda, 1667.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, first reached by Bartholomew Diaz, and named Cabo Tormentoso, 1486—passed by Vasco da Gama, 1497—taken possession of, by the Dutch, 1650—fortified by them, 1652—taken by adm. Elphinstone and gen. Craig, Sept. 23, 1795—restored, 1802—surrenders to Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham, Jan. 8, 1806—emigration to, encouraged by government, 1819—wars with the Caffres. See CAFFRES.—Petition of the colonists, that it may not be made a penal settlement, May 24, 1849—June 18 the order recalled, Feb. 14, 1850—Sir George Cathcart appointed gov., Feb. 8, 1852.

CAPE. See BOJADOR, BRETON.

CAPE ST. VINCENT, naval victory of the Hollanders over the Spaniards off, 1607—Tourville defeats Rooke off, May 18, 1698—Sir John Jervis and Nelson defeat the Spaniards at, Feb. 14, 1797.

CAPE VERDE, the Portuguese extend their discoveries to, 1444.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, discovered by the Portuguese, 1460.

CAPEL, Lord, beheaded, Mar. 2, 1649.

CAPELLIANUS, gov. of Mauritania, defeats and kills the Gordians, 238.

CAPEL, Edward, *b.* 1713—*d.* 1781.

CAPELLARI, Cardinal Maurus, elected pope, Feb. 2, 1831. See GREGORY XVI., pope.

CAPELLO, Bianca, daughter of Bartolomeo Capello, a noble Venetian, captivates Francis, grand duke of Florence or Tuscany, and is married by him, 1579—dies, with her husband, by poison, 1587.

CAPELLO, Victor. See ATHENS, 1466.

CAPET, Hugh, son of Hugh *the Great*, count of Paris, *b.* 940—on his father's death, inherits his titles and power, 956—by the choice of the nobles, at Noyon, is made k. of France, and founder of the Capetian line, 987—takes his son Robert for his colleague, 988—recovers Laon, and takes Charles of Lorraine prisoner, 991—supports Gerbert in the see of Rheims, against pope John XV., 994—deserts him, and allows him to be deposed by the

council of Mouson, 995 — *d.* 996. See FRANCE.
CAPITATION TAX, Roman, mitigated in Gaul by the emperor Julian, 362—or poll-tax, imposed on England, by the parliament, April 25, 1379—provokes the insurrection of Wat Tyler and others, 1381.
CAPITO, Ateius, the civilian, *d.* 22.
CAPITO, banished for misgoverning Cilicia, 57.
CAPITO, C. Fonteius, consul of Rome, 12.
CAPITO, Fonteius, consul of Rome, 67.
CAPITO, L. Fonteius, consul of Rome, 59.
CAPITO, Wolfgang Fabricius, a Strasburg divine, adopts the opinions of Carlstadt in his sacramental controversy with Luther, 1524.
CAPITOL, the citadel of Rome, to which the patricians retire on the taking of the town by the Gauls, B.C. 389—burnt, 83—its rebuilding begun by Sylla; completed by Q. Catulus, and the roof gilt, 69—again destroyed in the civil war of Otho and Vitellius, A.D. 69—rebuilt by Vespasian, 70–82—struck by lightning, the library and other edifices burnt, 188—the Carroccio of the Milanese is placed in it by Frederic II., 1237—Petrarch receives there the laurel crown, 1341.
CAPITOLINE GAMES instituted by Domitian, in which a prize is given for poetry, 86.
CAPITOLINE FASTI first mention the Germans, B.C. 222.
CAPITOLINUS, C. Julius, consul of Rome, 274.
CAPITOLINUS, Cn. Manlius, consul of Rome, B.C. 359, 357, 11.
CAPITOLINUS, M. Manlius, consul of Rome, B.C. 392.
CAPITOLINUS, P. Cestius, consul of Rome, B.C. 452.
CAPITOLINUS, T. Quintius, consul of Rome, B.C. 421.
CAPITOLINUS, T. Quint. Pennus, consul of Rome, B C. 354.
CAPITOLINUS, A. Manlius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 384—accused of treason, and thrown from the Tarpeian rock, 383.
CAPITOLINUS, C. Manlius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 378.
CAPITOLINUS, L. Manlius Vulso, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 422.
CAPITOLINUS, L. Quintius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 369.
CAPITULARIES, added by Charlemagne to the laws of Lombardy; the vulgar era is used in dating them, 801.
CAPO D'ISTRIAS draws up the constitution of the Ionian Isles, 1800—appointed president of Greece, 1827—assassinated, Oct. 9, 1831.
CAPO D'ISTRIAS, Augustin, appointed president of Greece, Oct. 1831—superseded by k. Otho, 1833.
CAPO DEL MONTE, battle of—the condottiere, Nicholas Fortebraccio, defeated and slain by Alexander Sforza, 1435.
CAPPADOCIA, a province of Asia Minor, originally comprising Pontus, forms part of the empire of Cyrus, B.C. 546—given by Darius Hystaspes, as an hereditary satrapy, to one of his brother-chiefs, 521—Ariobarzanes I., of Pontus, establishes a separate government, about 400—Cappadocia subdued by Perdiccas, regent of Macedon, 322—independent again, 315—overcome by Mithridates III., of Pontus, 291—subordinate to Seleucus Nicator, k. of Syria, till his death, 280—made a Roman province, A.D. 15.
Kings of Cappadocia. See, under their respective names, such dates and events as are known in their several reigns.—
Datames, } time uncertain.
Ariamnes I., }
Ariarathes I., *d.* 322.
Ariarathes II., recovers the throne, 315.
Ariamnes II., } time uncertain.
Ariarathes III., }
Ariarathes IV., 220–162.
Ariarathes V., *Philopater*, 162–130.
Ariarathes VI., 130–93.
Ariobarzanes I., 93–63.
Ariobarzanes II., 63–42.
Ariarathes VII., 42–36.
Archelaüs, 36—A.D. 15.
—Arrian, Roman governor, 135—visited by a famine 370—native country of Gregory of Nazianzus, to which he retires, on his resignation of the patriarchate of CP., 381—invaded by a body of Huns, 515—conquered by the Saracens, 717—recovered by Basil I., 876—conquered by Soliman, and included in the Seljukian kingdom of Roum, 1074—traversed by the first crusaders, 1097—ravaged by the Mongols, 1292—on their departure, Karaman, a Seljukian chief, rules independently, 1295—part of the Ottoman empire, 1360—overrun by Timour, 1402—abandoned by him to the Ottomans, 1404.
CAPPARONE, regent of Sicily, 1201.
CAPPEL, battle of, between the Catholic cantons of Switzerland and the Zurichers; Zuinglius is slain, 1531.
CAPPIANO, battle of—the Florentine gen., Raymond da Cardona, defeated and taken prisoner by Castruccio of Lucca, and AZZO, son of Galeazzo Visconte, 1325
CAPRARIUS, C. Cæcilius Metellus, consul of Rome, B.C. 113.
CAPREÆ (now Capri), an island on the coast of Campania, in which Tiberius secludes himself, 27.
"CAPS," the Russian party in Sweden, are overcome by the "Hats," or French faction, 1738–57—prevail in the Diet, 1762—

are outvoted, 1763—regain their ascendancy, 1768—both these party-names are prohibited by Gustavus III., 1770.

CAPUA, the capital of Campania, aspires to become supreme in Italy, and admits Hannibal, who winters there, B.C. 216—retaken by the Romans, 211—repulses the attack of George the Patrician, the Greek Catapan, A.D. 892—ravaged by the Saracens, 906—leagues with Beneventum and Amalfi against them, 908—subdued by Otho the Great, 967—Pandulf employs Norman auxiliaries to gain possession of it, 1026—is dispossessed by the emperor Conrad II., who gives it to Guimar, duke of Salerno, 1038—restored to Pandulf by the emperor Henry III., 1047—given by pope Nicolas II. to Richard, count of Aversa, 1059; who takes the city, 1062—pope Pascal II. makes a treaty with the Norman duke, Roger, 1110—taken by Conrad IV., 1252—restored to Naples, 1424.

CAPUCHINS, order of, takes its rise, 1525.

CARACALLA, Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, son of Sept. Severus, *b.* at Lyons, 188—created Cæsar, 196—Augustus, 198—instructed by the sophist, Antipater, 199—assumes the toga virilis, 201—married to Plautilla; consul of Rome, 202—consul II., 205—accompanies Severus into Britain; consul III. 208—supposed to be the Caracul of Ossian's poems, 209—attempts to assassinate his father and seduce the allegiance of the army, 210—becomes emperor, 211—Oppian of Pella or Apamea dedicates a poem to him on Hunting, 211—murders his brother Geta, and puts Papinian to death; is offended by the pleading of Philiscus, 212—goes into Gaul, and takes the name of Germanicus, consul IV. 213; Heliodorus, the sophist, declaims before him in Gaul—he invades the lands of the Allemanni, whom he defeats near the Maine; then proceeds through Dacia and Thrace, and winters at Nicomedia; Dion Cassius has an interview with him, 214—arrives at Antioch, whence he visits Egypt, and orders a general massacre of the Alexandrians, 215—decoys the Parthians into his camp, where he treacherously attacks them, and kills many, 216—makes all his provincial subjects citizens of Rome, so that they may be taxed in both capacities, 216—expels Abgarus from Osrhoene, which becomes a Roman province, 216—assassinated near Edessa, April 8, 217.

CARACCAS, in Venezuela, built by the Spaniards, 1567.

CARACCIOLO, grand master of Rhodes, mediates a peace in northern Italy, 1392.

CARACENA, the Spanish general, obliged to raise the siege of Reggio, 1655.

CARACTACUS, king of the Silures, taken prisoner by Ostorius, and sent to Rome, 50.

CARACUL. See CARACALLA.

CARAFFA, John Peter, created a cardinal, 1536—chosen pope, 1555. See PAUL IV., pope.

CARAFFA FAMILY enriched by Paul IV., 1555—banished by him for their vices, 1559—convicted of many crimes, are condemned to death by pope Pius IV., Mar. 3, and the sentence executed, 1561.

CARANUS, k. of Macedon, B.C. 748.

CARAUSIUS, commander of the Roman fleet at Gessoriacum, revolts, and establishes an independent sovereiguty in Britain—the legions and public officers there submit to him—he rules the sea, and guards the province against the northern tribes, 287—Maximian prepares a fleet to attack him, 288—he defeats Maximian, seizes Gessoriacum, and deprives the Romans of all resources for naval warfare, 289—peace concluded, and he is acknowledged by the emperors as their colleague, 290—treacherously murdered by Allectus, 293. See ALLECTUS.

CARAVAGGIO, battle of—the Venetians defeated by Francesco Sforza, Sept. 15, 1448.

CARBEAS, leader of the Paulicians, fortifies Tephrike, 845—defeats the emperor Michael III., 860.

CARBERRY HILL, battle of—Bothwell defeated by lord Hume; Mary, queen of Scots, made prisoner, June 15, 1567.

CARBO, C. Papirius, consul of Rome, B.C. 120—accused by L. Crassus—poisons himself, 119.

CARBO, Cn. Papirius, consul of Rome, defeated by the Teutones and Celts, B.C. 113.

CARBO, Cn. Papirius, consul of Rome, B.C. 85, 84 II.—after the death of his colleague, Cinna, remains sole consul—his plans against Sylla are frustrated by Cn. Pompeius, 83—consul, III. 82—is defeated by Sylla, taken in Sicily, and put to death by Pompey, 82.

CARBONARI proclaim a free constitution in Naples, and are joined by general Pépé, 1820—defeated and crushed by an Austrian army, 1821.

CARCANO, battle of—the emperor Frederic I. defeated by the Milanese and Brescians, Aug. 9, 1160.

CARCASSONE, battle of—Gontram, k. of the Franks, defeated by Recared, k. of the Visigoths, 588—made the seat of a tribunal of the Inquisition, by pope Gregory IX., 1232.

CARCERI, John Dalle, marries Florence Sanudo, and succeeds as seventh duke of Naxos, 1307—*d.* 1326.

CARCHEMISH, a town at the confluence of the Chaboras and Euphrates, to which Ashurakbal conducts an expedition, B.C. 930, *Lay.*— the probable settlement of the captive Jews, 733—the Circesium of the Romans, near which the younger Gordian is killed, A.D. 244—made a frontier fortress by Diocletian, 299—Julian commences there his invasion of the Persian empire, 363—Chosroes Purvis places himself there, under the protection of the emperor Maurice, 590.

CARDIA. See HIERONYMUS of Cardia.

CARDIFF CASTLE—Robert, duke of Normandy, is kept a prisoner there, from 1106 till his death, 1134.

CARDIGAN, earl of, tried and acquitted by the peers for his duel with capt. Tuckett, Feb 16, 1841—serves in the Crimea, 1854—his speech at the Mansion House, after his return, Feb. 6, 1855.

CARDINALS. See CONCLAVE.—Burnt in effigy, at Perugia, 1282—while disputing in their choice of a pope, six fall victims to the malaria, and the rest disperse, 1287—French, the predominance of, created by Clement V. secures eventually the election of another French pope, and the continuance of the papal see at Avignon—John XXII. appoints eight more, of whom seven are French, 1316—six degraded, tortured, and imprisoned by pope Urban VI., 1385—five of them murdered by him, 1386.

CARDIS, peace of, between Sweden and Russia, 1661.

CARDONA, Raymond da. See CAPPIANO.

CARDONA, Raymond de, viceroy of Naples. See BOLOGNA.

CARDONNEL, accused of having misappropriated the public money; expelled from the House of Commons, 1711.

CARELIA ceded to Sweden by the peace of Stolbova, 1617.

CAREW, admiral sir B. Hallowell, *b.* 1760—*d.* 1834.

CAREY, rev. Wm., the Indian missionary, *b.* 1761—*d.* 1834.

CARHAMTON, or CARRUM, in Somersetshire, battle of—Ethelwolf defeated by the Danes, 840.

CARIA, originally a large country in Asia Minor, of which the Ionians occupy many portions, B.C. 1043—the original people preserve the name in the south-western angle, and form there a powerful maritime state, which rules the sea from 732 to 672—conquered by Cyrus, 546—revolts against Darius Hystaspes, and is reduced to obedience, 497—invaded by the Lacedæmonian general, Dercyllidas, 397—independent, and Hecatomnus k., 385—he is succeeded by his son and daughter, Mausolus and Artemisia, 377. See ARTEMISIA.—Their brother and sister, Idrieus and Ada, succeed, 352—on his death, she is expelled by her third brother, Pixodarus, 340—conquered by Alexander, who restores Ada, 334—Caria becomes afterwards an appendage of the Syrian kingdom; is conquered by the Romans, and given by them to the Rhodians, 188; from which time it shares the vicissitudes of Asia Minor.

CARIARIC, k. of the Suevi, in Spain, 550–559.

CARIBS of St. Vincent rebel, and the war against them is closed by acts of great cruelty, 1773.

CARINTHIA given to Arnulf, natural son of Carloman of Bavaria, 880. See BAVARIA.—The duchy of, given to Guelph III., by the emperor Henry III., 1047—duke of, negotiates with John of Luxemburg, k. of Bohemia, 1330—annexed to Austria, 1363.

CARINUS, son of the emperor Carus, made Cæsar, 282—stationed in Gaul—consul of Rome, 283—signalizes his accession as emperor by festivities at Rome; then marches against the rebel, Julianus, who is defeated and slain; and against Diocletian, who is advancing into Europe—consul II., 284—defeated and slain at Margus, in Mœsia, 285.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE; Charles I. is imprisoned in, 1647—his daughter, the princess Elizabeth, dies in, Sept. 8, 1650.

CARISME, or KARISME, conquered by the Saracens, 707—invaded by Dschingis-Khan, 1218, 1222.

CARISMIANS, the, cross the Tigris and Euphrates, 1232; overrun Syria; defeat the combined forces of the Christians and Ayoubites, near GAZA; capture and pillage Jerusalem, 1243—resist Timour, 1370—submit to him, 1372.

CARLETON, Guy, *b.* 1724—obliges the Americans to withdraw from Canada, Mar. 6, 1776—becomes commander-in-chief in America, Nov. 1781—created lord Dorchester, 1786.

CARLILE, Richard, fined and imprisoned for republishing Paine's "Age of Reason," Oct 12, 1819.

CARLISLE, the Luguvallum of Roman Britain, from which, to the mouth of the Tyne, Hadrian orders a wall to be built, 121—fortified by William II., 1092—Robert Bruce is repulsed at, 1315—Charles II. enters, Aug. 6, 1651—surrenders to the Pretender, Charles Edward, Nov. 15, 1745—the Jacobite garrison submit to the duke of Cumberland, Dec. 30—riot of unemployed weavers at, June, 1, 1819—bank of Foster and Co. stops payment,

1836—railway to Lancaster opened, Dec. 16, 1846.

CARLISLE, the earl of, succeeds the earl of Halifax as lord treasurer, 1715.

CARLISLE, earl of, appointed a commissioner to treat for a reconciliation with the American colonists, March 9, 1778—is challenged by La Fayette, but declines to be answerable, as a private individual, for expressions used in a public document by the commissioners—leaves America, Oct.

CARLISLE, Christopher, commands the land forces sent with sir Francis Drake to attack the Spanish settlements in America, 1585.

CARLISLE, the earl of, *b.* 1775—*d.* 1848.

CARLISLE, earl of, appointed viceroy of Ireland, March 13, 1855.

CARLISLE, Oglethorpe, bp. of, crowns qu. Elizabeth, Jan. 13, 1559.

CARLISLE, Sir Anthony, *b.* 1767—*d.* 1840.

CARLIST WAR, and CARLISTS. See SPAIN.

CARLO, duke of Parma, 1731, and k. of the Two Sicilies, 1735. See CARLOS, third son of Philip V. of Spain.

CARLOMAN, son of Pepin, and younger brother of Charlemagne, *b.* 751—crowned, at Soissons, joint k. of France with his brother, Oct. 9, 768—refuses to assist Charlemagne in his wars with the duke of Aquitaine—discord is engendered between them, 769—reconciled by their mother, Bertha, 770—Carloman *d.*, Dec. 3, 771—his widow and infant sons seek the protection of Desiderius, k. of Lombardy—are sent to France by Charlemagne, 774.

CARLOMAN, son of Louis *the Stammerer*, succeeds his father on the throne of France, in conjunction with his brother, Louis III., 879—makes war on Boso, and besieges Vienne, 880—sole king of France, 882—Vienne capitulates to him, 882—dies of a wound received from a wild boar, 884.

CARLOMAN, eldest son of Louis II., emperor of Germany, *b.* 829—created duke of Carinthia, 855—revolts against his father, 862—inherits Bavaria, 876—acquires the crown of Italy, 877—detained in Bavaria by sickness, sends deputies to act for him in Italy, 878—disabled by paralysis, his brother, Charles the Fat, takes his place as k. of Italy, 879—*d.* 880.

CARLOMAN, son of Charles Martel. See AUSTRASIA.

CARLOS, DON, eldest son of Philip II. of Spain, *b.* July 8, 1545—deprived of his intended bride by his father, 1559—is regarded by him with jealousy and aversion, 1563—delivered by him into the hands of the grand Inquisitor, Jan. 18—*d.* in prison, July 30, 1568.

CARLOS, DON, third son of Philip V. of Spain, *b.* Jan. 20, 1716—affianced to the daughter of the late duke of Orleans, whom his mother sends back to France; this is followed by a treaty between Austria and Spain, by which the reversion of Parma and Tuscany is secured to him, 1725—he succeeds as Carlos, duke of Parma, 1731—arrives at Parma, 1732—assisted by a Spanish army, under the count de Montemar, he conquers Naples, and is proclaimed king, May 10, 1734—lands in Sicily, May 18, 1735—the island submits to him, and he is crowned at Palermo, July 3—by the peace of Vienna, he is acknowledged as Carlos, k. of the Two Sicilies, and resigns Parma, Oct. 3—collects an army at Orbitello, and threatens Milan, 1741—compelled to neutrality by a British fleet, under admiral Mathews, 1743—succeeds his brother, Ferdinand VI., k. of Spain, and transfers Naples and Sicily to his third son, Ferdinand IV. See CHARLES III., king of Spain.

CARLOS, DON (Carlos Maria Isidore), second son of Charles IV., k. of Spain, and brother of Ferdinand VII., *b.* Mar. 29, 1788—protests against the abolition of the Salic law, 1830—is set up by his partisans as Charles V., 1833—seeks refuge in Portugal; expelled, 1834—his supporters maintain an obstinate civil war in Biscay and Aragon, 1835—massacre of Carlist prisoners at Barcelona, Jan. 4, 1836—he joins his partisans, and, with Cabrera, advances towards Madrid; they are driven back over the Ebro, 1837—maintains a harassing warfare in Valencia, Aragon, and Murcia, 1838—retires into France, 1839—the rebellion suppressed, 1840—he resigns his pretensions in favour of his son, the count de Montemolino, 1845—*d.* at Trieste, Mar. 10, 1855.

CARLOTTA, Joachima, qu. dowager of Portugal, *b.* 1777—*d.* Jan. 6, 1830.

CARLOW, battle of; the Irish rebels repulsed, May 24, 1798—railway to Dublin opened, Aug. 10, 1846.

CARLOWITZ, negotiations at, for peace with the Turks, 1698—treaty of, concluded, Jan. 26, 1699.

CARLSBAD, in Bohemia; discovery of its hot-springs, by the emperor Charles IV., 1358—its baths founded, 1364—congress at, Aug., 1819.

CARLSRUHE. See BADEN.

CARLSTADT denies the pope's supremacy, 1519—his hasty changes cause disturbances at Wittenberg, 1522—withdraws to Strasburg, and maintains his sacramental controversy with Luther 1534—*d.* 1541.

CARLTON CLUB founded, 1835.
CARLTON GARDENS. See GAS LIGHTS.
CARMAGNOLA, a *condottiere*, gen. of Philip Maria Visconte, duke of Milan, concludes peace with Genoa, and regains Bergamo, 1419—re-annexes Cremona, Parma, and Brescia, to Milan, 1420—Genoa surrenders to him, 1421—gov. of Genoa, 1422—superseded by the duke of Milan, 1423—dismissed, 1424—employed by the Venetians, 1425—he takes Brescia, 1426—routed by Francesco Sforza, at Soncino, May 17, 1431—suspected of treachery by the Venetian government; imprisoned, put to the torture, and beheaded, May 5, 1432.
CARMANIA, Alexander marches overland to, from the mouth of the Indus, B.C. 326.
CARMATHIANS, in Eastern Arabia, revolt, 890—plunder a rich caravan, and slay many thousand pilgrims, 903—plunder Mecca, and massacre the pilgrims, 929. See ASSASSINS.
CARMELITE ORDER, founded by Berthold, 1156.
CARNATIC, the, conquered by Hyder Ali, 1780—recovered by Sir Eyre Coote, June 2, 1782.
CARNÆA, or trials of musical skill, instituted at Lacedæmon, B.C. 676.
CARNEADES, *b.* at Cyrene, B.C. 213—founder of the New Academy; sent on an embassy from Athens to Rome, 155—*d.* 129.
CARNIOLA; Rachis, duke of Friuli, conquers the Slavonians in, 739—annexed to Austria, 1368.
CARNOT, appointed minister of war, Aug. 16, 1793—one of the Directory, 1795—appointed minister of war by Bonaparte, Dec., 1799—*d.* 1823.
CAROLINA, Locke draws up a constitution for, 1669. See UNITED STATES.
CAROLINE, an American steam boat, employed in assisting the Canadian rebels, is set on fire, and precipitated down the Falls of Niagara, Dec. 29, 1837.
CAROLINE WILHELMINA, of Anspach, *b.* 1683—married to the electoral prince of Hanover, afterwards George II. of England, 1705—qu. of England, 1727—left regent on his departure for Hanover, May 17, 1729—again, June 8, 1732—*d.* Nov. 20, 1737.
CAROLINE MATILDA, daughter of Frederic, prince of Wales, *b.* July 22, 1751—married to Christian VII., k. of Denmark, Oct. 1, 1766—favours Struensee, 1770—charges made against her, 1772—her brother, k. George III., sends a fleet for her protection; she retires to Zell; *d.* there, Mar. 10, 1775.
CAROLINE AMELIA AUGUSTA, second daughter of Charles Wm. Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, *b.* May 17, 1768—married to her cousin, George, prince of Wales, Apr. 8, 1795—birth of their daughter, Charlotte, princess of Wales, Jan. 7, 1796—separated from him, Apr. 30, 1796—"delicate investigation" into her conduct, May 22, 1806—charges against her again brought forward, and disproved, 1813—not being permitted to appear at court, she determines to travel, and embarks at Worthing, Aug. 8, 1814—commissioners sent to Milan to inquire into her conduct, 1818—becomes queen, Jan. 29, 1820—her name omitted from the Liturgy, Feb. 11 — appoints Messrs. Brougham and Denman her attorney and solicitor-general, Apr. 29—arrives from the continent, June 6—sends a message to the Commons, challenging inquiry, June 7—congratulatory addresses presented to her from the common council of London, and other cities; a Bill of Pains and Penalties brought in against her by lord Liverpool, July 5—the attorney-general opens the case against her, July 19—her defence commenced, Oct. 3—the Bill abandoned, Nov. 10—she goes in State to St. Paul's to return thanks for her happy deliverance, Nov. 29—annuity of £50,000 settled on her, Jan. 31, 1821—her right to be crowned denied by the privy council, July 4—she is, in consequence, refused admittance to Westminster Abbey on the day of the coronation, July 19—falls ill, July 30—*d.* Aug. 7—tumults at her funeral procession in London, Aug. 14—is buried at Brunswick.
CAROLINE, qu. of Naples. See BONAPARTE, CAROLINE.
CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, the retreat of Swatopolk, the expelled grand duke of Russia, who *d.* there, 1019.
CARPENTER, gen., defeats a body of Jacobites at Preston, 1715.
CARPENTER, Dr. Lant, *b.* 1780—*d.* 1840.
CARPI, a German tribe on the Danube, defeated by Philip, 245—again, by Galerius, who assigns lands to them in some of the depopulated districts of the empire, 295.
CARPI, battle of; prince Eugene defeats Catinat, July 9, 1701.
CARR, Sir John, *b.* 1772—*d.* 1832.
CARRACCI, Agostino, painter and engraver, *b.* 1558—*d.* 1602.
CARRACCI, Annibale, *b.* 1568—*d.* 1609.
CARRACCI, Ludovico, *b.* 1555—*d.* 1619.
CARRANZA, abp. of Toledo, condemned by the Inquisition, 1568.
CARRARA, Francesco da, lord of Padua; though supported by the dukes Albert and Leopold of Austria, and Louis, k. of Hungary and Poland, is compelled by

the Venetians to subscribe a humiliating treaty of peace, 1373—besieges Treviso, which is relieved by Bernabo Visconte, 1379—renews the siege, 1380—the Venetians give up Treviso to Leopold, duke of Austria, 1381—who sells it to Francesco, 1384—overthrow of the House; loss of Padua and Treviso, 1388—assisted by Sir John Hawkwood to recover Padua, 1390—Verona surrenders to him, 1404—he and his sons are murdered, and the family becomes extinct, 1405.

CARRARA, Marsilio da, receives Padua from the Venetians, 1337.

CARR, Robert, becomes a favourite of James I., 1611—created viscount Rochester and earl of Somerset; marries the divorced countess of Essex, 1613. See SOMERSET, Robert Carre, earl of.

CARRETTO, sir Fabricius, grand master of Rhodes, 1513—*d.* 1521.

CARRHÆ, now Harran, an ancient town in Mesopotamia, between Edessa and Nisibis, the residence of Abraham before his migration to Canaan, about B.C. 2000—battle of; Crassus defeated and slain by the Parthians, 53—celebrated for its Temple of the Moon, to which Caracalla sets out on a pilgrimage, and is assassinated on the road, A.D. 217—taken by Odenathus, 264—second battle of; Galerius defeated by Narses, 297—the emperor Julian halts there, and divides his army, 363—still adheres to paganism, 550.

CARRICKFERGUS, William III. lands at, June 11, 1690—Thurot lands at, Feb. 21, 1760.

CARRIER, a Jacobin, his atrocities in the departments, Mar., 1794.

CARRIER-PIGEONS, convey intelligence to the Saracens besieged in Palermo, 1068.

CARROCCIO, of Milan, taken by the Cremonese, 1150—by the emperor Frederic II., 1237. See CAPITOL.

CARRUM. See CARHAMTON.

CARTE, Thomas, *b.* 1686—*d.* 1754.

CARTERET, John Lord, *b.* 1690—lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Apr. 1, 1724—fails in his motion for the dismissal of Sir Robert Walpole, Feb. 13, 1741—secretary of state on Walpole's retirement, 1742—created earl Granville, resigns his office, Nov. 22, 1744—in office again, with the duke of Newcastle, 1754—with lord Bute, 1761—*d.* 1763.

CARTERET. See WALLIS.

CARTES, DES, or CARTESIUS. See DES CARTES.

CARTHAGE, a Phœnician colony, founded B.C. 878, or, according to Niebuhr, 826—territories extended in Africa, Sicily, and Sardinia, 550—a free republic; carries on an extensive commerce, 545. See CARTHAGINIANS.—Scipio prepares an expedition against the city of Carthage, 205—lands in Africa, and defeats Syphax, k. of Numidia, 204—Hannibal recalled from Italy for its defence, 203—is totally defeated at Zama, 202—peace concluded with Rome, 201. See HANNIBAL.

Masinissa encroaches on the territory of Carthage, and takes the province of Tyssa, 174—defeats the army sent to resist him, 152—the Romans begin the third Punic War, by sending a large force into Africa; the siege of the city is commenced, 149—closely invested by Pub. Corn. Scipio Æmilianus, 147—taken and destroyed, 146—Caius Gracchus establishes a colony there, 122—Marius escapes there, after his quarrel with Sylla, 88—the city rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, 46.

Becomes the second city of the West, about A.D. 120—and its schools flourish, in which Apuleius studies, 149—the Gordians, proclaimed at Carthage, defeated and slain, 237—its bishopric grows rich and important; Cyprian is appointed to it, 248—he holds a council, by which stricter canons are enforced, and the hierarchy made more despotic, 252—at another, dictates articles, which provoke angry disputes, 256—Dionysius, and Sixtus II., write about them, 257. See CYPRIAN, bp. of Carthage.

Julian, supported by the Quinquegentiani, a confederacy of five Mauritanian nations, assumes the purple at Carthage, and is overcome by Maximian, 297—the bishopric purchased for Majorinus, 311—contest for it between Cæcilianus and Donatus; gives rise to the Donatists, 313. See DONATISTS.—Revolt of Firmus, 372—suppressed by Theodosius the elder, 373—who is unjustly condemned by Gratian, and beheaded at Carthage, 376—synods held, to oppose the Donatists, 403 and 405—conference between them and the Catholics, 411—synods against Pelagius, 416 and 418—Boniface governor, 422. See BONIFACIUS, count.

A synod forbids appeals to the bp. of Rome, 425—Carthage taken by Genseric, Oct. 19, 439. See VANDALS.—The fugitives and exiles kindly received by Theodoret, bp. of Cyrrhus; are refused hospitality as heretics by Leo I., bp. of Rome, 440—conference of Arian and Catholic bishops called by Hunneric, 484—Hilderic grants religious freedom, and admits the Catholic bp., Bonifacius, 523—Carthage taken by Belisarius, 533—Justinian grants the demand of the council for the restitution of the church pro-

perty, which had been seized by the Vandals, 535—taken by Hassan; recovered by a Roman army, assisted by the Visigoths from Spain, 697—taken by storm, and destroyed, by Hassan, 698.

CARTHAGENA, in Spain. See CARTHAGO NOVA. — Declares for Charles III., and admits the British fleet, under Sir John Leake, 1706—taken by the duke of Berwick, 1707.

CARTHAGENA, in South America, founded, 1532—taken by Sir Francis Drake and Christopher Carlisle, 1586 — failure of the attack, by adm. Vernon and gen. Wentworth, 1741.

CARTHAGINIANS. See CARTHAGE. — Defeated by the Phocians at sea, B.C. 539—contend with the Syracusans for Sicily, and force the neighbouring tribes in Africa to pay tribute, 538—treaty with the consuls of Rome, by which that people and their allies are bound not to navigate beyond the Fair Promontory (Cape Bon), 509—enriched by the gold and silver mines of Spain, 483—defeated at Himera, by Theron and Gelon, 480—attack Sicily, and reduce Selinus and Himera, 409—take Agrigentum, 406—visited by the plague in Sicily, 405—conclude peace with Dionysius, and retain their possessions in Sicily, 404—make farther progress there, 397—peace again, with Dionysius, 392—unsuccessful in a short war, he fixes the river Halycus as the division of their territories, 383—at war again; they lose Selinus and other towns, 368 — commercial treaty with Rome renewed, 348—defeated in Sicily by Timoleon of Corinth, 343—again, near the Crimesus, 339—Agathocles makes war on them, 317. See AGATHOCLES.—Peace with Syracuse, 306—they increase in wealth and power, 300—alliance with Rome, against Pyrrhus, 278—expelled by him from most of their possessions in Sicily, 277—he lays siege to Lilybæum, 276—they send fresh troops to Sicily; relieve Lilybæum, and drive him back to Italy, 275—commencement of the Punic wars, 264—defeated by the Romans, at Messana, in Sicily, 263—lose Agrigentum, 262—defeated by the consul, Duilius, in the first naval battle of the Romans, off Mylæ, 260—attacked by the consul L. Corn. Scipio in Sardinia and Corsica, 259—surround the consul Atilius Calatinus in Sicily, who escapes with difficulty, 258—an indecisive naval battle off Tyndaris, 257—their fleet is totally destroyed, near Ecnomus; the Romans land in Africa; the Carthaginians hire troops from Greece, and give the command to Xanthippus, 256—defeat Regulus, and take him prisoner, but the Romans gain another naval victory, and carry off their army from Africa, 255—the Romans take Panormus, 254 — pass over again into Africa, and ravage the coast, 253—the consul Aurelius Cotta victorious in Sicily, 252 — Hasdrubal defeated at Panormus, by Metellus, 250—naval victory of the Carthaginians off Drepanum, 249—they apply to Ptolemy Philadelphus for a loan, which he refuses, 248—they send Hamilcar into Sicily, 247—he retrieves their affairs there, and ravages the coast of Italy, 246—retakes Eryx, 245—their adm., Hanno, totally defeated by Lutatius Catulus, off the Ægates, after which they agree to a treaty of peace, cede Sicily to Rome, and pay a tribute of 3200 talents, 241—their mercenaries mutiny for their pay, 240—they give up Sardinia and Corsica to the Romans, and send Hamilcar to Spain, 238—he extends their dominions there, and excites the jealousy of Rome, 233—on his death Hasdrubal takes his place, and founds Carthago Nova (Carthagena), 229—they are bound by a new treaty with Rome, not to extend their dominions in Spain to the north of the Ebro, 226—on the death of Hasdrubal, Hannibal takes the command in Spain, 221—he secretly prepares for war, 220—takes Saguntum, 219—crosses the Alps; defeats the Romans near the Ticinus, and the Trebia, 218—at Thrasymene, 217—at Cannæ, Aug. 2, 216, and passes the winter at Capua; his brother, Hasdrubal, defeated by the Scipios in Spain, 215—he is kept in check by Fabius, 214—Tarentum betrayed into his hands, 213—the Scipios defeated and killed in Spain, 212—Capua retaken by the Romans; Hannibal marches to the gates of Rome, and returns, 211—defeats Cn. Fulvius, near Herdonia; Sicily reconquered by the Romans; Pub. Corn. Scipio takes Carthago Nova, 210—his progress drives the Carthaginians to the Atlantic; Tarentum recovered by Fabius; Hasdrubal marches for Italy, 209—the consuls Marcellus and Crispinus defeated and slain by Hannibal; the Carthaginian fleet defeated by Lævinus, 208—Hasdrubal totally routed and slain, on the Metaurus; the Carthaginians entirely driven out of Spain by Scipio, 207—are inactive in Italy, 206. See CARTHAGE.

CARTHAGO NOVA, now Carthagena, founded by Hasdrubal, B.C. 229—taken by Scipio, 210—Majorian's fleet destroyed in its harbour, by Genseric, A.D. 460. See CARTHAGENA.

CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY in London (La

Chartreuse), now the Charter-house, built by Sir Walter Manny, 1371. See CHARTER-HOUSE.

CARTHUSIAN ORDER, founded by Bruno, at La Chartreuse, 1084.

CARTIER. See CANADA.

CARTOONS. See RAFFAELLE D' URBINO.

CARTOONS for the decoration of the New Houses of Parliament exhibited in Westminster-hall, July 3, 1843.

CARTWRIGHT, Major John, *b.* 1740—convicted of conspiracy with Wooller and others to elect a legislatorial attorney, Aug. 4, 1820—*d.* 1824—his statue erected in Burton-crescent, 1831.

CARUS, chosen emperor of Rome on the death of Probus; gives the title of Cæsar to each of his sons, Carinus and Numerianus, 282—having stationed Carinus in Gaul, he takes Numerianus with him into the East; repulses the Sarmatians in Thrace, advances victoriously into Persia, and takes Seleucia and Ctesiphon; consul II., 283—near the latter city he dies, mysteriously, in his tent, during a violent storm, Dec. 25, 283.

CARVALHO. See POMBAL.

CARVILIUS, Sp., divorces his wife, B.C. 231.

CARVILIUS, Spurius Maximus, consul of Rome, B.C. 293.

CAREY, the Rev. H., translator of Dante, *b.* 1766—*d.* 1844.

CARYSTIUS, Apollodorus, the comic poet, fl. B.C. 228.

CASAL, in Montferrat, taken by Galeazzo Visconte from the marquis John Palæologus, 1370—besieged by Gonzales de Cordova, gov. of Milan, 1628—the siege abandoned, 1629—sold to Louis XIV. by the duke of Mantua, 1681—besieged by Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, 1694—taken, July 9, 1695.

CASAS, LAS, protests against the cruelties practised by the Spaniards in America, 1542.

CASAUBON, Isaac, *b.* 1559—*d.* 1614.

CASAUBON, Merrick, prebendary of Canterbury, *d.* 1671.

CASES, count LAS, *b.* 1766—accompanies Napoleon to St. Helena, 1815—*d.* 1842.

CASH PAYMENTS. See BANK OF ENGLAND.

CASHMAN, active in the Spa Fields riots, Dec. 2, 1816 — executed in Skinner-street, Mar. 12, 1817.

CASIM, son of Yusef, after having surprised Toledo and Seville, is made prisoner by Abderahman I., 759—released by Hixem Ben Adra, is again taken, and sent back to prison, 760—escapes, 765—rebellion in the Sierras of Ronda and Segovia, 780—pardoned by Abderahman, and becomes a faithful subject, 786.

CASIMIR I., son of Miecislas, duke of Poland, on his father's death takes refuge in the monastery of Clugny, 1034—is called by the Poles to reign over them, 1041—*d.* 1058.

CASIMIR II., the Just, k. of Poland, 1177–1194.

CASIMIR III., k. of Poland, 1333—gives the first code of laws to Poland, 1347—last of the Piast dynasty, *d.* 1370.

CASIMIR IV., son of Ladislas II., k. of Poland, *b.* 1428—the crown of Bohemia is offered to him by some of the Hussites, and he proceeds with a Polish army to support them; they are defeated at Tabor, by Albert of Austria, 1438—duke of Lithuania, 1440 — on the death of his brother, Ladislas III., the Poles elect him to be king, 1445—he finally accepts the crown, 1447—the Prussian cities of the Marienwerder league place themselves under his protection, 1454—reduces the Teutonic Knights to feudal subjection, 1466—his son, Ladislas, chosen k. of Bohemia, 1469—*d.* 1492.

CASINO, MOUNT, monastery of. See MOUNT CASINO.

CASIUS, MOUNT, near the Sirbonian Lake, inspected by Hadrian, 130.

CASLON, William, the type-founder, *b.* 1692—*d.* 1766.

CASPIAN GATES, broken through by a body of Huns, 515—by the Turks, 626. See DERBEND.

CASPIAN SEA, the northern limit of Alexander's conquests, B.C. 330 — the czar Peter extends his conquests to its shores, A.D. 1722.

CASSANDER, son of Antipater, puts the orator Demades to death, B.C. 318—besieges Olympias in Pydna, and usurps the government of Macedon, 316—takes Pydna, puts Olympias to death, and rebuilds Thebes, 315—puts to death Roxana, and her son, Alexander Ægas, 311—murders Hercules, a natural son of Alexander, proclaimed k. of Macedon, 309—opposed by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 303—who is called away from Greece to Asia, 302—protects Lachares in his usurpation at Athens, 299—*d.* 296.

CASSANO, on the Adda, battles of, between the Imperialists, under prince Eugene, and the French, under the duke de Vendome; both claim the victory, Aug. 16, 1705—the French, commanded by Moreau, defeated by the Russian general, Suvarof, April 27, 1799.

CASSEL, capital of the electorate of Hesse; a conference held at, attempts to unite the Protestant churches, 1661—occupied by the French, under marshal D'Estrées, Aug. 10, 1757—recovered by Ferdinand of Brunswick, 1758—again taken by the

French, and abandoned, 1759 — re-occupied by them, 1760—taken by prince Ferdinand, Nov. 1, 1762 — the Prussians enter, to put down a revolt, Nov. 2, 1850.

CASSEL, Mount, in Flanders, battles of—the Flemish patriots defeated by Philip VI., k. of France, 1328—William III., prince of Orange, is defeated by the duke of Orleans and marshal Luxemburg, Apr. 11, 1677.

CASSI. See CATTI.

CASSIANUS, Joannes, lives among the monks of Egypt, 395–400—writes afterwards his *Collationes*, or Conferences with them—is ordained by Chrysostom, 401—founds monasteries at Marseilles, and teaches Semi-Pelagianism, 433.

CASSIERE, grand master of the Knights of Malta, quarrels with them—pope Gregory XIII. settles the dispute, 1581.

CASSINI, *b.* 1625—discovers four of Saturn's satellites, 1671–84—invited to Paris by Colbert, 1669—*d.* 1712.

CASSINI, count John Dominic, *b.* 1748—*d.* 1845.

CASSIODORUS (*proavus*), great-grandfather of the senator, defends Sicily against Genseric, 441.

CASSIODORUS (*avus*), the grandfather, sent as ambassador to Attila, 450.

CASSIODORUS, the father, is *Comes Sacrarum* to Odoacer, 490.

CASSIODORUS, the senator, *b.* 480—secretary to Theodoric, 497—joint minister with Boethius, 504—consul of Rome, 514—his Chronicon ends, 519—chief minister and adviser of Amalasontha, 526—describes the twelve books of his Gothic History in a letter to the senate, 533—prætorian prefect; his official letters written, 534—still the official secretary to Vitiges, 536—retires to the monastery of Squillace, 539—his History of the Goths, abridged by Jornandes, 552—prepares his "*Computus Paschalis*," 562—writes "*De Orthographia*," 573—*d.* 575.

CASSIOPEIA, a new star or comet visible sixteen months in the constellation, 1572.

CASSIUS, Caius. See BASSUS, Cæcilius.—Conspires against and assassinates Cæsar, B.C. March 15, 44—defeated at Philippi, 42.

CASSIUS, Avidius, assists the operations of the emperor Verus against Volagases, 162—revolts in Syria, and is slain by his own soldiers, 175.

CASSIUS, Dion. See DION CASSIUS.

CASSIUS. See HERMINA.

CASTAGNEDO, Spanish admiral. See BYNG, Sir George.

CASTALONA, battle of—Abderahman I. defeats a rebel army, 784.

CASTANOS. See BAYLEN, battle of; and BAYLEN, duke of.

CASTEL, Edmund, author of the Lexicon Heptaglotton, *b.* 1606—*d.* 1685.

CASTELLA, battle of—sir John Murray defeats Suchet, April 13, 1813.

CASTELLAMARE, Roger de Loria, destroys the armament of Robert, count d'Artois, regent of Naples, June 23, 1287.

CASTELLAN, Peter de, papal legate, assassinated in the south of France, 1208.

CASTELNAUDRY, battle of—marshal Schomberg defeats the duke de Montmorency, 1632.

CASTELNUOVO, battle of—the Cremonese defeat the Milanese, 1150.

CASTIGLIONE, battles of—the Cremonese defeat the Milanese, 1213—Bonaparte defeats the Austrian general, Wurmser, Aug. 5, 1796.

CASTIGLIONE, Geoffrey de. See CELESTIN IV., pope.

CASTIGLIONI, Cardinal Francis Xavier, elected pope, 1829. See PIUS VIII., pope.

CASTILE, or CASTILLE, a province in Spain, designated from the *Castellæ*, in which independent Gothic chiefs maintained themselves against the Saracens—Alfonso I. extends his Asturian kingdom among them, 740—they appoint a count; the first is Roderic, who acknowledges the supremacy of Alphonso II., 791—Abderahman III. defeats them, 921—they defeat him at Uxama, 932—after many struggles, their count, Ferdinand Gonsalvo, concludes a treaty, by which Sancho, *the Fat*, recognizes their independence, 965.

Count Garcias Sancho leaving no heirs, Sancho III., of Navarre, takes his territories, 1028—on his death, his sons divide his dominions, and the kingdom of Castile is founded by Ferdinand I., 1035—he annexes Leon to it, 1037—his kingdom divided by his sons, and the eldest, Sancho II., inherits Castile, 1065—repulses the invasion of Ramiro, k. of Aragon, who is slain in battle, 1067—Alfonso VI. k., 1072—repels Sancho I., k. of Aragon, 1076. See ALFONSO VI. and VII., k. of Castile.

On the death of Alfonso VII., Leon is made a separate kingdom for his son, Ferdinand II. See LEON.—Sancho III. takes Castile, 1157—dies, and leaves his kingdom to Alfonso VIII., 1158. See ALFONSO VIII., k. of Castile.—Henry I. succeeds, 1214—Ferdinand III., son of Alfonso IX., k. of Leon, and Garsenda, daughter of Alfonso VIII., k. of Castile, 1217—re-unites Leon to it, 1230—attacks the Moors in Seville, 1232—takes Cordova and part of Andalusia, 1236—founds the university of Salamanca; establishes his supremacy over Murcia, 1240—Jaen given up to him, and Granada placed under his protection, 1243.

CASTILE—*continued.*

Alfonso X. succeeds, 1225. See ALFONSO X., the Philosopher. — Sancho IV. excludes the family of his deceased elder brother, Ferdinand, and occupies the throne, 1284. See ALFONSO DE LA CERDA.—Destroys a Moorish fleet at Tangier, and takes Tarifa on his return, 1292—Ferdinand IV., 1295—his mother, Maria, regent; she defends his throne against a powerful confederacy, 1296—Dionysius, k. of Portugal, withdraws from the league, 1267—treaty of Campillo, 1305—Alfonso XI., 1312—an expedition against Granada during his minority fails, and the princes Juan and Pedro are slain, 1319. See ALFONSO XI., k. of Castile.

Peter, *the Cruel*, succeeds his father, Alfonso XI., 1350 — puts to death Eleanora de Guzman, 1351—marries Blanche de Bourbon, and deserts her in three days for his mistress, Maria de Padilla, 1353 — imprisons Blanche, 1354—Henry de Trastamare, son of Alfonso XI. and Eleanora de Guzman, claims the crown, and is supported by Pedro IV. of Aragon — Peter puts to death his own brother, Ferdinand, with other princes and grandees, 1358 — pope Innocent VI. makes a vain effort to mediate — Peter puts to death his aunt, Eleanor, qu. of Aragon, 1359—poisons Blanche and her friend, Isabella Lara, 1361—Henry revives his claim, and Du Guesclin collects an army to support him, 1365—Peter is expelled, and takes refuge in Guienne, 1366—the Black Prince restores him to his throne, retires disgusted, and leaves him to his fate, 1367—Peter defeated at Montiel, March 14, and slain, 23, 1369 — John of Gaunt marries his eldest daughter, Constance, and claims the crown of Castile.

Henry II. ascends the throne, the kings of Aragon, Navarre, Portugal, and Granada unite to attack him, 1370 — he invades Portugal, besieges Lisbon, and compels Ferdinand to make peace, 1373—concludes the treaty of Almazan with Pedro IV. of Aragon, 1374 — invades Navarre, 1377 — peace concluded with Charles II., 1379; soon after which, Henry *d.*, May 30, and his son, John I., is king of Castile—he intercedes with Charles VI., of France, to liberate the Navarre royal family from their captivity, 1381—England and Portugal make war on him, to support John of Gaunt's claim—Portugal obtains an honourable peace; but the English claim is disregarded, 1382.

John I. marries Beatrice, heiress of Ferdinand, king of Portugal—the Portuguese resist the union of the two kingdoms, 1383—he invades their country, and besieges Lisbon, 1384—is routed at Aljubarotte, July 29, 1385—John of Gaunt invades Castile without success, 1386—Henry III. succeeds, 1390 — the death of Constance puts an end to the pretensions of John of Gaunt, 1394 — John II., k., an infant; his uncle, Ferdinand, is regent, 1406—war with Granada; Antequera surrenders to Ferdinand, 1410—he resigns the regency, 1412—the influence of Alvarez de Luna causes troubles, 1420—the principal nobility combine against him, 1426—he is banished, 1427 — recalled, 1428 — he defeats the Moors of Granada on Mount Elvira, 1431—war renewed, and Huesca taken, 1435—John II. compelled to dismiss Alvarez de Luna, 1441 — encourages Muhamad Aben Ismail to claim the crown of Granada, 1445—Alvarez de Luna given up to his enemies, and beheaded at Burgos, July 5, 1453—John II. *d.* July 20, 1454.

His son, Henry IV., *the Weak*, succeeds—war renewed with Granada, and Fort Ximena taken, 1454 — Gibraltar taken, 1462—conference of Henry with Louis XI. of France, at Fontarabia, 1463—the legitimacy of his daughter, Joanna, his only child, is questioned; he declares her to be the heiress of his throne; Pacheco, marquis of Villena, the archbp. of Toledo, and the nobles, conspire to maintain the rights of his brother, Alfonso, and his sister, Isabella, 1464—Alfonso proclaimed by them king, 1465—death of Alfonso; Isabella declared heiress of Castile, 1468 — she marries Ferdinand, prince of Aragon—Henry, being offended, transfers the succession again to Joanna—the grandees of the kingdom resist the change, 1469—Henry dies, Dec. 11—Isabella and Ferdinand begin their joint reign, 1474—Alfonso V., of Portugal, is affianced to Joanna, claims Castile, and takes Zamora, 1474; which Ferdinand recovers, and defeats Alfonso at Toro, 1476—again at war with Granada, 1478—union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand and Isabella, 1479. See FERDINAND and ISABELLA; and SPAIN.

CASTILE, COUNTS OF:

Roderic, 791.

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Ferdinand Gonçalez, 950.

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Garcias Ferdinand, *d.* 1005.

Sancho Garcias, 1005-1022.

Held by Sancho III., of Navarre, till 1035.

Castile being regarded as a continua-

tion of the kingdoms of Oviedo and Leon, its kings are numbered with reference to earlier sovereigns of those states.
KINGS:
Ferdinand I., 1035–1065.
Sancho II., 1065–1072.
Alfonso VI., 1072–1109.
Urraca and Alfonso, of Aragon, as
Alfonso VII., 1109–1126.
Alfonso, of Gallicia, as
Alfonso VII. 1126–1157.
Sancho III., 1157–1158.
Alfonso VIII., 1158–1214.
Henry I., 1214–1217.
Ferdinand III., 1217–1252.
Alfonso X., 1252–1284.
Sancho IV., 1284–1295.
Ferdinand IV., 1295–1312.
Alfonso XI., 1312–1350.
Peter, *the Cruel*, 1350–1369.
Henry II., 1369–1379.
John I., 1379–1390.
Henry III., 1390–1405.
John II., 1405–1454.
Henry IV., 1454–1474.
Isabella and Ferdinand, 1474.
United with Aragon, 1479.
—See SPAIN, kings of.
CASTILLON, in Guienne, battle of—John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, defeated by Charles VII., and slain, July 23, 1453.
CASTINUS quarrels with Bonifacius in Spain—is defeated by the Vandals, 422—supports John Primicerius, 423—consul of Rome, 424.
CASTLEBAR, battle of; a small British force driven back by gen. Humbert, after his landing at Killala, Aug. 28, 1798.
CASTLE RISING, in Norfolk; queen Isabella is shut up in, 1330.
CASTLEMAINE, lord, accused by Titus Oates and Dangerfield — acquitted, June 23, 1680—sent by James II. ambassador to Rome, 1686.
CASTLEREAGH, Robert Stewart, viscount, *b.* 1769—secretary for Ireland; active in promoting the Union, 1800—secretary for the colonies, 1807—plan for recruiting the army and raising a local militia adopted. April 23, 1808—accused of having trafficked in parliamentary seats, defended by the Commons, April 25, 1809—duel with Mr. Canning, Sept. 21, 1809—foreign secretary, 1812—proceeds to join the allied sovereigns, Dec. 27, 1813—attends the congress of Vienna as the representative of Great Britain, 1814. See LONDONDERRY, marquis.
CASTOR, the chronologist, fl. B.C. 61—his Chronology ends, 56.
"CASTRAMETATIONE, DE." See HYGINUS.
CASTRIOT, George. See SCANDERBEG.
CASTRIOT, John de, establishes alum works for pope Pius II. at Solfa, near Civita Vecchia, 1459.
CASTRIOTA, Ferdinand, marquis of St. Angelo, taken prisoner at Pavia, Feb. 24, 1525.
CASTRO, Guy de. See CELESTIN II., pope.
CASTRO, in Apulia, taken by the Turks, 1537.
CASTRO, Inez, or Agnes de, Peter, prince of Portugal, marries, retires with her to the banks of the Mondego, 1345—she is murdered by order of her husband's father, Alfonso IV., 1354. See COIMBRA.—Peter having succeeded to the throne punishes her murderers and transfers her remains to the royal sepulchre of Alcobaça with funeral honours, 1357—and is interred in her tomb, 1367.
CASTRUCCIO of Lucca. See CAPPIANO.
CATAGNA, Dominico, and a Genoese colony manufacture alum at Phocæa, 1330.
CATALAN grand company formed by Roger di Flor, out of the mercenaries who had served with him in Sicily; are employed by the Greek emperor, Andronicus II., against the Turks; establish themselves at Cyzicus, 1303—defeat the Mongols, enter Philadelphia, and station themselves at Ephesus, 1304—besiege Magnesia, and occupy the Thracian Chersonesus, 1305—fortify Gallipoli, where other adventurers join them, 1306—Roger di Flor assassinated at Adrianople, and many of them massacred; they make Rocafert their captain; begin hostilities against the Greek empire, defeat Andronicus at Aspros, overrun Thrace, 1307—repulsed in their attack on Thessalonica; Rocafert seized and starved to death at Naples, 1309—they enter into the service of Walter de Brienne, duke of Athens, 1310—quarrel with and slay him in battle, conquer the duchy of Athens, appoint Roger Deslau duke, 1311—on his death they invite Manfred of Sicily to take his place, 1326. See ATHENS.
CATALANI, Madame, the singer, *d.* 1849.
CATALONIA, a joint settlement of Goths and Alani in Spain, called first Gudalaunia, 409–415; conquered with the rest of Spain by the Saracens, 712—recovered in part by Pepin, 752—included by Charlemagne in his "Spanish March," 778—the Saracens recover a great part of it, 828—long the theatre of war between the Christians and Saracens. See ARAGON and BARCELONA.—Ferdinand I. of Castile defeats the Moors, 1064—its people are the most expert and daring mariners of the age, and man the Aragonese fleet, which, under Roger de Loria, conquers Sicily,

1282—invaded by Philip III., king of France, 1285—Louis, count of Clermont, fits out a fleet in its ports for an intended expedition to the Canary Islands, 1348—the Genoese infest its coast, 1412—insurrection of its nobles, 1464. See ARAGON.—Finally quelled, 1472—revolts against Philip IV., 1640—invites the French, 1641—the revolt suppressed by Don John of Austria, 1652—supports the cause of Charles III., 1705—deprived of its privileges by Philip V., 1714.

CATANA, now Catania, a town in Sicily, founded, B.C. 730—taken by the Romans; furnishes the sun-dial which Valerius Messala introduces at Rome, 263—destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 1169—besieged by Niccolo Acciaiuoli, who is recalled to Naples by the rebellion of Louis of Durazzo, 1357—nearly destroyed by an earthquake and eruption of Etna, 1693.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS, peace of, concluded between Henry II. of France and Philip II. of Spain, April 2, 1559.

CATESBY engages in the gunpowder plot, is slain while attempting to raise an insurrection in Warwickshire, 1605.

CATHARI, heretics in the north of Italy, 1176.

CATHARINE HALL, Cambridge, founded, 1475.

CATHARINE, queen of Navarre, 1483. See ALBRET, John D'.

CATHARINE. See KATHARINE.

CATHCART, lord, proceeds with an expedition against Spanish America, 1740.

CATHCART, lord, commands the land forces against Copenhagen, 1807.

CATHCART, Sir George, *b.* 1794—appointed governor of the Cape colony, Feb. 8; arrives there, March 31, 1852—concludes a treaty with the Caffres, March 9, 1853—killed at the battle of Inkerman, Nov. 5, 1854.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, the Irish, organized, 1824—Act for its suppression, 1825—it continues its operations till its great power causes uneasiness, 1828—its voluntary dissolution, Feb. 12, 1829.

CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION formed at Dublin, Aug. 19, 1851.

CATHOLIC LEAGUE in France organized at Peronne, by the duke of Guise; king Henry III. places himself at its head, 1576.

CATHOLIC princes of Germany confederate at Würzburg, and place at their head Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, 1609.

CATHOLIC "Rent" pays the expenses of D. O'Connell's election for Clare, 1829.

CATHOLIC sect, a new, founded by Ronge 1844.

CATHOLIC Swiss Cantons. See CAPPEL.—Form a separate league, 1844—the breach between them and the Protestant Cantons grows wider, 1846—obliged to submit, their Sonderbund dissolved, and the Jesuits expelled, 1847.

CATHOLICS of Africa are said, by their own writers, to have suffered persecution, because Genseric retaliates upon them the imperial laws against Arians, 437—receive the same treatment from Theodoric in Italy, and are suspected by him of holding treasonable correspondence with the Eastern court, 523.

CATHOLICS in Great Britain and Ireland, are absolved from their allegiance to Henry VIII. by pope Paul III., 1535—raise insurrections and form conspiracies to stop the reformation, 1536-38—are persecuted alternately with the Protestants by Henry, 1540—regain power under Mary, and reject Cardinal Pole's advice to treat the Protestants mildly, 1555—their bishops refuse to crown Elizabeth, 1559—are commanded by pope Pius V. not to obey her, 1570—form conspiracies against her, 1584-86—she dictates to parliament arbitrary laws against them, 1593—incited by Philip II. to rebel in Ireland, 1595-1601—form the gunpowder plot, 1605—are forbidden by Pius V. to take the new oath of allegiance, 1606.

Their priests ordered by proclamation to leave England, 1663—are accused of having caused the fire of London; parliament addresses the king to enforce the laws against them, 1666—Test Act excludes them from civil offices, 1673—the Bill of Rights bars them from the throne; they prevail in the Irish parliament held by James II., and attaint 3000 Protestants, 1689—relaxation of the laws against them, followed by "No Popery" riots in London, 1780—George III. refuses to grant them "Emancipation," and Wm. Pitt resigns office, 1801—he resumes by sacrificing their cause, 1804—the Grey and Grenville ministry bring in a bill enabling them to hold commissions in the army and navy, and are dismissed, 1807.

Mr. Canning's motion on their behalf carried, 1812—Mr. Grattan's, Feb. 25, 1813—bill brought in by him thrown out, May 24; a motion for their relief, supported by the duke of Sussex, is rejected by the Lords, 1816—Mr. Grattan's by the Commons, 1817—the question lost in both houses, 1819—Mr. Plunkett's bill passed by the Commons, thrown out by the Lords, 1821—Mr. Canning's bill passed by the Commons, thrown out by the

CATHOLICS in Great Britain—*continued.*
Lords, 1822. See CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.
Resolutions for the relief of the Catholics, moved by Sir F. Burdett, carried, March 1, 1825 — speech of the duke of York against their claims, April 25—the bill rejected by the Lords, May 17—Sir Francis Burdett's motion for a committee on the Catholic claims agreed to, May 8, 1828—the Lords refuse to concur, June 10—Daniel O'Connell elected for Clare, July 5—the Wellington ministry decide to grant Catholic emancipation, 1829—the Catholic relief bill brought in, March 5; the second reading carried, March 18; the third reading, March 30; introduced to the Lords, March 31—the second reading carried, April 5; the third reading, April 10; receives the royal assent, April 13—the duke of Norfolk and other Catholic peers take their seats in parliament, April 28—their prelates for the first time officially designated by their hierarchical titles, as commissioners for charitable trusts in Ireland, Dec. 18, 1844—oppose the new Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork and Galway, 1845. See MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—Pope Pius IX. excites great national indignation by his bull for erecting a new Catholic hierarchy in England, 1850—to nullify this proceeding the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill" is passed, 1851.
CATIBAH establishes the Mohammedans in the valley of the Indus, in Karisme, Bokhara, and Samarcand, 707.
CATILINE commences his conspiracy, B.C. 65—detected by Cicero, 63—defeated and slain at Pistoria, in Etruria, 62.
CATINAT, the French marshal, defeats Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, at Staffarda, Aug. 18, 1690—is kept in check by Admiral Russell's fleet on the coast of Provence, 1695—defeated by prince Eugene at Carpi, July 9, 1701.
CATO, C. Porcius, consul of Rome, defeated by the Scordisci, B.C. 114.
CATO, L. Porcius, consul of Rome, defeats the Marsi, but is slain in the battle, B.C. 89.
CATO, M. Porcius, consul of Rome, B.C. 118.
CATO, M. Porcius, the elder, *b.* B.C. 234—quæstor in Sardinia, finds Ennius there, and brings him to Rome, 204—consul; regulates the affairs of Spain, 195—censor; endeavours to repress the growing luxury of Rome, 184—advocates the Voconian law, 169—pleads himself in a suit which he had instituted, 153—publicly impeaches Galba, and concludes his "Origines," 150—*d.* 149. See his date for the foundation of Rome, 751.
CATO, M. Porcius, *b.* B.C. 95—tribune of Rome; quarrels with Cæsar, 62—goes to Cyprus, 58 — returns from Cyprus to Rome, 56—imprisoned, 55—made prætor, 54—retires to Utica, is pursued by Cæsar, and kills himself. 46.
"CATO." See ADDISON, Joseph.
CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY, to assassinate the ministers, Jan., 1820—a police officer killed in attempting to seize the parties, Feb. 23—Thistlewood and others convicted, Apr. 16—executed, May 1.
CATTARO, in Dalmatia, destroyed by an earthquake, 1667—annexed to the kingdom of Italy, 1807—to Austria, by the treaty of Vienna, 1814.
CATTI, CASSI, or CHATTI, a German tribe, ancestors of the modern Hessians, encountered by Drusus, B.C. 11—expedition of Domitian against them, A.D. 83 — driven from the provinces of the Rhine by Aufidius Victorinus, 162.
CATTLE-MARKET in Smithfield closed, June 11—opened in Copenhagen-fields, 13, 1855.
CATULLINUS, Aco, consul of Rome, 349.
CATULLINUS, Qu. Fabius, consul of Rome, 130.
CATULLUS, C. Valerius, Latin poet, *b.* B.C. 87—fl. 60–47—*d.* 40.
CATULUS, C. Lutatius, consul of Rome, B.C. 242. See CARTHAGINIANS, B.C. 241.
CATULUS, C. Lutatius, consul of Rome, B.C. 220.
CATULUS, L. Lutatius, consul of Rome, B.C. 102—proconsul; defeated by the Cimbri, 101.
CATULUS, Qu. Lutatius, consul of Rome, B.C. 78—disagrees with his colleague, M. Æmilius Lepidus, who is slain in Sardinia; completes the rebuilding of the Capitol, 69.
CATUS, Sex. Ælius Pætus, consul of Rome, B.C. 189.
CATUS, Sex. Ælius, consul of Rome, 4.
CAUDEX, Ap. Claudius, consul of Rome, B.C. 264—leads the first Roman army into Sicily, to succour the Mamertines in Messana; this is the commencement of the Punic wars.
CAUDINUS, L. Cornelius Lentulus, consul of Rome, B.C. 327.
CAUDINUS, P. Cornelius Lentulus, consul of Rome, B.C. 326.
CAUDIUM, the Roman consuls and army surrounded at by the Samnites, are saved by a treaty, which the senate breaks, B.C. 321.
CAULAINCOURT, French gen., *b.* 1773 — created duke of Vicenza, 1806—*d.* 1827
CAULIFLOWERS introduced into England from Cyprus, 1602.

CAUSSIDIERE, a leader of the French communists, prosecuted, escapes to England, Aug. 25, 1848.
CAUSSISOLEUS suppresses the rebellion of Trebellianus in Isauria, 265.
CAUTIONARY TOWNS (Flushing, the Briel, and Rammekins) made over to Elizabeth, by her treaty with the United Provinces, 1585—Sir Francis Vere appointed gov. of them by her, 1596—James I. gives them up, 1616.
CAVAIGNAC, French gen., *b.* 1802—puts down the insurrection in Paris, with great slaughter, June 26, 1848—appointed president of the council, June 28—resigns his authority, Dec. 20—is confined in the castle of Ham, Dec. 2, 1851.
CAVALRY, first introduced among the Franks, 778.
CAVE, Edward, *b.* 1691—taken into custody of the serjeant-at-arms, for having published an account of the proceedings of the House of Commons, 1727—commences the publication of the Gentleman's Magazine, 1731—brought before the House of Commons for publishing their debates, Apr. 30, 1747—*d.* 1754.
CAVENDISH, Thomas, sails on his expedition, 1586—returns with great wealth, plundered from the Spanish settlements during his voyage round the world, 1589.
CAVENDISH, lord, appears with others in the court of King's Bench, and presents the duke of York as a popish recusant, and the duchess of Portsmouth as a national nuisance, 1680.
CAVENDISH, Henry, *b.* 1731—*d.* 1810.
CAVENDISH-SQUARE. See BENTINCK, lord George.
CAXTON, William, *b* 1421—sets up his first printing-press in the Almonry of Westminster Abbey, 1471—prints Cicero de Senectute, 1481—the Policronicon, 1482—translates the Lord's Prayer into English, 1483—*d.* 1491.
CAYENNE, colonized by the French, 1643—fresh colonies planted in, 1664—six hundred political prisoners embarked for, Jan. 8, 1852.
CAZAN, capture of, by Iwan III., 1487—the Tartars of, unsuccessfully attacked by Vassili IV., 1524.
CAZES, DE, minister of the Interior, in France, 1818.
CEALCHYTH, synod of, makes Lichfield an archbishopric, 785.
CEAWLIN, gains a victory over the Britons, at Beranbyrig (Banbury), 556—k. of Wessex, 560—the second Bretwalda, 571—extends the kingdom of Wessex, by taking Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, 577—defeats the Britons at Fethanlea, and conquers Sussex, 584—*d.* 593.
CECIL, Sir William, *b.* 1517—secretary of State; attests the signature of Edward VI. to the letters patent, settling the English crown on Lady Jane Grey, 1553—appointed minister to Elizabeth, 1558—created lord Burleigh, 1572. See BURLEIGH, lord.
CECIL, Sir Robert, second son of lord Burleigh, *b.* 1563—is appointed secretary of State, 1597—secret negotiation with James VI., 1601—created earl of Salisbury, 1603—*d.* 1612.
CECROPS I. and II. See ATHENS.
CECROPS, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," rebels in Egypt, about 260.
CECRYPHALÆ, battle of; the Athenians defeat the Corinthians, B.C. 458.
CEDD, bp. of the East Saxons; builds churches at Tilsbury (Tilbury) and Ythanceaster (Witham), 659.
CEDRENUS writes his History, 1057.
CELADION. See ALEXANDRIA, bishops of.
CELER, Qu. Cæcilius Metellus, consul of Rome, B.C. 60.
CELER, P., impeached by the province of Asia, for misgovernment; *d.* of old age, 57.
CELER, conducts an army against Cabades, and lays siege to Amida, 504—recovers Amida, and concludes peace, 505—consul of Rome, 508.
CELESTIN. See CÆLESTIN.
CELESTIN II., Guy de Castro, cardinal of St. Mark, pope, Sept. 26, 1143—*d.* Mar. 9, 1144.
CELESTIN III., Hyacint Bubona, cardinal of St. Mary, pope, Mar. 30, 1191—allows the Romans to destroy Tusculum, 1191—threatens to excommunicate the princes who hold Richard I. of England in captivity, 1193—*d.* Jan. 8, 1198.
CELESTIN IV., Geoffrey de Castiglione, cardinal bp. of Sabina, pope, elected Oct. 31, 1241—*d.* Nov. 18.
CELESTIN V., Peter da Morrone, a poor hermit, pope, elected July 5—abdicates, Dec. 13, 1294—*d.* 1296.
CELIBACY of the clergy condemned by Vigilantius, a presbyter of Barcelona, 406—strictly enjoined by the First Lateran Council, 649.
CELLAMARE, the Spanish ambassador, engages in the plots of Alberoni, and is ordered to leave Paris, 1718.
CELLINI, Benvenuto, *b.* 1500—*d.* 1570.
CELSO, Lorenzo, doge of Venice, 1361–65.
CELSUS. See ORIGEN.
CELSUS, consul of Rome, 164.
CELSUS, L. Publilius, consul of Rome, II. 113—conspires against the emperor Hadrian, and suffers death at Baiæ, 118.
CELSUS, P. Juventius, conspires against Domitian, and is saved, 95—consul of Rome, II. 129.

CELSUS, P. Marius, consul of Rome, 62.
CELSUS, Corn., the physician, fl. 17.
CELSUS, one of the councillors of the emperor Alex. Severus, 223.
CELSUS, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," assumes the purple in Africa; killed by the people of Sicca, seven days after his proclamation, 266.
CELTÆ. - See CELTS.
CELTIBERIANS, a section of the Celts of Spain, originally dwelling about the Iberus (Ebro), not subdued by the Carthaginians, but furnish mercenaries to Hannibal, B.C. 219—the Romans send Tib. Sempronius Gracchus to conquer them; he concludes with them an honourable peace, and they lay down their arms, 179 — the treaty broken by the Romans; the consul Fulvius Nobilior defeated, 153—Marcellus more successful; makes a peace, which the senate annuls, 152—Lucullus exasperates by his cruelty, and is defeated, 151—the Celtiberians retire to the West of Spain, and join the Lusitanians in their war against the Romans, under Viriathus, 145—maintain their ground against the consul L. Cæcilius Metellus, 142 — defend themselves in Numantia against Qu. Pompeius, who enters into a treaty with them, 141—the senate disavows the treaty, 140—Pompeius again treats with them; his colleague, Popilius, prosecutes the war, 139—he is routed and put to flight, after having agreed to a peace which the senate repudiates, 138 —the consul Mancinus is compelled to an ignominious peace, which the senate refuses to ratify, and gives him into their hands, 137—they set him free and defeat Æmilius Lepidus, 136 — keep Calpurnius Piso in check, 135—Scipio Æmilianus Africanus is sent against them, 134—he reduces Numantia by famine and destroys it, so that no trace of it remains; the country of the Celtiberians is included in the Roman Provincia Tarraconensis, 133 — a revolt among them is repressed by the proconsul T. Didius, 97—take up arms and support Sertorius in his war. See SERTORIUS.
CELTS (or properly Kelts), Celtæ, Galatæ, or Galli, the generic name of the earliest known race in the greater part of Europe, originally from Asia, and always retiring to the west. See CIMMERIANS, CIMBRI, CYMRI, GALATIANS, GAULS, CELTIBERIANS, BRITONS, CALEDONIANS, and IRELAND. A numerous host of them (called Galli by the Latins) pours down from the north-east of Italy, defeats the Romans on the Allia, July 16, 389, B.C.— Rome is taken, plundered, and burnt; Camillus expels the invaders; he defeats them again, 367. See SENONES.— Those of the Danube first made known to the Greeks by the victories of Alexander in Thrace, 361—are mistaken by them for emigrants from Gaul; invade Macedon, and the king, Ptol. Ceraunus, is defeated and slain by them, 280—push forward into Greece, 279—are repulsed with great slaughter at Delphi, and wrongly supposed to have passed into Asia Minor, 278. See GALATIANS.—In their retreat to the Danube are defeated by Sosthenes, king of Macedon, who falls in the battle, 277—invade Italy in great force from the Alps and the Po, defeat the Romans at Clusium, but at last are routed at Telamon, 225—are defeated in northern Italy, but not subdued, 197—are disciplined by Hamilcar, 196—bloody conflicts, with no decisive results, 194—they are impelled by the advancing Goths into the Roman provinces, 114. See SCORDISCI. Their various tribes united into a general league (Cumrhi), and begin a long and bloody war with the Romans, 113. See CIMBRI.
CENCHERES, king of Egypt. See ACENCHERES.
CENCHERES, king of Egypt, B.C. 1528.
CENELM, son of Cenwulf, k. of Mercia, murdered, 819.
CENIS, Mount. See CHARLES the Bald, and FRANCIS I., kings of France.
CENSOR, C. Marcius Rutilus, the first plebeian, B.C. 348. See CENSORS.
CENSOR, the, expels L. Antonius from the Roman senate. See ANTONIUS, L.
CENSORINUS, L. Marcius, consul of Rome, B.C. 149—another, 39.
CENSORINUS, C. Marcius, consul of Rome, B.C. 8.
CENSORINUS writes "De Die Natali," 238.
CENSORS, two plebeian, for the first time, Qu. Metellus and Qu. Pompeius, B.C. 131.
CENSORSHIP established at Rome, B.C. 443—limited to eighteen months by a law of Æmilius Mamercinus, 434—the emperor Decius revives the office, and appoints Valerian, A.D. 251.
CENSUS, at Athens, B.C. 317; at Rome, 293, 280, 265, 252, 247, 241, 220, 204, 189, 179, 174, 169, 164, 159, 147, 142, 136, 131, 125, 115, 70, 28, 8; A.D. 14, 48.
CENSUS taken of the United Kingdom, Mar. 31, 1851 — total population, 27,738,940; London, 2,359,640.
CENSUS and classes introduced at Rome, B.C. 566.
CENTENARY of the Reformation celebrated in Germany by a Protestant jubilee, 1617

—of the Revolution, celebrated in England, Nov. 5, 1788.

CENTHO, C. Claudius, consul of Rome, B.C. 240.

CENTLIVRE, Susan, *b.* 1667—*d.* 1723.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, bill brought in, March, 25, 1834—the court opened, Nov.1.

CENTUMALUS, Cn. Fulvius, consul of Rome, B.C. 298.

CENTUMALUS, Cn. Fulvius, consul of Rome, B.C. 229, 211.

CENTUMCELLÆ, the harbour of, constructed by Trajan, 102. See CIVITA VECCHIA.

CENWALK. See KENWALK.

CENWULF, or KENULF, k. of Mercia, invades Kent, and kills Eadbert Pren, 796—suspends Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury, 807 — refuses to obey the papal mandate for restoring him, but at last allows him to resume his functions, 813—*d.* 819.

CEOLFRID, abbot of Wearmouth, one of Bede's instructors, 689—Naitan, king of the North Britons, applies to him for spiritual advice, and architects to build churches, 710.

CEOLNOTH, archbp. of Canterbury, 830—*d.* 870.

CEOLRED, k. of Mercia, 709—war with Ina, k. of Wessex, 715—*d.* 716.

CEOLRIC, succeeds his uncle, Ceawlin, as k. of Wessex—conquers Cridda, and usurps Mercia, 593—*d.* 597.

CEOLWULF, great-grandson of Cerdic, succeeds his brother, Ceolric, as k. of Wessex, 597—quells a rebellion in Sussex, 607—*d.* 611.

CEOLWULF I., k. of Mercia, 819—expelled by Bernulf, 821.

CEOLWULF II., k. of Mercia, 874—deposed, 877.

CEOLWULF, k. of Northumberland, 729—retires into a monastery, and leaves his kingdom to Eadbert, 737.

CEOLWULF, bp. of Lindsey, *d.* 796.

CEORL, k. of Mercia, 615–626.

CEORL, ealdorman, defeats the Danes at Wieganbeorh (Wembury, near Plymouth), 851.

CEOS, or KEOS, now Zea, an island on the coast of Caria, birth-place of Simonides, B.C. 556. See PRODICUS. Held by the Venetian, Giustiniani, as a fief of the Latin empire of Romania, 1206—taken by the knights of Rhodes, 1314.

CEPHALION, rhet. and hist., fl., 126.

CEPHALONIA, now one of the Seven Islands, given up to the Romans by the Ætolians, B.C. 189—given to the Athenians by Hadrian, A.D. 135—a Thema of the Byzantine empire, 880—Robert Guiscard dies there, July 17, 1085 — a county palatine held by Leonard Tocco, of Beneventum, 1357—taken by the Turks, 1469—by the Venetians, 1699—revolt of the peasantry suppressed, Sept. 26, 1848. See IONIAN, or SEVEN ISLANDS.

CEPHALUS takes the lead at Athens, B.C. 402—persuades the Athenians to assist the Thebans, 379.

CEPHISODORUS obtains the prize for comedy, B.C. 402.

CEPHISODORUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 366.

CEPHISODORUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 323.

CEPHISODOTUS, or CEPHISODORUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 358.

CEPHISOPHON, Athenian archon, B.C. 329.

CEPHISUS, or CEPHISSUS, a river of Attica—Hadrian rebuilds a bridge over it, 123—Walter de Brienne, duke of Athens, is slain in battle with the Catalans, on its banks, 1311.

CEPHREN, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1082—supposed to be Schafra, or Saophis, who built the second pyramid about 3390. *Leps.*

CERAUNUS, Ptolemy, k. of Macedon, B.C. 281—murders Seleucus Nicator, 280—slain in battle against the Danubian Celts, 280.

CERAUNUS, Seleucus, k. of Syria, at war with Attalus, k. of Pergamus, B.C. 226—assassinated, 223.

CERCHI, Vieri de, commands the faction of the Bianchi (Whites), in Florence, 1300.

CERCO, Q. Lutatius, consul of Rome, B.C. 241.

CERDAGNE, battle of. See ABDERAHMAN, the Saracen. Placed by John II., of Navarre and Aragon, in the hands of Louis XI., of France, and retained by him, 1462—restored to Spain by the treaty of Narbonne, 1493.

CERDIC, and his son, Cynric, land at Cerdics-ore (Cernemuth), now Charmouth, in Dorsetshire, 495—defeats and slays Natanleod, the British prince, 508—takes the title of king of Wessex, 519—defeats the Britons at Cerdicslea, 527—conquers the Isle of Wight, 530—*d.* 534.

CERDICSLEA, battle of. See CERDIC.

CERDICS-ORE. See CERDIC.

CERDON. See ALEXANDRIA, bishops of.

CERDON, the heresiarch, visits Rome, 140.

CEREALIS, consul of Rome, 215.

CEREALIS, L. Tutius, consul of Rome, 106.

CEREALIS, Neratius, consul of Rome, 358.

CERESUOLA, in Piedmont, battle of—the army of Charles V., commanded by the marquis del Vasto, defeated by the French gen., Francis de Bourbon, count d'Enghien, April 14, 1544.

CERIALIS, Petilius, defeats the Batavi, and concludes the treaty with Civilis, 70—governor of Britain, 72.

CERIGO. See CYTHERA, and SEVEN ISLANDS.

CERNEMUTH. See CERDIC.

CERRETANUS, Q. Aulius, consul of Rome, B.C. 323, 319. II.

CERULARIUS. See MICHAEL, 1043.

CERVANTES, *b.* 1547 — publishes the first part of his Don Quixote, 1604—dies, in great misery, 1616.

CESARINO, Julius, president of the council of Basle, 1431—persuades Ladislas III., k. of Hungary and Poland, to break the peace with the Ottomans; and perishes in the battle of Varna, Nov. 10, 1444.

CESRA, k. of Persia, 631—deposed, 632.

CETHEGUS, consul of Rome, 504.

CETHEGUS, C. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 197.

CETHEGUS, M. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 204—others, 160, and A.D. 170.

CETHEGUS, P. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 181—transfers the Ligurian captives to Samnium, 180.

CETHEGUS, P. Cornelius, a partisan of Marius, surrenders himself to Sylla, and escapes the proscription, B.C. 82—an accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, put to death, 63.

CETHEGUS, Serv. Cornelius, consul of Rome, 24.

CETTE, harbour of, constructed, near the mouth of the Rhone, 1666—taken by Sir John Norris, and abandoned, 1710.

CEUTA, or SEPTA, the Mount Abyla of the Latins, one of the columns of Hercules—taken by the Visigothic king, Sisebert, 616—given up by count Julian to the Arabs, who embark there to invade Spain, 710—occupied by the forces of the Spanish caliph, Abderahman III., 930—taken by John I., k. of Portugal, 1415—remains in the power of Spain, when Portugal recovers independence, 1640—ceded to Spain by the treaty of Lisbon, 1668.

CEYLON, Portuguese settlements formed in, 1507—captured by the Dutch, 1656—taken by the English, 1795—ceded to them by the peace of Amiens, 1802—lord Torrington's government approved by a vote of the House of Commons, May 29, 1851.

CHABRIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 415—sent from Athens with an army to support Evagoras in Cyprus, 388—defeats the Lacedæmonian fleet off Naxos, 376—arranges the affairs of Thrace after the death of Cotys, 360—killed at the siege of Chios, 357.

CHACORNAC discovers the planet "Massilia," Sept. 20, 1852—"Phocea," April 6, 1853—"Polyhymnia," Oct. 28, 1854—"Circe," at Paris, April 6, 1855—"Leda," Jan. 12; and another, the 39th asteroid, Feb. 8, 1856.

CHAD, abbot of Lestingan (Lastingham), ordained bishop of Repton, and then removes the see to Lichfield, 665.

CHÆRONDAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 338.

CHÆRONEA, Athenians attempt to seize, B.C. 447—battle of: Philip defeats the Athenians and Thebans, 338.

CHAIN-SHOT, invented by John de Witt, grand pensionary of Holland, 1666.

CHAIRES, k. of Egypt. See CHERRES.

CHAISE, Père la, confessor to Louis XIV., 1675—*d.* Jan. 20, 1709.

CHALAIS, the count de, beheaded for a conspiracy against Richelieu, 1626.

CHALCEDON, a city of Bithynia, on the Bosphorus, founded B.C. 674—taken by Darius, 505—plundered by the Goths, A.D. 259—Diocletian proclaimed at, 284—Julian erects a tribunal at, to try the ministers of Constantius, 361—synod of the Oak at, 403—the Fourth General Council annuls the acts of the Robber Synod, 451—taken by Chosroes Purvis, 609—his camp fixed there, 616-626—restored to Heraclius, 628—taken by Orchan, 1338.

CHALCIS, in Eubœa — Timotheus retires from Athens there, and dies, B.C. 354—Aristotle retires, and dies there, 322—the Venetians fail in their attack, A.D. 1172.

CHALCOCONDYLAS (father of the historian), employed by the widow of Antonio, duke of Athens, to negotiate with Amurath II., 1435—banished by Nerio II., 1436—deputed by Constantine, despot of the Morea, to propose terms of peace; imprisoned by Amurath for his arrogant demands, 1445.

CHALCOCONDYLAS, Laonicus, records the observations made by the emperor Manuel and his followers in the West, 1403—witnesses the Ottoman attack on the Morea, which he relates in his History, 1446.

CHALCOCONDYLAS, Demetrius, *b.* 1424—patronized by Lorenzo de' Medici, and assists the revival of learning, 1476—his Homer printed at Florence, 1488—*d.* at Milan, 1511.

CHALDEA, history of. See BEROSUS.

CHALDEAN ERA, one year later than that of the Seleucidæ. See ANTIOCH, eras of.

CHALGROVE, skirmish at, where Hampden is mortally wounded, June 18, 1643—monument to him erected there, June 10, 1843.

CHALIL, son of Kelaoun, terminates the Christian kingdom in Palestine, by the capture of Acre (May 18), Tyre, and Beyrout, 1291.

CHALLIS, M., discovers the planet Neptune, Aug. 4 and 12, 1846.

CHALMERS, Alexander, *b.* 1758—*d.* 1834.

CHALMERS, George, chief clerk of the Board of Trade, *b.* 1745—*d.* 1825.

CHALMERS, Thomas, *b.* 1780—*d.* 1847.

CHALON, J. J., R.A., *d.* 1854.
CHALONER, Sir Thomas. See ALUM.
CHALONS *sur Marne*, or CAMPI CATALAUNICI, battles of, 274, 451. See AURELIAN, emperor of Rome, and ÆTIUS and ATTILA.
CHALONS *sur Saone* (Cabillonum), council of, 813.
CHALUS, in Limoges—Richard I., of England, killed at, 1199.
CHAMBERRY, taken by the French from the duke of Savoy, Nov. 12, 1690.
CHAMBERS, Ephraim, publishes his Cyclopædia, 1728—*d.* 1740.
CHAMBERS OF RE-UNION extend the claims of Louis XIV., in Flanders and Alsace, 1680.
CHAMILLARD, minister of Louis XIV., dismissed, 1708.
CHAMP DE MARS, first grand federation of the, July 14, 1790—the second, July 14, 1791—the third, July 14, 1792.
CHAMPAGNE, one of the early feudal divisions of France, giving the title of count to its lord, annexed to the crown of Navarre by Theobald, on his accession to the throne of that kingdom, 1234—ceded by Joanna II. to Philip V. of France, 1318—invaded by the emperor Charles V., 1523—entered by the Prussian army, under the duke of Brunswick, 1792.
CHAMPAGNE, Henry of. See HENRY, 1192.
CHAMPIONNET, the French gen., recovers Rome, Dec. 15, 1798; and invades Naples.
CHAMPLAIN, Lake, the American squadron defeated on, Oct. 11, 1776—the British flotilla captured by the Americans, Sept. 11, 1814.
CHAMPLITTE, William de. See ACHAIA, the principality of.
CHAMPOLLION, J. F., *b.* 1790—first deciphers Egyptian hieroglyphics, 1821—sets out for Egypt, to explore its antiquities, July 31, 1828—*d.* 1832.
CHANCELLOR, or CANSELLER, an English captain, discovers the passage to Archangel, 1553.
CHANCELLOR, originally the *Cancellarius*, or door-keeper, who admitted suitors into the presence of the sovereign; first made an imperial minister by Carinus, 284—Edward the Elder appoints his nephew, Thurketyl, the first in England, who resigns the office, 948—the following are the most eminent among his successors, some of them being styled lord-keepers:

Herefast, chancellor to William I...	1067
Thomas à Becket, to Henry II.....	1155
Longchamp, bp. of Ely, to Richard I.	1189
William Warham, archbp. of Canterbury, first chanc. to Hen. VIII., resigns, 1515.	1509
Cardinal Wolsey	1515
Sir Thomas More	1529
Sir Thos. afterwards lord Audley	1532

CHANCELLORS—*continued.*

Wriothesley, earl of Southampton deprived of his office, 1547.	1544
Steph. Gardiner, bp. of Winchester	1553
Nicholas Heath, archbp. of York... displaced by qu. Elizabeth, 1558.	1555
Sir Nicholas Bacon	1558
Sir Thomas Bromley	1579
Sir Christopher Hatton	1587
Francis, afterwards, lord Bacon ...	1617
Sir John, afterwards, lord Finch ... escapes to Holland, 1641.	1640
Sir Edw., afterwards lord Lyttleton	1641
Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards, earl of Clarendon	1660
Sir Orlando Bridgeman	1667
Antony Astley, earl of Shaftesbury	1672
Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham	1673
Sir Francis North, lord Guildford...	1682
George, lord Jeffries.....	1685
Sir John, afterwards, lord Somers...	1698
William, lord Cowper	1705
Peter, lord King	1725
Charles, lord Talbot.....	1733
Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke	1737
Charles, lord Camden	1766
Charles Yorke	1770
Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley, afterwards, earl Bathurst.....	1771
Edward, lord Thurlow	1778
Alex. Wedderburne, lord Loughborough	1783
Lord Thurlow, *again*.....	1783
Lord Loughborough, *again*	1793
John Scott, lord Eldon.....	1801
Thomas, lord Erskine	1806
Lord Eldon, *again*	1807
J. S. Copley, lord Lyndhurst.....	1827
Henry, lord Brougham and Vaux...	1830
Lord Lyndhurst, *again*.....	1834
C. C. Pepys, lord Cottenham.....	1836
Lord Lyndhurst, *again*.....	1841
Lord Cottenham, *again*.....	1846
Thomas Wilde, lord Truro.....	1850
Edw. B. Sugden, lord St. Leonard's	1852
R. M. Rolfe, lord Cranworth	1852

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND—the office created by Richard I., and given or sold to Stephen Ridel 1189

The following are the later appointments:—

John Fitzgibbon, earl of Clare	1789
John Mitford, lord Redesdale	1802
George Ponsonby	1806
Thomas, lord Manners.....	1807
Sir Antony Hart	1827
William, lord Plunket.....	1830
Sir Edw. B. Sugden	1835
Lord Plunket, *again*	1835
John, lord Campbell.....	1841
Sir Edw. B. Sugden, *again*	1841
Maziére Brady	1846

CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND—*continued.*
Francis Blackburn..... 1852
Maziére Brady, *again* 1853

CHANCERY, Court of, part of the general court instituted by k. Alfred, to receive appeals from inferior courts, and assist him in the administration of justice, 887—a separate jurisdiction given to it by William the Conqueror, 1070—abuses exposed to the Commons, by Mr. John Williams, May 31, 1825—a bill for some reforms brought in by lord Cottenham, April 28, 1835—rejected by the Lords, May 6.

CHANDERNAGORE, on the Ganges — the French fort, taken. March, 28, 1757.

CHANDLER, Samuel, *b.* 1693—*d.* 1766.

CHANDOS, lord John, serves in the army of Edward III., at Crecy, 1346—under the Black Prince, at Poictiers, 1356—commands the Breton forces at Auray, defeats Bertrand du Guesclin, and takes him prisoner, 1364—in Castile, with the Black Prince, 1367—constable of Guienne, falls in battle, 1370.

CHANGARNIER, general, puts down an attempted insurrection at Paris, Jan. 29, 1849—displaced from his command, Jan. 9, 1851—confined in the castle of Ham, Dec. 2—banished from France, Jan. 10, 1852.

CHANGHIANGFU, in Manji (Southern China), Mar-Sackis, a Nestorian Christian, appointed governor by Kublai—builds there three churches for his own sect, 1278.

CHANG-SHA-FU, the Chinese insurgents defeated at, Sept. 12, 1852.

CHANNING, William Ellery, *b.* 1780—*d.* 1842.

CHANT. See GREGORY I., pope.

CHANTELAUZE, ex-minister of Charles X., sentenced to imprisonment for life, Dec. 21, 1830—liberated, and banished from France, Oct. 17, 1836.

CHANTREY, Francis, *b.* 1781—*d.* 1841.

CHAPEL OF HENRY VII. See WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

CHAPPE, M., *b.* 1763—*d.* 1805. See TELEGRAPH.

CHARES, Athenian archon, B.C. 434 and 472.

CHARES supports the rebellion of Artabazus against Ochus, but is recalled to Athens, B.C. 355.

CHARES, a Rhodian artist, completes the Colossus, B.C. 288.

CHARETTE, a Vendean chief, submits, Feb. 17, 1795—*d.* Mar. 29, 1796.

CHARIBERT I. and II. See FRANKS.

CHARICLIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 363.

CHARIDEMUS attempts to recover Amphipolis, and is repulsed by the Olynthians B.C. 360.

CHARILAUS, Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 881–821.

CHARING-CROSS. See ELEANORA of Castile, and BRIDGES.

CHARINUS. Athenian archon, B.C. 308.

CHARISANDER, Athenian archon, B.C. 376.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL, rejected by the Commons in consequence of alterations by the Lords, Aug. 10, 1836.

CHARITON, patriarch of Constantinople, 1177.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS, Protestant, founded in London, Mar. 25, 1688. See SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

CHARLEMAGNE, or CHARLES I., son of Pepin and Bertha, *b.* 742—crowned at Noyon, Oct. 9, 768. See CARLOMAN.—Defeats Hunald, duke of Aquitaine, and makes him prisoner, 769—marries Desiderata, daughter of Desiderius, k. of Lombardy, 770—divorces her, and marries Ildegard; sole monarch of France, and great part of Germany, 771—begins his long war against the Saxons, 772—the pope invites his protection; he marches into Lombardy, and besieges Desiderius, in Pavia, 773—takes Pavia, sends Desiderius and his queen prisoners to France and visits Rome; assumes the title of k. of Lombardy; during his absence, is attacked by the Saxons, 774—defeats them, and conquers Rodgansus, duke of Friuli, 776. See HADRIAN I., pope.

He completes the abbey-church of St. Denis, at Paris, 776—settles a dispute between the pope and Leo, abp. of Ravenna; calls the council and Diet of Paderborn, to promote Christianity and peace among the Saxons, 777—conquers the northern part of Spain, between the Pyrenees and the Ebro, and establishes the "Spanish March," 778 — recalled from Spain by a revolt of the Saxons; on his return through the Pyrenees, his army is surprised by the Gascons, at Roncesvalles, 778—is bravely resisted by the Saxons, under Witikind, 779 — reduces them to obedience, and creates among them five new bishoprics, 780.

Visits Rome; his two sons are crowned by the pope; Thassilon, duke of Bavaria, does him homage, 781—holds a Diet at Cologne; again defeats the Saxons; endeavours to revive learning; studies under Peter of Pisa, and invites Alcuin to France, 782 — death of his mother, Bertha, and his queen, Ildegard, Apr. 30, 783—he marries Fastrada, repels another attack of the Saxons, and corresponds with Offa, k. of Mercia, 783—he excludes Venetian merchants from his Italian and the papal States, and brings the marbles and mosaics of Ravenna to

CHARLEMAGNE, or CHARLES I.—*continued.* decorate his palace at Aix-la-Chapelle, 784.

The Saxon chiefs, Witikind and Alboin, submit to him; he founds the bishoprics of Bremen, Osnaburg, and Hildesheim; Girona is surrendered to him, 785 — represses a revolt in Bretagne; three days of public thanksgiving for his victories ordered by the pope, 786—the dukes of Beneventum and Bavaria do homage, and give their sons as hostages; he receives Egbert at his court; invites from Italy teachers of grammar and arithmetic, and singers, who introduce into France the Gregorian chant, 787—releases Grimoald, and makes him duke of Beneventum, on condition of his acknowledging him as his sovereign lord; drives the Avars out of Germany; deposes Thassilon; adds Bavaria, Friuli, and Liburnia to his empire; refuses to give his daughter, Rotruda, in marriage to Constantine VI., and repels a Greek invasion of Italy, 788.

Campaign against the Avars, 791—his progress against them is stopped by a revolt of the Saxons, and a conspiracy of his son, Pepin; he projects a canal to unite the Maine with the Danube, 792—abandons it; Girona and Narbonne taken by the Saracens, 793—the Saxons submit; he founds the university of Paris; death of his queen, 794—ravages the country of the Saxons; adorns Aix-la-Chapelle, and makes it the capital of his dominions, 795—drives the Saracens out of France, and recovers Girona; transplants many thousand Saxons into France; Alcuin obtains their release from slavery, 796—takes Barcelona, Saragossa, and Huesca, 797—final conquest of the Avars, or Huns; he puts down an insurrection at Rome against pope Leo III.; the Balearic isles are under his protection, 799.

Crowned emperor of the West by pope Leo, at Rome, Dec. 25—Haroun Al Raschid sends him the keys of Jerusalem, &c., 800—adds his Capitularies to the laws of Lombardy; receives an embassy at Pavia from Haroun, 801 — proposed marriage with Irene, to unite the two empires, 802—makes a treaty with Nicephorus, to decide the limits of their empires; final submission and pacification of the Saxons, at Salz, in Franconia, 803—large colonies of them are transplanted into distant parts of his empire; he is visited at Aix-la-Chapelle by pope Leo, 804—attacks the Bohemians, 805—holds a Diet at Thionville, to fix the division of the empire to be made at his death, 806.

Another embassy from Haroun Al Raschid, 807—assists Trasicon, k. of the Obotrites; prepares large naval armaments to resist the Northern pirates; institutes "Missi regii," to watch the administration of justice, and assists in restoring Erdulf in Northumberland, 808 — fortifies Hamburg, 809 — makes peace with the Spanish caliph, Al Hakem, and the Greek emperor, Nicephorus I., 810—with Hemming, k. of South Jutland; death of his eldest son, Charles, Dec. 4, 811—effects a general peace; calls upon his prelates for their opinion on the rite of baptism, and adopts the treatise of Odelbert, abp. of Milan, 812—his son, Louis, is crowned as his colleague and successor; he calls the five Councils, of Arles, Chalons, Rheims, Mentz, and Tours, to regulate the discipline of the church, 813—*d.* Jan. 28, 814.

CHARLEROY besieged by mar. Boufflers; relieved by the elector of Bavaria, Oct. 20, 1692—taken by the French, 1693.

CHARLES II., *the Bald*, k. of France, son of the emperor Louis I., *b.* at Frankfort, 823—his father makes another division of his States, and gives him a portion, with Bernard, duke of Languedoc, as guardian, 829—allots Neustria to him, 837—forms a league with him and his brother, Lothaire, 838—on their father's death, the three brothers divide his empire into three independent kingdoms, and Charles becomes k. of France, 840—unites with his brother Louis against Lothaire, and defeats him, at Fontenat, in Auxerre, June 25, 841—has an interview with Louis at Strasburg, to maintain their league, 842—the three brothers agree to the treaty of Verdun, 843 — Charles defeated in Bretagne by Nomenoi, 845—conference with his brothers, at Merseu, 847 — he recovers Aquitaine, and imprisons Pepin, 851. See AQUITAINE.—He concludes an ignominious peace with the Saracens, 852—visited by Ethelwulf, who marries his daughter, Judith, 856. See ETHELWULF, k. of England.—While he is at war with the Bretons and Normans, his brother, Louis, invades France, but withdraws, 858—his daughter, Judith, returns to him, 859—his sons, Louis and Charles, rebel, and Judith is carried off by Baldwin, 862. See BALDWIN I., count of Flanders.—His edict, for the destruction of fortified castles, is disregarded by his nobles, 864—reduces Aquitaine, 865—sends his son, Louis the Stammerer, to govern it, 867—occupies Lorraine, on the death of Lothaire, 869—treaty with Louis of Germany, for the division of Lothaire's

CHARLES II., k. of France—*continued.*
kingdom. 870—is encouraged by Hincmar of Rheims to resist the authority of the pope over the bishops of France, 871—he grants new privileges to the church of Rome; obtains the support of pope John VIII., and is acknowledged k. of Italy and emperor of the West, 875 — attempts to dispossess the sons of Louis of Germany, but is defeated at Anderuach, by Louis II., Oct. 8, 876—the pope and Italian princes call on him to protect them against the Saracens; by creating hereditary benefices and titles, at the Diet of Quiercy-sur-Oise, he raises a large army, with which he marches into Italy; at Pavia, hearing that Carloman was advancing, he retreats into Savoy, and while crossing Mount Cenis dies, Oct. 13, 877.

CHARLES III., *the Fat*, son of Louis of Germany, *b.* 823—in the division of his father's kingdom, receives East France (Franconia and Swabia), 876—k. of Italy, 879—emperor of the West, 881—k. of Germany; gives up Friesland to the Danes, 882 — unites France under his sceptre with Germany and Italy, 884—protests against the consecration of pope Stephen VI. without his consent, 885—pays the Danes to retire from the siege of Paris, 886—deposed by the German nobles, 887—*d.* Jan. 12, 888.

CHARLES, son of John, k. of Bohemia, *b.* 1316—marquis of Moravia, 1330—elected k. of Germany, and crowned at Bonne as Charles IV.; escapes from the battlefield of Crecy, and inherits his father's crown, 1346—by the death of his competitor, Louis of Bavaria, he is left undisputed k. of Germany; attempts to conquer the Tyrol, but is defeated by Louis, marquis of Brandenburg, 1347—detains Rienzo at Prague, and sends him to Avignon, 1351—introduces a feudal constitution in Bohemia; proceeds to Mantua, and refuses to join the league against the Visconti, 1354—crowned k. of Italy, at Milan, Jan. 6, and emperor of the West, at Rome, Apr. 5, 1355—promulgates the Golden Bull, prepared by Bartolo da Sassoferrato, as the fundamental law of the Germanic constitution, 1356—treaty of Union between Bohemia and Austria, 1364—he marches into Italy, and levies contributions, 1368—returns to Germany, 1369—*d.* at Prague, Nov. 29, 1378.

CHARLES V., emperor of Germany. See CHARLES I., k. of Spain.—Visits England, May, 1520—crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 22—appoints Flemings to offices in Spain, which occasions discontent; is attacked by Francis I.; they command against each other in Flanders, 1521—obtains the papacy for his former tutor, Adrian VI.; visits England, and by promises and bribes to Wolsey, engages Henry VIII. in war against France; arrives in Spain, 1522—takes the constable de Bourbon into his service, 1523—his allies jealous of his success, 1524—his generals gain the battle of Pavia, and take Francis prisoner, Feb. 24, 1525 — gives his youngest sister, Katharine, in marriage to the k. of Portugal; loses the alliance of England, 1525—marries Isabella of Portugal; releases Francis, by the Treaty of Madrid, 1526—Rome stormed by his armies, 1527—being unpaid, they subsist by plunder in Italy, and conquer Naples, 1528—he concludes treaties of peace with pope Clement VII., with Francis I., and Venice, and makes a progress through Italy, 1529—crowned at Bologna as k. of Italy, Feb. 22, 1530—and as emperor, Feb. 24—bestows the isles of Malta and Gozo, and the city of Tripoli, on the Knights Hospitallers, Mar. 23—decides the dispute between the duke of Ferrara and the popes, Dec. 21—establishes the Medici at Florence, 1530—encourages Christian II. to attempt to recover Denmark, 1531—meets the pope at Bologna, and urges him to call a general council, 1532—dissatisfied with the conference, returns to Spain, 1533—successful expedition against Tunis and Bona, 1535—offers Milan to the duke of Angoulême; war with France renewed; invades Provence, loses half of his army, and retires, 1536—three months' truce with France, Nov. 14, 1537—for ten years, June 18, 1538—accidental interview with Francis at Aigues Mortes; league of Nuremberg with the Roman Catholic princes of Germany, 1538—passes through France on his way to suppress an insurrection in Flanders, 1539—taxes the Flemings, and takes away the franchises of Ghent; promises Milan to the duke of Orleans, but gives it to his own son, Philip, 1540—holds a conference at Lucca, Sept. 10, 1541, with pope Paul III., and again urges a general council; disastrous expedition against Algiers, Oct.–Dec., 1541—renews the war with France; receives from Las Casas a protest against the cruelties practised on the native Americans, and institutes courts for their protection, 1542—reconciliation with Henry VIII., and league against France, 1543—his league with a heretic disapproved by the pope, with whom he has an unsatisfactory interview at Busseto, June

CHARLES V.—*continued.*
22—takes the field against the duke of Cleves, ally and general of Francis I., 1543—defeat of his army at Ceresuola; he invades France, but suddenly concludes a peace, and abandons Henry, 1544—promises his daughter, Maria, to the duke of Orleans, with Milan for her dowry, 1545—deprives the abp. of Cologne of his states, enters into a league with the pope, and commences hostilities against the Protestants in Germany, 1546—defeats them at Mühlberg, Apr. 24, 1547—forbids the removal of the Council of Trent to Bologna, 1547—holds a Diet at Augsburg, where an Interim is prepared, that satisfies neither Protestants nor Catholics; gives the electorate of Saxony to Maurice; calls his son Philip into Germany, and gives his daughter Maria in marriage to his nephew, Maximilian, 1548—protects the princess Mary in England; forms a league with pope Julius III., and endeavours to establish his Interim by force, 1551—is surprised at Inspruck by the elector Maurice, and obliged to take to flight, and to revoke the Interim, 1552—is driven from the siege of Metz, and leaves the French in possession of their conquests in that quarter; negotiates the marriage of Mary, qu. of England, to his son Philip, 1553—gives up Naples and Sicily to him, 1554—the Netherlands, and also Sienna, 1555—concludes a truce with France, Feb. 5, 1556—resigns Spain and its dependencies to Philip, Feb. 6, and the imperial dignity to his brother, Ferdinand, Sept.; retires to the monastery of St. Just, near Placentia, in Spain, where he celebrates his own obsequies, and soon after dies, Sept. 21, 1558.

CHARLES VI., emperor of Germany. See CHARLES, archduke of Austria, and nominally CHARLES III. of Spain.—Opposes the intended congress of Utrecht, 1711—sends prince Eugene to London, to urge a continuance of the war; carries it on by himself unsuccessfully, 1712—inclines to peace, 1713—adds to his dominions the Netherlands, Naples, Sardinia, and Milan, 1714—Barrier Treaty, 1715—alliance with the Southern States, to assist Venice against the Turks; prince Eugene expels them from Hungary, 1716—Belgrade taken, 1717—quadruple alliance with Great Britain, France, and Holland, July 22, 1718—war with the Turks, terminated by the peace of Passarowitz, June 24—Spanish aggression in Sicily repelled; East India Company founded, at Ostend, which the Dutch oppose, 1719—Sicily united to Naples, 1720—his Pragmatic Sanction secures the succession in his hereditary States to his daughter, Maria Theresa, 1723—his alliance with Spain, 1725—causes imputations against him, and explanations at the Diet of Ratisbon, Apr. 7, 1727—offended by some of the articles of the treaty of Seville, collects an army in Milan, 1730—dissolves his Ostend Company, and Great Britain guarantees his Pragmatic Sanction, Mar. 5, 1731—joins Russia to influence the choice of a king in Poland, 1733—war with France and Spain; campaign in Italy, and on the Rhine, 1734—peace of Vienna, Oct. 3, 1735—marriage of Maria Theresa; war with Turkey, 1736—Orsova taken by the Turks, 1738—Wallis defeated at Krotzka, July 22, 1739—peace of Belgrade, Sept. 22; Charles VI., last male of the House of Habsburg, *d.* Oct. 20, 1740.

CHARLES VII., emperor of Germany. See CHARLES ALBERT, elector of Bavaria.—Maria Theresa protests against his election, invades his States, and takes Münich, 1742—he solicits peace; she rejects the preliminaries of Hanau; he recovers Bavaria, 1744—*d.* Jan. 20, 1745.

CHARLES IV., *the Simple*, son of Louis *the Stammerer*, *b.* Sept. 17, 879—on the death of his brother, Carloman, is set aside by Charles *the Fat*, 884—again, by Eudes, 888—proclaimed k. of France by Fulke, bp. of Rheims; driven into Germany by Eudes, 892—Eudes relinquishes the eastern province of France to him, and recognizes his title, 896—sole king of France, 898—marries Eadgift, daughter of Edw. *the Elder*, k. of England, 911—grants the province, afterwards called Normandy, to Rollo (Robert), 912—Robert, count of Paris, Herbert of Vermandois, and other nobles of France, conspire against him, 920—deposed, and Robert, count of Paris, elected k., 922—Charles defeats and slays Robert, at Soissons, 923—Rudolf, duke of Burgundy, k. of France; Charles put to flight, is shut up at Peronne; his queen, Eadgift, and son, Louis d'Outremer, take refuge in England, 923—*d.* in his captivity at Peronne, Oct. 7, 929.

CHARLES IV., *le Bel*, k. of France, son of Philip IV., succeeds his brother, Philip V.; unjustly claims Navarre, is resisted by the Navarrese in the battle of Beotibata, 1322—desires Isabella of England to leave his court, 1325—*d.* Jan. 21, 1328.

CHARLES V., *the Wise*, k. of France, son of John II., *b.* 1336—escapes, while dauphin, from the battle of Poictiers, and acts as regent during his father's captivity, 1356—rejects the treaty concluded by his

father with Edw. III., 1357—his authority is disregarded, and France disturbed by violent commotions and insurrections, 1358—succeeds his father, 1364—allows Henry de Trastamare to enlist the "Companies" in his service, 1365—the nobles of Aquitaine appeal to him, 1368—he breaks the treaty of peace, by citing the prince of Wales, 1369 — recovers most of the provinces conquered by the English, 1370—avoids a battle with John of Gaunt, 1373—concludes a truce with England, 1374 — conquers the French provinces of Charles *the Bad*, k. of Navarre, and takes his children prisoners, 1377 — supports Clement VII. as pope, 1378—*d.* Sept. 16, 1380.

CHARLES VI., k. of France, *b.* 1369—succeeds his father, Charles V., 1380—during his minority, his uncles oppress his subjects; he releases his cousins, the family of Charles of Navarre, 1381—collects an armament at Sluys to invade England; some of his ships are captured, and the rest dispersed by a storm, 1386—attacked by fits of melancholy madness; his uncles resume the government; cards are introduced for his amusement in his lucid intervals, 1392—his eldest daughter, Isabella, married to Richard II., k. of England, and a truce for twenty-five years concluded between the two countries, 1396 — the French government endeavours to terminate the schism of the church, and withdraws its recognition of Benedict XIII., 1398—sends an army to besiege him in Avignon, 1399—visit of the Greek emperor, Manuel II., 1400—after the death of Richard, Isabella refuses to marry the prince of Wales, and returns to her father, 1401—struggle for the regency between John, duke of Burgundy, and the duke of Orleans, 1404—the latter assassinated, 1407—the former occupies Paris, and drives out the court, 1408—the Orleans party takes the name of Armagnacs; they and their adversaries both court the alliance of England, 1410—the duke of Burgundy assisted by Henry IV. with an auxiliary force, 1411—transferred to the other side, 1412—civil war rages violently, 1413—Henry V. claims the crown, and receives an insulting answer, 1414—invades France; battle of Agincourt, Oct. 15 — a truce concluded, 1415—the emperor Sigismund visits Paris, 1416—the queen is imprisoned at Tours, and liberated by the duke of Burgundy, who becomes master of a great part of France, 1417—they negotiate with Henry, and obtain possession of the king's person, 1418—the duke of Burgundy assassinated, 1419—treaty of Troyes; Henry declared regent, and heir of the crown; marries Katharine, the king's youngest daughter, 1420—battle of Baugé, 1421—Charles VI. *d.*, Oct. 22, 1422.

CHARLES VII., k. of France, son of Charles VI., *b.* 1403—while dauphin, joins the Orleans party, and quarrels with his mother, 1417 — abets the assassination of the duke of Burgundy, 1419—is disinherited by the treaty of Troyes, 1420—driven beyond the Loire by Henry V. 1421—succeeds his father on the throne, 1422—crowned at Poictiers; Henry VI., of England, proclaimed k. of France at Paris; John, duke of Bedford, regent; league with the duke of Burgundy renewed; defeat of the French, at Crevant sur Yonne, 1423—at Verneuil, Aug. 27, 1424—the duke of Britanny withdraws from the English alliance; his brother, the count de Richemont, appointed constable of France, 1425—the duke of Bedford reduces Britanny; the earl of Warwick compelled to raise the siege of Montargis, 1426—the constable de Richemont retires from court in disgust, 1427—siege of Orleans, 1428—battle of *Herrings;* Joan of Arc relieves Orleans; the English defeated at Patay; Charles crowned at Rheims, July 17, 1429—Joan made prisoner at Compiègne; Henry VI. crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430—Joan of Arc barbarously put to death; the English power in France declines rapidly, 1431—defection of the duke of Burgundy, 1432—he obtains many concessions from Charles in the congress of Arras, 1433—treaty of alliance between them concluded, 1435—Paris recovered; siege of Calais undertaken and abandoned, 1436—triumphal entry of Charles into Paris, 1437—the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges annuls the pope's fiscal rights in France, 1438—revolt of the dukes of Bourbon and Alençon, and many other nobles, 1440—Charles supports the claims of Francis I., duke of Britanny, for compensation from England, and prepares to renew the war, 1448—war renewed; he and his generals conquer Normandy, 1449—the conquest completed, and Guienne invaded, 1450—the English government, under the influence of qu. Margaret, allow it to be conquered, 1451—the Gascon lords invite assistance to recover it, 1452 — Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, sent with an inadequate force, is defeated and slain; Calais alone now remains to the English in France, 1453—hostilities cease, without any formal treaty of peace, 1454—Charles VII. *d.* July 22, 1461.

CHARLES VIII., k. of France, son of Louis XI., *b.* 1470—proposed marriage with Elizabeth of York, 1481 — affianced to Margaret, daughter of Maximilian of Austria, 1482—succeeds his father, under the regency of his sister, 1483. See ANNE, daughter of Louis XI. — Sends back his affianced bride to her father, and marries Anne of Britanny, by which he annexes that province to France. See ANNE of Britanny.—Henry VII. of England, and Maximilian, league against him, 1491—he makes peace with Henry, by paying 750,000 crowns, and 25,000 annually, 1492—with Maximilian, by restoring to him Artois and Franche Comté, and Cerdagne and Rousillon to Spain, 1493—sends agents into Italy, and claims the crown of Naples; Florence submits to him, 1494—enters Rome, Jan. 1, 1495 —makes a treaty with pope Alexander VII.; reaches Naples, Feb. 24; a powerful league makes him retire, May 20; reaches Rome, June 1; breaks through the allied army on the river Taro, July 6; makes a separate treaty with Lodovico Sforza, at Vercelli, Oct. 10, and returns to France; *d.* of apoplexy, at Amboise, Apr. 7, 1498.

CHARLES IX., k. of France, son of Henry II., *b.* 1550—succeeds his brother, Francis II., Dec. 5, 1560—his mother, Katharine de Medici, regent, opposes the Guise family, 1560—he falls into their hands, and they compel him to act with them against the Huguenots, 1561—Edict of St. Germain in favour of toleration, followed by a massacre of the Huguenots, at Vassy, Mar. 1, 1562—the civil war begins; assassination of the duke of Guise, Feb. 24, 1563—compromise of Amboise between the two parties, Mar. 19; his mother takes him through the provinces, 1564—conference with the duke of Alva, at Bayonne, to concert the extermination of the Protestants, 1565 —civil war renewed; Condé and Coligny fall in an attempt to seize the young king, 1567—peace of Longjumeau, broken in six months, 1568—defeat of the Huguenots, at Jarnac, Mar. 13, 1569—duke of Condé assassinated; Henry of Navarre becomes the head of the party; Coligny defeated at Moncontour, Oct. 3; treaty of St. Germain en Laye, Aug. 15, 1570—marriage of Charles IX. to Isabella, daughter of the emperor Maximilian, Nov. 26; he deceives the Protestants by a pretended friendship, 1571—concludes a treaty with qu. Elizabeth, Apr. 19, 1572—Jane, qu. of Navarre, is poisoned, June 10; the leading Huguenots are brought to Paris to attend the marriage of her son Henry, to Charles' sister, Margaret, Aug. 18; massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24; the Protestants take arms again, and save La Rochelle, June 25, 1573—a fourth treaty of peace grants them the free exercise of their religion; they are joined by the duke d'Alençon, and many moderate Catholics, calling themselves *Politiques*; Charles IX. *d.* May 30, 1574.

CHARLES X., k. of France, son of the dauphin, Louis, and grandson of Louis XV., *b.* Oct. 9, 1757—while count d'Artois, one of the first to emigrate; leaves Paris, July 16, 1789—assists in collecting an army at Coblentz and Worms, 1791—succeeds his brother, Louis XVIII., Sept. 16, 1824—proposes an indemnity to the emigrants, who had lost their property; acknowledges the independence of Haiti, 1825—accedes to the treaty for the pacification of Greece, 1826—his ministers fall in an attempt to restrain the liberty of the press; dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies; seventy-six new peers created, 1827—hostilities commence against Algiers. See ALGIERS.—Change of ministers; Martignac takes the place of De Villele, 1828—fall of his ministry; De Polignac called from London to form a new cabinet; ultra-royalists and priests rule the government, 1829—the Chamber of Deputies votes an address hostile to the Polignac ministry, Mar. 16, 1830 —prorogued, 19; dissolved, May 16; is induced by his ministers to dissolve the new Chamber before it meets, July 21; signs and publishes unconstitutional ordinances, July 25; journals suppressed, 26; popular disturbances; the three days' war of the barricades in Paris, July 27 to 29; Charles X. abdicates, Aug. 2; is conducted to Cherbourg by commissaries of the provisional government, 4; embarks with his family for England, 16; arrives, 17; his late ministers brought to trial, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, Dec. 21; liberated and banished from France, Oct. 17, 1836—Charles X. *d.* at Goritz, in Austria, Nov. 4.

CHARLES I., king of Great Britain, son of James I., *b.* Nov. 19, 1600 — becomes prince of Wales by the death of his brother, Henry, Nov. 6, 1612—visits Madrid to treat for his marriage with a Spanish princess—the treaty broken off, 1620—another set on foot with Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV., and sister of Louis XIII. of France, 1621.

He succeeds his father, March 27, 1625 —marries Henrietta Maria, May 1—quarrels with his first parliament, which is dissolved, Aug. 12—alliance with France

CHARLES I., k. of Great Britain—*continued.* —his fleet refuses to act against the Protestants—is crowned, Feb. 2, 1626—his second parliament impeaches Buckingham, and is dissolved, June 11. See COMMONS, House of.—He endeavours to obtain supplies by arbitrary impositions, 1626—his measures resisted, 1627—engages in a war against France—Buckingham attacks the Isle de Rhé, 1627—royal assent given to the Petition of Right, 1628—Buckingham assassinated—Charles dissolves his third parliament, and governs without one, 1629.

Peace concluded with France, 1629; with Spain, 1630—Strafford prime minister—the king resorts to violent expedients for obtaining money, and sends the marquis of Hamilton with an auxiliary force to assist in recovering the palatinate, 1630—revives monopolies, sells patents and privileges to new companies, and imposes a stamp on cards, 1631—gives extended jurisdiction to the council of York—renews the orders of Elizabeth and James for the nobility and landed proprietors to reside on their estates in the country, 1632—patronizes Vandyke, 1633—visits Scotland—is crowned, June 18—holds a parliament, and obtains supplies, and Acts favourable to episcopacy; makes Laud archbp. of Canterbury—republishes his father's Book of Sports, 1633.

Writ for levying ship-money, 1634—Star Chamber persecutions, 1635—the obsolete forest laws enforced—opposition to ship-money, by Hampden, 1636—severities of the Star Chamber against Prynne and others—judgment given against Hampden; he, with Pym, Oliver Cromwell, and several more, attempt to emigrate, and are prevented, 1637—failure of the attempt to force the Liturgy on Scotland—the king gives way to the Covenant, 1638—threatens to oppose the French and Dutch in Flanders—advances to Berwick against the Covenanters—pacification of Dunse, June 17—he is forced to disband his army, 1639.

A parliament assembled, April 13, 1640—it complains of grievances, votes no supplies, and is dissolved, May 5—the Scotch enter England, Aug. 20—defeat Conway at Newburn, 28; and occupy Newcastle—the king goes to York, 29; and holds a council of peers, Sept. 24—the Long Parliament meets, Nov. 3—impeaches Strafford, 11; and Laud, Dec. 18—the lord keeper, Finch, escapes to Holland, and the secretary, Windebank, to France, 1640—the king adopts conciliatory measures, 1641—gives his assent to the Act for triennial parliaments, Feb. 16—abolishes the Star Chamber—assents to the execution of Strafford, May 11—visits Scotland, from August to November—the Irish rebellion breaks out, Sept. 23—parliament meets, Oct. 20.

The king attempts to seize lord Kimbolton and five members of the House of Commons, Jan. 4, 1642—leaves London, 10—arrives at York, and attempts to levy tonnage and poundage by proclamation, Mar. 19—Sir John Hotham refuses to admit him into Hull, April 23—he countermands the order of the parliament for calling out the militia, May 5—sets up the royal standard at Nottingham, Aug. 22—Essex collects the parliamentary army at Northampton, Sept. 2—battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23—advances towards London, in November, but retires, and takes up his winter quarters at Oxford, 1642.

The civil war rages throughout England, 1643—battle near Gloucester, lord Herbert defeated, March 23—at Bramham Moor, lord Fairfax defeated, 29—Reading surrenders to Essex, April 26—the earl of Stamford defeated at Stratton, May 16—the royalist general, Goring, taken at Wakefield, 21—Taunton and Bridgewater surrender to the parliament, June 5—the Scotch League and Covenant adopted by the parliament, June 15—Hampden wounded at Chalgrove, 18; *d.* 24—lord Fairfax defeated on Atherton Moor, June 29; sir Wm. Waller, at Lansdown, July 5; and at Roundway Down, 13—prince Rupert takes Bristol, 25—the king besieges Gloucester, which is relieved by the earl of Essex, Sept. 5—victory of Cromwell and sir Thomas Fairfax at Horncastle—first battle of Newbury, 20—the king retires to Oxford—Pym *d.*, Dec. 8.

The Scotch army enters England, Jan. 19, 1644—the king calls a parliament at Oxford, 22; and dismisses it, April 16—retires from Oxford, May 22—prince Rupert totally defeated at Marston Moor, July 3—York surrenders to the parliament, 5—the queen embarks for France, 14—Essex's army surrenders in Cornwall, Sept. 2—second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27—the king retreats to Wallingford, recovers his artillery, and returns to Oxford, Nov. 1—makes overtures to the parliament, who send commissioners with high demands—both parties agree to treat at Uxbridge, Nov. 1644.

The peers assent with reluctance to Laud's attainder, Jan. 4, 1645—he is beheaded, 10—negotiations carried on, without result, at Uxbridge, from Jan. 30 to

CHARLES I., k. of Great Britain—*continued.* Feb. 22—the k. takes Leicester, May 31—is totally defeated at Naseby, June 14, when his cause becomes utterly desperate—Montrose takes arms for him in Scotland, Sept. 1—Bristol taken by Fairfax and Cromwell, 9—prince Rupert leaves England—the king attempts to relieve Chester, Sept. 23, but soon after shuts himself up in Oxford—he enters into secret negotiations with the Scots, the army, and the parliament, 1645.

Dartmouth taken by Fairfax, Jan. 18, 1646—lord Hopton disbands his army, March 14—lord Astley defeated and made prisoner at Stowe on the Wold, 21—the k. quits Oxford in disguise, April 26, and gives himself up to the Scots at Newark, May 5—the royal garrisons surrender by his order—Montrose retires to the continent, Aug.—the Scots take the k. with them to Newcastle; surrender him to the English parliament, Jan. 30, 1647—he is brought to Holmby, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 16—seized by cornet Joyce, June 4, and conducted to the army—rejects the propositions for the settlement of the nation, Aug 1—Hampton Court assigned for his residence, 16—escapes to Titchfield, Nov. 11, and thence to the Isle of Wight, where he is confined in Carisbrooke Castle, Nov. 14—four propositions sent to him by the parliament, as the basis of a personal treaty, which he refuses, Dec. 24—endeavours to escape, 28.

The parliament vote that no further addresses be made to him, Jan. 3, 1648—that of Scotland takes arms in his cause, Mar. 10—risings in his favour in Kent, Wales, Lincolnshire, and other parts—a part of the fleet in the Downs mounts his flag, May 23, and repairs to the prince of Wales, in Holland—the Scottish army enters England, July 5, and is joined by the English royalists; they are routed at Preston and Uttoxeter, Aug. 17 and 20—Cromwell marches to Edinburgh, and puts down all opposition in Scotland—sir Charles Lucas and sir George Lisle besieged in Colchester Castle—taken, and shot, 28—negotiations opened with the k. at Newport, Sept. 18 till Nov. 27, when he agrees to most of the terms demanded.

The army remove him to Hurst Castle, and demand that he should be brought to trial, Nov. 30—the parliament vote that his concessions are a sufficient ground for a settlement, Dec. 5—the presbyterian members are excluded by "Pride's Purge," Dec. 6—the king is brought from Hurst Castle to Windsor, 22—the charges against him drawn up, 28—he is brought from Windsor to St James's, preparatory to his trial, Jan. 15, 1649—brought before the High Court of Justice, he denies its jurisdiction, 20—he is condemned to death, 27—is beheaded before Whitehall, 30—buried at Windsor, Feb. 8, 1649—official commemoration of his death, by the lord mayor, discontinued, 1773—his tomb opened in presence of the prince regent, April 28, 1813.

CHARLES II., k. of Great Britain, son of Charles I., *b.* May 29, 1630—Hampden appointed his tutor, 1641—escapes to Jersey, and thence to Paris, 1646—part of the fleet gives itself up to him in Holland, 1648—in exile at the time of his father's death, Jan. 30, 1649—takes the title of Charles II., at the Hague—is conditionally acknowledged in Scotland; proclaimed by the marquis of Ormond in Ireland, March 19—meets the Scottish commissioners at Breda, March 15, 1650—lands in Scotland, June 23—takes the Covenant, and is proclaimed king, July 15—defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar, Sept. 3.

Crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651—invades England, entering Carlisle, Aug. 6—reaches Worcester, 22—overtaken by Cromwell, and defeated, Sept. 3—escapes his pursuers, concealed in the Boscobel oak, and lands at Fescamp, in Normandy, Oct. 17—leaves Paris, and retires to Cologne, 1654—removes from Brussels to Calais, Aug. 1, 1659—to Breda, and through sir John Grenville, communicates with Monk, Apr. 4, 1660—his letters are laid before the parliament, and they acknowledge him as king, May 1—he is proclaimed in London, 8; and in Ireland, 14—lands at Dover, 25—makes his entry into London, 29—in all his public Acts, dates the years of his reign from the day of his father's death.

Crowned, April 23, 1661—episcopacy revived in Scotland—the League and Covenant burnt by the hangman, in England, May 22, and many acts of parliament—bishops sit again among the lords—marries Katharine of Braganza, May 21, 1662—Bombay, Tangier, and free trade with Brazil, are part of her dowry—the Act of Uniformity comes into operation, Aug. 24—Dunkirk sold to the French, Oct. 17—the king withdraws his favour from the earl of Clarendon, 1663—the Triennial Act remodelled to meet his wishes, and the Conventicle Act, passed, April 6, May 17, 1664—the clergy cease to tax themselves in convocation, 1664.

War declared against the Dutch, Mar.

CHARLES II., k. of Great Britain—*continued.*
4, 1665 — the plague breaks out in London, in April; and rages until December, the mortality being estimated at 130,000—the Dutch fleet defeated by the duke of York, off Harwich, June 3—the London Gazette established, Nov. 7—war proclaimed against France, Feb. 10, 1666—sea fight of four days (June 1–4) between the English and Dutch fleets—the Dutch defeated, July 25, 26—great fire of London, Sept. 2 to 6—the Scotch presbyterians take arms against episcopacy, but are defeated at Pentland hills, Nov. 27—the k. suspected of a leaning to Romanism, 1666.

The Dutch sail up the Thames and Medway, surprise Sheerness and Chatham, and destroy some ships, arsenals, and stores, June 11, 1667 — the peace of Breda concluded, July 10—the first stone of the new Royal Exchange laid by the king, Aug. 23 — the earl of Clarendon banished by act of parliament, Dec. 19 — triple alliance formed between England, Holland, and Sweden, against the ambition of Louis XIV., Jan. 13, 1668—the k. recommends the union of England and Scotland to the parliament, Oct. 19, 1669 — they inquire into the miscarriages of the Dutch war, and are prorogued, Dec. 11.

The government carried on by the Cabal, consisting of sir Thomas Clifford, lord Ashley (afterwards earl of Shaftesbury), the duke of Buckingham, lord Arlington, and the earl of Lauderdale —intrigues of Louis XIV.—visit of the duchess of Orleans, 1670—secret alliance with France, May 15—influence of Querouaille, duchess of Portsmouth, the king's favourite mistress — he and his ministers sell themselves to Louis—he obtains subsidies, under pretence of carrying out the Triple Alliance—pensions Blood, who had attempted to steal the crown and regalia from the Tower, 1671.

Seizes all the money in the exchequer, and stops the repayment of loans and deposits, Jan. 12, 1672—suspends the penal laws against the dissenters, March 16—declares war against the Dutch, 17 — battle of Solebay, May 28 — the k. complies with the remonstrance of parliament against his declaration of indulgence to dissenters, March 8, 1673 — the Test Acts passed, 29 — Shaftesbury dismissed, June 9—the duke of York resigns the command of the fleet —three indecisive battles with the Dutch fleet, May 28, June 4, Aug. 11 — parliament complains of the French alliance and the Dutch war — prorogued, Nov. 4.

Peace concluded with Holland, Feb. 28, 1674—the parliament prorogued, in consequence of disputes between the Houses, June 9, 1675 — fresh disputes occasion another prorogation, Nov. 22, which lasts for fifteen months—the king, pensioned by Louis, retires from London to Windsor, Feb. 7, 1676 — the parliament reassembles, Feb. 15, 1677, and urges the k. to resist the aggrandizement of France —Titus Oates and Dr. Tongue accuse the Jesuits of a conspiracy, called the Popish Plot, Aug. 12, 1678—sir Edmundbury Godfrey murdered, Oct. 17—many Romish nobles, priests, and others, imprisoned, and an act passed to exclude Romanists from both houses of parliament, Nov. 30—the parliament dissolved, after sitting eighteen years, Dec. 30.

The k. desires his brother, the duke of York, to retire abroad, Feb. 28, 1679—the Commons protest against the king's pardon granted to the earl of Danby, March 23 — the k. forms a council of equal numbers of Whigs and Tories, with the earl of Shaftesbury, the leader of the Whigs, as president, April 21—the k. assents to the Habeas Corpus act, May 27—the Scottish Covenanters again take arms; defeat Graham of Claverhouse at Drumclog, June 1; are routed at Bothwell Bridge by the duke of Monmouth, June 22, the k. recalls the duke of York, Sept. 2—the Meal-tub Plot devised by Dangerfield, Oct. 28—the k. declines to re-assemble the parliament, 1680 — the Scottish Covenanters dispersed, and their leader, Cameron, killed, July 23—the duke of York presented as a popish recusant, and the duchess of Portsmouth, as a national nuisance—the judges dismiss the grand jury—parliament assembles, Oct. 21—a bill to exclude the duke of York from the throne rejected by the Lords, Nov. 15 — lord Stafford convicted on the testimony of Titus Oates and other infamous witnesses, Dec. 7; is executed, 29—the Commons resolve to grant no supplies till an act be passed to exclude the duke of York from the throne, Jan. 7, 1681—parliament prorogued, 10—a new parliament meets at Oxford, March 21, 1682—dissolved, 28—the k. publishes a justification of his proceedings, April 8—is answered by Somers, Algernon Sidney, and Jones—Shaftesbury imprisoned, July 2—the indictment against him is thrown out by the grand jury, Nov. 24—the duke of York appointed high commissioner of the Scottish parliament—cor-

porations remodelled by writs of Quo Warranto, and juries packed to pervert the course of justice, 1682—Shaftesbury retires to Holland, Oct. 19—the charter of London forfeited, June 12, 1683 — the Rye-House plot, 14—lord Wm. Russell tried, July 13—beheaded, 20—Algernon Sidney tried and condemned, Nov. 21-26 —beheaded, Dec. 7—the duke of Monmouth banished, 25—Mr. Hampden fined £40,000 for a misdemeanour, 1684—Tangier abandoned, and the fortifications demolished, April 2 — the king *d.*, Feb. 6, 1685.

CHARLES I., k. of Naples and Sicily, son of Louis VIII., k. of France, *b.* 1220. See ANJOU, Charles, count of. Offends his subjects by his pride and oppression, 1266 — appointed by pope Clement IV. viceroy of Tuscany; and, by the citizens of Florence, governor of their city — Baldwin cedes to him the sovereignty of Achaia, and the heiress of the principality is betrothed to his second son, Philip, 1267—defeats and beheads Conradin—his brother, Louis IX., and the pope protest against his barbarous vengeance, 1268—takes Nocera, throws down its walls, and disperses its Saracen population—the cities of Lombardy decline his offered protection, 1269.

Joins his brother, Louis, at Tunis — binds the Tunisian government to pay him tribute, and plunders the wrecked vessels of his French and Genoese allies, 1270—visits Rome, and is present in the church when Guy de Montfort murders Henry, son of the earl of Cornwall, 1271—the Genoese Guelfs apply to him for assistance, 1272 — the citizens of Genoa, Pavia, and Asti, and the marquis of Montferrat, are excommunicated for their league to resist his tyranny, 1273 —his fleets are defeated by the Genoese; the coalesced states, assisted by Alfonso of Castile, take Alessandria, 1274.

John of Procida plots against him in Sicily, 1275—jealousy between him and Rudolf, emperor of Germany, 1277 —assumes the government of Achaia, in virtue of the betrothal of Isabella to his son, Philip—pope Nicholas III. desires to check him, and forbids his threatened attack on the Greek empire—death of his son, Philip, he still retains the government of Achaia, 1278—disaffection to him increases in Sicily, 1280—he procures the election of pope Martin IV., and leagues, at Orvieto, with him and Venice against the Greek empire—punishes the disaffection of Sicily by more cruel oppression, 1281 — the Sicilian Vespers, March 30 — massacre of the French, and general revolt of the island.

He besieges Messina—Pedro of Arragon and John of Procida arrive with an army —he retreats into Calabria—his fleet destroyed by the Catalan admiral, Roger de Loria, 1282—Philip of France sends troops into Italy to assist him against Pedro, who invades Calabria and takes Reggio, 1283—naval battle off Naples— his son defeated and taken by Roger de Loria, 1284 — Charles I. *d.* at Foggia, Jan. 7, 1285.

CHARLES II., k. of Naples, son of Charles I., *b.* 1248 — prince of Salerno—a prisoner at Barcelona, is acknowledged king of Naples on his father's death, 1285—Sicily remains quietly subject to Pedro of Aragon—Robert, count d'Artois, regent of Naples, prepares an armament against the island, which is destroyed by Roger de Loria, June 23, 1287—Edward I., of England, endeavours to procure the liberation of Charles — released, he resumes the title of k. of Sicily, which he had resigned, 1288—pope Nicholas IV. releases him from all the obligations of the treaty by which he had regained freedom—war renewed—Roger de Loria besieges Gaeta—the kings of England and France mediate a truce for two years, 1289 Gerace, in Calabria, taken by the Sicilians, 1291—the viceroy defeated by Roger, 1292—treaty of Anagni—James, k. of Aragon, resigns Sicily to Charles —the people of the island reject him, and proclaim James's brother, Frederic, 1295. See FREDERIC, k. of Sicily. They invade Calabria, and take Squillace, 1296 —Otranto, 1297—James recalls Roger de Loria to Aragon—peace with Sicily— Charles gives his daughter, Leonora, in marriage to Frederic, 1302—and Beatrice to AZZO VIII., marquis d'Este, 1305— *d.* 1309.

CHARLES III., k. of Naples, son of Louis, duke of Durazzo, and cousin of Joanna I., *b.* 1346—inherits his father's title, and is styled also duke della Pace—enters into the service of Louis I., k. of Hungary, 1375—is sent by him with an army against Venice, and directed by pope Urban VI. to claim the crown of Naples, 1379 — arrives at Rome, on his way to attack his cousin, 1380—takes her and her husband prisoners, and proclaims himself king—is attacked by Louis, duke of Anjou — puts Joanna to death; and engages sir John Hawkwood in his service, 1382. See ANJOU, Louis, duke of— Discord with the pope, 1384—excommunicated, and Naples laid under an interdict—orders the interdict to be disre-

garded, and besieges Urban in Nocera, 1385—invited to the throne of Hungary, he leaves Naples to his son, Ladislas, under the regency of his mother, Margaret, 1385—is assassinated in Hungary, 1386.

CHARLES IV., or CARLO, k. of Naples, or the Two Sicilies, 1735. See CARLOS, Don, son of Philip V., k. of Spain, and CHARLES III., k. of Spain.

CHARLES I., k. of Navarre; title assumed by Charles IV., of France. See CHARLES IV., *le Bel*, k. of France.

CHARLES II., *the Bad*, k. of Navarre, son of Joanna II. and Philip, count d'Evreux, *b.* 1331—succeeds his mother, and is called *the Bad*, on account of his severities, 1349—intrigues to recover Champagne, 1350. See CHAMPAGNE. To quiet him, John II., of France, gives him his second daughter, Joanna, in marriage, 1352—treacherously seized and imprisoned in France, his brother, Philip, enters into alliance with Edward III., of England, 1355—escapes from his prison and makes active war against France, 1357—Bertrand du Guesclin defeats his army in Normandy, and takes its commander, the Captal de Buch, prisoner, 1364—he joins against Henry II., k. of Castile, 1370—his kingdom is invaded by the Castilians—he loses most of his provinces in France—his children are captured, and sent to Paris, 1377—peace with Castile, 1379—his family liberated, 1381. See CASTILE.—Marriage of his daughter, Joanna, to John V., duke of Brittany, Sept. 11, 1386—he is accidentally burnt to death, Jan. 1, at Pampluna, 1387—second marriage of Joanna. See HENRY IV., k. of England.

CHARLES III., *the Noble*, k. of Navarre, son of Charles II., *b.* at Nantes, 1359—educated by Blanche, qu. dowager of France—his tranquil reign affords no incidents—*d.* 1425.

CHARLES I., k. of Spain, son of Philip (eldest son of Maximilian I., emperor of Germany) and Joanna, daughter and heiress of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, *b.* at Ghent, Feb. 24, 1500—project of marrying him to Mary, youngest daughter of Henry VII. of England; treaty of Blois for his betrothal to Claude, daughter of Louis XII. of France, 1504—annulled by the States General, 1506—the proposal of Henry VII. revived; no contract signed; on the death of his father, and the insanity of his mother, he is declared heir of Spain and of the Netherlands, 1506—ascends the throne on the death of his grandfather, Ferdinand, June 23, 1516—concludes the treaty of Noyon with Francis I. of France, Aug.; leaves the Netherlands, and arrives in Spain, where the death of cardinal Ximenes throws the weight of government upon him, 1517—is elected emperor of Germany on the death of his grandfather, Maximilian, 1519. See CHARLES V., emperor of Germany.

CHARLES, afterwards Charles II., k. of Spain, son of Philip IV., *b.* Nov. 6, 1661—succeeds his father, Sept. 17, 1665—his mother, Maria Anne, of Austria, regent, is governed by the Jesuit, Nithard; Louis XIV. claims the Netherlands; Spain too weak to resist him, 1667—the independence of Portugal recognized by the treaty of Lisbon, 1668—Don John of Austria expels Nithard from Spain, 1669—forms a league against Louis, 1672—vainly endeavours to reform the system of government, 1677—peace concluded at Nimwegen, Sept. 17, 1678—death of Don John of Austria, the last hope of Spain, Dec. 17, 1679—Charles protests against new encroachments of Louis, 1682—they are continued, 1683—submitted to, 1684—Charles joins the League of Augsburg, 1686. For the events of the war, see LOUIS XIV.—Spain reduced to a desperate condition; Barcelona saved by the English fleet, 1694—taken by the duke of Vendôme, and restored by the peace of Ryswick, 1697—Charles, having no issue, and being the last of the Castilian dynasty, a treaty is made for giving his States to the young prince Joseph Ferdinand of Bavaria, 1698—who dies, 1699—a secret partition treaty assigns Spain to Charles, archduke of Austria; Charles II., offended by this, bequeaths his dominions undivided to Philip, grandson of Louis XIV., and *d.* Nov. 1, 1700.

CHARLES, archduke of Austria, son of the emperor Leopold I., *b.* Oct. 1, 1688—claims the throne of Spain; the Spanish Succession War commences, 1701—visits London; takes the title of Charles III., k. of Spain, and enters that country with an English, Dutch, and Portuguese army, 1703. For the events of the war, see ANNE, qu. of Great Britain.—Charles is received as king in Catalonia and Valencia, 1705—proclaimed in Milan, the Netherlands, and Madrid, but by his want of energy, loses the advantages gained for him by his allies, 1706—proclaimed at Naples, 1707—receives the investiture from pope Clement XI, 1708—is acknowledged by him k. of Spain, 1709—victorious at Almenara and Saragossa; he enters Madrid again, but is soon driven out by Philip, 1710—elected

emperor of Germany, and withdraws from Spain, 1711. See CHARLES VI., emperor of Germany.

CHARLES III., k. of Spain, 1759. See CARLOS, DON, son of Philip V.—Declares war against Portugal, June 15, 1762—his minister, Squilaci, offends the people by attempting to change the national dress; is dismissed, and replaced by count Aranda, 1766—the Jesuits expelled from Spain, 1767 — disputes with Great Britain about the Falkland Isles, 1770-71—count Florida Blanca minister, 1778—war with Great Britain, 1779. See GEORGE III., king of Great Britain.—Charles III. *d.*, Dec. 13, 1788.

CHARLES IV., k. of Spain, son of Charles III., *b.* Nov. 12, 1748—succeeds his father, 1788—joins the coalition against France, 1793. See FRANCE. — Manuel Godoy, favourite of the queen and prime minister, 1795. See GODOY, MANUEL.—War with Great Britain, 1796. — See GEORGE III., k. of Great Britain.—Subservient to Napoleon; war with Great Britain, 1804. See GEORGE III.—A large French army admitted into Spain, and the best Spanish troops sent to the Baltic, 1807 — insurrection at Aranjuez; Charles abdicates in favour of his son, 1808. See FERDINAND VII., k. of Spain, and NAPOLEON I.—Charles IV. *d.*, at Rome, Jan. 19, 1819.

CHARLES VII., k. of Sweden, son of Sverker I., succeeds Erik IX., 1160—killed by Erik's son, Canute, who usurps the throne, 1168.

CHARLES VIII., CANUTSON, regent in Sweden, 1435 — chosen k. of Norway and Sweden, 1448—deprived of the crown of Norway, 1450 — expelled from Sweden, and retires to Dantzic, 1457—restored in Sweden, 1464 — again expelled, 1465 — again restored, 1467—*d.* 1470.

CHARLES IX., k. of Sweden, duke of Sudermania, youngest son of Gustavus Vasa, *b.* 1550—regent for his nephew, Sigismund, 1594—is encouraged to assume sovereign power, and defeats Sigismund, who brings an army against him from Poland, 1598—called to the throne by the people, 1604 — builds Gothenburg, Umea, and Uleaborg, and encourages industry and commerce, 1605—he assists Vassili Shuiskoy, czar of Russia, against the Poles, 1609—contends with Poland for ascendancy in Russia, 1610—*d.* 1611.

CHARLES X., GUSTAVUS, k. of Sweden, son of John Casimir, count palatine of Deux Ponts, and Katharine, daughter of Charles IX., *b.* Nov. 8, 1622—recognized as the legitimate successor of his cousin, qu. Christina, 1650—on her resignation, ascends the throne, 1654—makes war on Poland, 1655—contracts an alliance with the elector of Brandenburg, 1656—the alliance dissolved; Denmark declares war against him; he leaves Poland, and invades Jutland, 1657—crosses the Belts on the ice, appears before Copenhagen, and compels the k. to sign the treaty of Roskild, Jan. 3; breach of the treaty; he besieges Copenhagen, 1658—compelled to abandon the siege, 1659—*d.* Feb. 13, 1660.

CHARLES XI., k. of Sweden, son of Charles X., *b.* Nov. 24, 1655—succeeds his father, under the regency of his mother, Hedwig Eleanor, 1660—peace restored by the treaties of Oliva, May 3, and Copenhagen, June 6, 1660 — Triple Alliance with Great Britain and Holland, 1668—league with Great Britain and France against Holland, 1672—war with Denmark and some German States; Charles invades Brandenburg; is defeated by the elector, at Fehrbellin, 1675—defeats the k. of Denmark, at Halmstadt, Lund, and Landskrona; victories of the Danish admiral, Niels Juel, at Bleking, and Kiöge; Sweden loses the isles of Gothland and Rügen, and all her provinces in Germany, 1677—Charles defeated by the Danes, at Uddewalla, 1678 — recovers his lost territories by the treaty of Lund, Sept. 2, 1679—obtains from the Diet of Stockholm absolute power, and marries Ulrica Eleanora, daughter of Fred. III., and sister of Christian V., k. of Denmark, 1680 — discontent of the Livonian nobles; Patkul outlawed and banished, 1692 — Charles *d.*, Apr. 15, 1697.

CHARLES XII., k. of Sweden, son of Charles XI., *b.* June 17, 1682 — succeeds his father, 1697—league of Poland, Denmark, and Russia, against him, 1699—assisted by an English and Dutch fleet, he lands in Zealand, Aug. 4; dictates his own terms of peace to the k. of Denmark, at Travendal, 19; proceeds against the Russians in Ingria; lands at Pernau, Oct. 17; battle of Narva, Nov. 30, 1700—takes Mittau, expels the Saxons from Livonia, conquers Courland, and invades Lithuania, 1701—invades Poland, enters Warsaw, defeats the king at Clissau, July 20, and demands his deposition, 1702—defeats him again, at Pultusk, May 1, takes Thorn, and calls a Polish Diet at Warsaw to elect a new king, 1703—recommends Stanislas Leczinski, who is elected; Augustus surprises Warsaw, but flies to Dresden on the approach of

CHARLES XII., k. of Sweden—*continued.*
Charles, 1704—the Swedes fail in an attack on Petersburg; defeat the Russians at Gemauers, July 28; retreat to Riga from want of supplies; the czar recovers Mittau, Sept. 14, 1705—Renschild defeats the Saxons and Russians, at Fraustadt, Feb. 6; Charles invades Saxony, and dictates the treaty of Altranstadt to Augustus, who resigns the crown of Poland, and gives up Patkul, Sept. 14; one of his armies defeated by Mentchikof, at Kalisch, Nov. 19; the czar Peter fails in an attack on Vyborg, in Carelia, 1706—interview with Marlborough, at Leipsic, Apr. 30; Charles returns from Saxony into Poland; on his march, visits the elector at Dresden; massacres the peasantry of Massovia; puts Patkul to death; treaty with Mazeppa, 1707—marches into the Ukraine, against the advice of Piper and Renschild; gains a fruitless victory at Golovtchin, July 4, and takes Mohilef; but one of his armies, under Lagercrona, is defeated by Mentchikof, at Dobro, Sept. 20, and he fails in his engagement to meet his general, Levenhaupt, who loses all his baggage and artillery at Leisna, 1708—Peter collects his forces, and surrounds the Swedish army; battle of Pultowa, July 8; escape of Charles to Bender, and surrender of the remnant of his army, who are sent to Siberia; all his enemies renew their hostilities; Poland reconquered; his possessions in Germany threatened by the combined forces of Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Saxony, 1709—he prevails on the sultan to declare war against Russia, Nov. 20; Great Britain and the United Provinces offer to mediate, which Charles refuses, 1710–1711. See PETER, *the Great*, czar of Russia.—Steinbock defeats the Danes, Poles, and Saxons, at Gadebusch, 1712—burns Altona; surrenders, with his army, at Tönningen; Charles resists the sultan's desire for his return to Sweden; is besieged in his house at Bender, and conveyed a prisoner to Adrianople, 1713—is removed by the Turks to Demotica; escapes, Nov. 1; reaches Stralsund, 22, 1714—besieged there, escapes to Sweden; loses the isle of Rügen, Nov. 17, 1715—invades Norway, and is repulsed; enters into the intrigues of baron Görtz and Alberoni, against Great Britain, 1716—an English fleet sent to the Baltic to watch his proceedings, 1717—he renews his attack on Norway; is killed, while besieging Frederickshal, Nov. 30, 1718—Voltaire writes a History of his Life, which is prohibited in France, 1730.

CHARLES XIII., k. of Sweden, duke of Sudermania, son of Adolphus Frederic, *b.* Oct. 7, 1748—regent during the minority of his nephew, Gustavus IV., 1792–6—on his expulsion, called by the nation to the throne, June 5, 1809—concludes the peace of Frederickshamm with Russia, Sept. 17; Christian Augustus, prince of Holstein Augustenburg, appointed his successor; *d.* May 28, 1810—adoption of marshal Bernadotte in his place, Aug. 21; compelled to declare war against Great Britain, Nov. 17; discontented with the continental system; assumes an independent tone, 1811—Napoleon takes Swedish Pomerania, 1812—Sweden joins the confederacy against him, and Charles John lands with an army to cooperate with the allies in Germany, 1813. See NAPOLEON I.—Besieges Hamburg, and occupies Holstein; Norway ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814—the Union voted by the Storthing of Christiana, Nov. 21; Charles XIII. *d.*, Feb. 5, 1818.

CHARLES XIV., or CHARLES JOHN, k. of Sweden. See BERNADOTTE, and CHARLES XIII., k. of Sweden.—Succeeds quietly to the throne, 1818—crowned in Sweden, May 11, at Drontheim, Sept. 7; abolishes many guilds and restrictions on trade, 1820—constructs canals and roads, 1822—the Diet forbids the publishing of the debates, 1823—the Storthing refuses to create an hereditary nobility; the university of Christiana founded, 1824—the Storthing dissolved, 1836—the iron trade thrown open, 1838—the council of State reformed, 1841—Charles John *d.* Mar. 8, 1844.

CHARLES, archduke of Austria, son of Ferdinand I., emperor of Germany, *b.* 1540—negotiates for marriage with Elizabeth of England, 1568—sent into Spain to dissuade Philip from his cruel treatment of the Netherlands, but to no purpose, 1569—*d.* 1590.

CHARLES ROBERT, k. of Hungary, son of Charles Martel. See CHARLES MARTEL. Supported by the papal influence and some magnates, is proclaimed in Dalmatia and Croatia, 1300—on the death of Andrew III., is crowned as his successor, 1301—Wenceslas, son of the k. of Bohemia, claims the crown—renounces it, 1304—Otho, of Bavaria, grandson of Bela IV., puts forward his claim, 1305—withdraws it, and Charles remains firmly seated, 1308—claims the kingdom of Naples, on the death of his grandfather, Charles II., 1309—Dalmatia conquered by the Venetians, 1322—his eldest son, Louis, acknowledged as his successor,

1330—his second son, Andrew, affianced to Joanna, of Naples, 1333—*d.* 1342.

CHARLES, archduke, son of the emperor Leopold II. See AUSTRIA, archduke Charles.

CHARLES, duke of Brunswick. See BRUNSWICK.

CHARLES, duke of Calabria, son of Robert, k. of Naples, invested with the government of Florence for five years, 1326—*d.*, leaving only two young daughters, Joanna and Maria, 1328.

CHARLES, duke of Durazzo, marries Maria, sister of Joanna I., qu. of Naples, 1343—is suspected of being implicated in the murder of Joanna's husband, Andrew of Hungary, 1345—put to death by Louis I., k. of Hungary, 1348.

CHARLES, duke of Durazzo. See CHARLES III., k. of Naples.

CHARLES EDWARD, son of James the Pretender, *b.* 1720—serves in the Spanish army under Montemar, 1734—lands in Scotland, and proclaims his father at Perth, Sept. 4, 1745—at Edinburgh, 16—enters England, Nov. 6—occupies Manchester, 28—arrives at Derby, Dec. 4—commences his retreat, 6—defeats gen. Hawley at Falkirk, Jan. 15, 1746—routed, and the rebellion crushed, at Culloden, April 16—escapes to France—received at Rome by pope Benedict XIV., 1747—resists the order to leave Paris—imprisoned—submits, and retires to Avignon, 1748—visits London secretly, 1750—*d.* March 3, 1788.

CHARLES, son of Louis IV., k. of France, *b.* 954—made duke of Lorraine by the emperor Otho II., 977—claims the crown of France, which the nobles give to Hugh Capet, 987—invades France, and takes Laon, 988—Hugh Capet recovers Laon—Charles is taken prisoner, and *d.* 991.

CHARLES I., duke of Savoy, second son of Amadeus IX., *b.* 1468—succeeds his brother, Filiberto, 1482—marries Bianca, daughter of William VI., marquis of Montferrat, 1487—*d.* 1489.

CHARLES II., John Amadeus, duke of Savoy, son of Charles I., *b.* 1488—succeeds his father, with his mother regent, 1489—*d.* 1496.

CHARLES III., duke of Savoy, son of Philip II., succeeds his brother, Filiberto II., 1504—joins the league of Cambray against Venice, 1508—oppresses the Reformers of Geneva, 1519—endeavours to remain neutral in the wars between Francis I. and Charles V.; but his states are occupied and desolated by both the belligerents, 1524—besieges Geneva, to restore the expelled bishop, 1530—is compelled, by Berne, Zurich, and Freyburg, to retire, 1531—his efforts against Geneva again frustrated, 1534—Francis I. attacks him, and takes Turin, 1536—Charles V. sends an army to assist him, but friends and foes alike lay waste his lands, 1537—they conclude a truce for ten years, each retaining what he occupies, 1538—Nice besieged by the French, 1543—Charles III. *d.* 1553.

CHARLES EMANUEL I., duke of Savoy, son of Emanuel Filiberto, *b.* Jan. 12, 1562—succeeds his father, 1580—failure of his projected attack on Genoa, 1582—he invades Provence, 1590—checked by Lesdiguiéres, 1592—concludes a truce with France, 1595—Savoy conquered by Henry IV., 1600—peace concluded at Lyons, 1601—he attempts to seize Geneva, but fails, 1602-1609—endeavours to engage Henry IV. in an attack on Milan, 1609—claims and invades the duchy of Montferrat, 1613—defends himself against the Spanish governor of Milan, 1615—again, 1616—joins the Venetians and Holland in a league to check the power of Austria, 1619—alliance with France and Venice, 1624—makes, with Lesdiguiéres, a fruitless attack on Genoa, 1625—revives his claim to Montferrat, 1627—invades it—in league with Spain and Austria, 1628—Louis XIII. and Richelieu enter Savoy, and conclude the treaty of Susa, 1629—they return, and conquer the country—Charles *d.* July 26, 1630.

CHARLES EMANUEL II., duke of Savoy, second son of Victor Amadeus I., *b.* 1634—succeeds his brother, Francis Hyacinth, 1638—his mother continues the regency, and the alliance with her brother Louis XIII.—prince Thomas of Savoy, the young duke's uncle, prosecutes his claim to the regency, and takes Turin, with the assistance of Spain, 1639—retaken by the French gen., D'Harcourt, 1640—tranquillity restored by the regent, Christine, 1642—an incursion of Caracena, the Spanish governor of Milan, repulsed, 1650—the duke takes the government into his own hands, 1653—his army, commanded by prince Thomas, with French auxiliaries, besieges Pavia—he persecutes the Waldenses, 1655—prince Thomas *d.* Jan. 22, 1656—by the peace of the Pyrenees, the duke recovers full possession of his states, 1659—marries his cousin, Françoise de Bourbon, daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII. of France, May 6, 1663—his mother, Christine, former regent of Savoy, *d.*, Dec. 27—his duchess *d.* a few months after their marriage; he takes for his second, Marie Jeanne Baptista, daughter of the duke de Nemours, 1664—

he quarrels with the Genoese — Louis XIV. arbitrates, 1672—*d.* June 12, 1675.

CHARLES EMANUEL III., k. of Sardinia, son of Victor Amadeus II., *b.* April 27, 1701 —succeeds, on the resignation of his father, Sept. 3, 1730—liberates his states from the temporal authority asserted in them by the pope, 1731—assists France in the war of the Polish succession, and conquers Milan, 1733—gains the victory of Guastalla, Sept. 19. 1734—peace concluded, he acquires Novara and Tortona, 1735—having guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, he supports Maria Theresa against France and Spain, 1741—attacks Reggio and Modena—a Spanish army occupies Savoy, but is driven back by him into France, 1742 — an Austrian army, under count Traun, supports him against the Spanish general, de Gages, 1743—the French and Spanish conquer Savoy, 1745 — he drives them out of Italy, and invades Provence, 1746—defeat of the chevalier de Belleisle at Exilles, July 8, 1747—a part of Milan added to the kingdom of Sardinia by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—devotes himself to the improvement of his states; *d.* Jan. 20, 1773.

CHARLES EMANUEL IV., k. of Sardinia, son of Victor Amadeus III., *b.* 1751 — succeeds his father, Oct. 16, 1796—Piedmont occupied by the French—he retires into Sardinia, 1798—resigns the crown to his brother, Victor Emanuel, June 4, 1802.

CHARLES FELIX JOSEPH, k. of Sardinia, son of Victor Amadeus III.—succeeds, on the resignation of his brother, Victor Emanuel I., March 13, 1821—an Austrian army represses the revolutionary movements of Santa Rosa; evacuates the country, 1822 —the poor, in Piedmont, are forbidden to be instructed in reading and writing, 1825—Charles Felix *d.* 1831.

CHARLES ALBERT, k. of Sardinia, prince of Carignan, succeeds his uncle, Charles Felix, 1831—promulgates a new code for his kingdom, 1837—adopts liberal reforms, 1847—gives his people a free constitution, Feb. 8, 1848—arrives with his army to support the insurgents of Milan against Austria, March 27—takes Peschiera, and conquers at Goito, May 30—defeated by Radetzky, at Somma Riva, July 26—at Milan, Aug. 5—he retreats to Turin, Aug. 6—opens the Sardinian parliament, Feb. 1, 1849—he renews hostilities—is totally defeated by Radetzky at Novara, March 23—resigns his crown to his eldest son, Victor Emanuel II., and leaves Italy, 26—*d.* at Oporto, July 28.

CHARLES, duke of Sudermania. See CHAS. IX. and XIII., kings of Sweden.

CHARLES, eldest son of Charlemagne, named as his successor, 806—*d.* Dec. 4, 811.

CHARLES, son of Charles the Bald, rebels against his father, 862 — receives Aquitaine from him, 866—*d.* 866.

CHARLES, youngest son of Lothaire I., in the division of his father's kingdom, has Provence, 855—which, on his death, his brothers divide between them, 863.

CHARLES DE VALOIS, second son of Philip III., k. of France, receives the offer of the kingdom of Aragon from pope Martin IV., 1283—relinquishes his claim by the treaty of Aix, and marries Margaret, daughter of Charles II., k. of Naples, receiving Anjou and Maine as her dowry, 1291—defeats the Flemings, and takes their count, Guy, prisoner, 1300—invited into Italy by pope Boniface VIII.—expels the Bianchi from Florence, 1301—conducts an expedition against Sicily, which ends in a treaty of peace, 1302—is urged by pope Clement V. to lead a general crusade against the Turks and the Eastern empire, 1306—*d.* 1325.

CHARLES, prince of Viana, eldest son of John II., k. of Aragon, and Blanche, qu. of Navarre—on his mother's death, claims her kingdom, which his father retains, 1441 —the nobles demand that he be declared heir to the throne of Aragon—he is imprisoned by his father, 1460—*d.* 1461.

CHARLES THE BOLD. See BURGUNDY.

CHARLES THE GOOD, count of Flanders, 1119—slain, 1127.

CHARLES DE BLOIS. See BRITANNY.

CHARLES ALBERT, elector of Bavaria. See BAVARIA.

CHARLES, third son of Frederic Augustus II., k. of Poland, made duke of Courland by his father—is displaced by Katharine II. of Russia, 1763.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, duke of Wirtemberg, 1733–37.

CHARLES EUGENE, duke of Wirtemberg, 1737–93.

CHARLES, or CHRISTIAN AUGUSTUS, crown prince of Sweden, *d.* May 28, 1810. See CHARLES XIII., k. of Sweden.

CHARLES LOUIS, son of Louis the first king of Etruria—his mother, Maria Louisa, regent, 1803—his kingdom added to that of Italy, and he is made duke of Lucca, 1807 —receives Parma, 1847—resigns, 1849.

CHARLES LOUIS, elector palatine, son of Frederic V., and Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of Great Britain, inherits his father's rights, 1631 — recovers the greater part of the palatinate by the peace of Westphalia, 1648—establishes his claim to the vicariate of the empire, 1657—challenges Turenne for his devastation of the palatinate, 1674—*d.* 1680.

CHARLES II., elector palatine, 1680–5.

CHARLES III., PHILIP, elector palatine, 1716–43.

CHARLES THEODORE, elector palatine, 1743—inherits Bavaria, 1778. See BAVARIA.

CHARLES I., duke of Lorraine, 1391–1431.

CHARLES II., duke of Lorraine, 1545—his lands invaded by Henry II., k. of France, 1552—*d.* 1608.

CHARLES III., duke of Lorraine, 1624—receives the duke of Orleans, banished by Richelieu, 1631—is driven from his States by Louis XIII., 1634—recovers them, 1661—expelled by Louis XIV., 1670—enters into the service of the emperor Leopold I.; defends the Rhenish provinces against Turenne, 1674—takes Treves, and the French marshal, De Crequi; *d.* Sept. 17, 1675.

CHARLES IV. (Charles Louis), duke of Lorraine, nephew of Charles III., inherits his title, and succeeds him in the command of the imperial army, 1675—takes Philipsburg, 1676—checks the French on the Rhine, 1677—his duchy restored to him by the peace of Nimwegen, but on such terms that he never revisits it, 1679—serves against the Turks; assists in the defence of Vienna; conquers at Barkan, and takes Gran, 1683—besieges Buda, 1684—recovers a great part of Hungary, 1685—takes Buda and other fortresses, 1686—defeats the Turks at Mohacz, and conquers Transylvania, 1687—called from Hungary to defend Germany against Louis XIV., 1689—*d.* at Vienna, 1690.

CHARLES LOUIS FREDERIC, duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, father of Charlotte Sophia, qu. of England, *d.* 1751.

CHARLES MARTEL, son of Pepin of Heristal. See AUSTRASIA.

CHARLES MARTEL, eldest son of Charles II., k. of Naples, and Maria, sister of Ladislas II. of Hungary, is set up by pope Nicholas IV. to claim the crown of Hungary, against Andrew III., 1290—defeated at Zagrab, returns to Italy, 1292—*d.* 1295. See CHARLES ROBERT, k. of Hungary.

CHARLES MARTEL, son of Joanna I., qu. of Naples, and Andrew of Hungary, created duke of Calabria; taken by Louis, k. of Hungary, and brought from Italy by him, 1348—*d.* in Hungary.

CHARLES PETER ULRICH, duke of Holstein, refuses the crown of Sweden, and is appointed by the empress Elizabeth heir to that of Russia, 1742—marries Sophia Augusta of Anhalt Zerbst, who takes the name of Katharine. See PETER III., czar of Russia.

CHARLESTON, in Carolina, built, 1680—repulses an attack of the English fleet June 28, 1776.

CHARLES-TOWN, a suburb of Boston, burnt during the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775.

CHARLEVOIX, *b.* 1684—*d.* 1761.

CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, daughter of Charles Louis Frederic, duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, *b.* May 19, 1744—intercedes with Frederic II. of Prussia, not to make her country the seat of war, 1759—marries Geo. III., k. of Great Britain, Sept. 8, 1761—crowned, 22; Buckingham-house settled on her, in exchange for Somerset-house, 1762—has the care of the king's person during the regency, 1810—disapproves the duke of Cumberland's marriage, 1815—*d.* Nov. 17, 1818.

CHARLOTTE, princess of Wales, daughter of George IV., *b.* Jan. 7, 1796—refuses to marry the hereditary prince of Orange, 1814—marries prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, May 2, 1816—*d.* Nov. 6, 1817.

CHARLOTTE, daughter of Frederic Wm. III., k. of Prussia, married to Nicholas, grand duke of Russia, July 1, 1817.

CHARLOTTE, Augusta Matilda, princess royal, daughter of George III., *b.* Sept. 29, 1766—married to Frederic, duke, afterwards k. of Wirtemberg, May 18, 1797—*d.* 1828.

CHARMIS, Olympic victor, B.C. 668.

CHARMOUTH, in Dorsetshire. See CERDIC.

CHAROLAIS, Charles, count de, son of Philip, duke of Burgundy, heads the league "for the Public Good" against Louis XI., 1465—succeeds his father, 1467. See BURGUNDY, Charles *the Bold*, duke of.

CHARON, of Lampsacus, hist., fl. B.C. 504.

CHAROPS, Athenian archon, the first whose term of office was limited to ten years, B.C. 752.

CHARTER of Don Pedro. See PEDRO IV., k. of Portugal and emperor of Brazil.

CHARTER of London. See LONDON.

CHARTER, The Great. See MAGNA CHARTA.

CHARTER of the Bank. See BANK OF ENGLAND.

CHARTER. See EAST INDIA COMPANY.

CHARTER-HOUSE, or SUTTON'S HOSPITAL, in London, formerly La Chartreuse. See CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY.—Granted by Henry VIII. to the duke of Norfolk, 1539—purchased by Thomas Sutton, and endowed as a school and hospital, 1611.

CHARTERS of corporate towns, granted by Henry I., give security to industry and promote manufactures, 1132—called in and remodelled by Chas. II., 1682—the new charter resisted at Nottingham, accepted by Plymouth and other corporations, 1684—influence of the change on

the elections of members of parliament, 1685—the ancient charters restored, 1688—revised by royal commissioners, 1833—altered by the Municipal Reform Act, which comes into operation Nov. 25, 1835.

CHARTISTS, a name assumed by large bodies of ultra-reformers, who demand what they call a Charter, granting universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, and other democratic privileges, 1832—proceed to acts of violence; create a riot in the Bull-ring at Birmingham, and an insurrection at Newport, 1839. See NEWPORT.—Encouraged by the revolution in France, announce an imposing Demonstration on Kennington Common, Apr. 10, 1848—foiled by the zealous co-operation of all classes, they cease to have any influence.

CHARTRES, a town in Normandy, where Henry I. of England has an interview with pope Innocent II., 1131—taken by the count of Dunois, 1432—besieged by the duke de Condé, who obtains there for the Huguenots the peace of Longjumeau, 1568.

CHARTRES, Louis Philippe, duke of, son of the duke of Orleans, serves under Dumourier, and. accompanies him when he withdraws from the republican camp, Apr. 4, 1793. See ORLEANS, Louis Philippe, duke of.

CHASSE, General. See ANTWERP.

CHATEAU d'Eu, a marine palace of Louis Philippe, where qu. Victoria and prince Albert pass a week with the royal family of France, Sept., 1843—again in 1845—Mr. Cobden received there, 1846.

CHATEAUBRIAND, viscount, *b.* 1769—publishes his *Génie du Christianisme*, 1802—ambassador at the congress of Verona, undertakes that France shall overthrow the constitution in Spain, 1822—minister for foreign affairs, 1823–resigns, 1824—*d.* 1848.

CHATEL, Jean, attempts to assassinate Henry IV. of France, 1594.

CHATELHERAULT, duke of, title given to James Hamilton, earl of Arran, regent of Scotland, on his sending the young qu. Mary to France, 1548—resigns the regency to her mother, Mary of Guise, 1558—joins the Congregation, 1559—conspires against qu. Mary, and retires to France, 1565—takes up arms for her in Scotland; submits to her son, 1572.

CHATHAM, surprised by the Dutch, June 11, 1667—visited by George III., Apr. 25, 1778.

CHATHAM, William Pitt, earl of. See PITT, William.— Prime-minister, 1766 — his popularity and health decline, 1767 — retains the privy seal, but is without influence, 1768 — resigns office, Oct. 15; declares himself favourable to a reform of parliament, Jan. 22, 1770—urges unsuccessfully conciliatory measures towards the Americans, Jan. 20, 1775—renews his propositions without effect, Feb. 1; brought down to the House of Lords wrapped in flannels, makes another ineffectual attempt to stop hostilities in America, May 30, 1777 — falls down in a fit, while opposing the recognition of the independence of the American colonies, Apr. 7, 1778—*d.* May 11; his public funeral, June 9; monument to his memory erected in the Guildhall, London, 1782.

CHATHAM, John Pitt, earl of, eldest son of William lord Chatham, *b.* 1755—while viscount Pitt, resigns his commission in the army, declining to fight in an unjust cause against the American colonies, 1776—master-general of the Ordnance, 1807—commands the Walcheren expedition, 1809—resigns his office, in consequence of a parliamentary vote of censure, Mar. 2, 1810 — *d.* the last of the Pitts, 1835.

CHATILLON, negotiations at. See NAPOLEON I.

CHATILLON, Renaud de, marries Constance, widow of Raymond of Poitiers, prince of Antioch, and is regent of the principality, 1149—defeated by the emperor Manuel I., 1155—fails in an attempt to surprise Mecca and Medina, 1184 — breaks the truce in Palestine, is taken and put to death by Saladin, 1187.

CHATILLON, the marshal de. See AVEIN.

CHATSWORTH, in Derbyshire; visit of qu. Victoria to the duke of Devonshire at, 1843.

CHATTERTON, Thomas, *b.* 1752—*d.* 1770.

CHATTI. See CATTI.

CHAUCER, Geoffrey, *b.* 1329 — writes his Canterbury Tales, 1364—*d.* 1400.

CHAUCI, a German people over whom Corbulo obtains signal victories, 47.

CHAUMONT, treaty of, between Great Britain and the allies, Mar. 1, 1814.

CHAUVELIN, Abbé, denounces the Jesuits before the parliament of Paris, 1761.

CHAUVELIN, M., the French ambassador, requests the mediation of Great Britain to avert from his country the hostility of other States, May 2, 1792—ordered to leave London, Jan. 24, 1793.

CHAUVIN. See CALVIN.

CHAVES, marquis of, takes arms in favour of Don Miguel, in Portugal, 1826 — is driven into Spain.

CHAZARS, KHAZARS, or CHOZARS, a Turkish tribe, settle on the Lower Wolga

CHAZARS—*continued.*
about 600—allies of Heraclius against Persia, 626—extend their possessions to the westward, 679—carry on an active trade between the East and Europe, and maintain friendly relations with the Greeks, 700—Justinian II., on escaping from Cherson, first seeks a refuge among them, 704—Constantine V. *Copronymus*, marries the daughter of their khan, 748—his son, Leo IV., has the surname of *Chazarus*, 775—they build the fortress of Sarkel on the Don, 834—are driven from many of their possessions by the Russians, 862—some of their tribes migrate to Hungary, 897—others occupy the eastern part of the Crimea, 966—finally conquered by the emperor Basil II. and the Russians, 1016.

CHEBRON, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1699.

CHEDORLAOMER, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1912 (2070 H.)

CHELSEA. See CLEVES, Anne of.

CHELSEA COLLEGE, founded by James I., 1609—rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, as a hospital for disabled soldiers, in the time of Chas. II.; completed by Wm. III., 1690—an Act for the protection of the pensioners, obtained by Wm. Pitt, while paymaster of the forces, 1754.

CHELTENHAM, discovery of its mineral waters, 1718—visit of George III., June 12, 1788.

CHENAB, battle of; gen. Thackwell defeats the Sikhs, 1848.

CHENEVIX, R., *d.* 1830.

CHENRES, k. of Egypt. See CENCHRES.

CHEOPS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1062—built the great Gizeh Pyramid. See CHUFU.

CHERASCO, treaty of, between Louis XIII. of France and Victor Amadeus I., duke of Savoy, Apr. 6, 1631.

CHERBOURG, held by the English, for Chas. II. of Navarre, 1377—taken, and its works destroyed by gen. Bligh and commodore Howe, Aug. 8, 1758.

CHERBURY, Lord Herbert of, *b.* 1581—*d.* 1648.

CHERES, k. of Egypt. See ACHERES.

CHERITON DOWN, near Winchester, battle of; lord Hopton defeated by Sir Wm. Waller, Mar. 29, 1644.

CHERRES, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1504.

CHERRY-TREES, brought from Flanders and planted in Kent, 1540.

CHERSICRATES founds Corcyra (Corfu), B.C. 734.

CHERSON, a free republic, in the Tauric Chersonesus, near the present Sebastopol, relieves Diocletian from an attack of the Bosporians, about 290—assists Constantine against the Goths, 332—Justinian II. resides there in his banishment, 695—escapes, 704—sends a fleet and army to destroy the city; the people proclaim Bardanes emperor, conduct him to CP., and put Justinian to death, 711—reduced to dependence by the emperor Theophilus, 830—Wolodomir, grand duke of Russia, married there to Anna, daughter of Romanus II., 988—conquered by Alexius I. of Trebizond, 1210.

CHERSON, or KHERSON, a new Russian town, near the mouth of the Borysthenes, or Dnieper, celebrated for the meeting of the emperor Joseph II. and Katharine II., 1787.

CHERSONESUS CIMBRICA, the Cimbrian peninsula, now part of the kingdom of Denmark; imagined by the Romans to have been the original seat of the Cimbri, who attacked Italy, B.C. 113. See CIMBRI.—Peopled by Saxons, many of whom emigrate into Britain, A.D. 449–586. See ENGLAND.

CHERSONESUS TAURICA, Cimmerian peninsula, now the Crimea, the fabled abode of Cimmerian darkness; gradually civilized by Greek settlers, becomes an independent State, B.C. 480. See BOSPORUS, kingdom of.—The granary of Athens, 355. See DEMOSTHENES.—Conquered by Mithridates, 108—occupied by Goths, A.D. 258—a Gothic colony planted, and the isthmus fortified by Justinian I., about 530. See CHAZARS.—Settlements of the Genoese, 1261—a section of the Golden Horde establishes an independent khanate, 1441. See CRIMEA.

CHERSONESUS THRACICA, the western side of the Hellespont, subject to the Athenians; governed by Stesagorus, and after his death, by his brother, Miltiades, B.C. 515—left by him, 493—a colony sent by Pericles, 437—fortified by the Lacedæmonian general, Dercyllidas, 398—recovered by the Athenians, 357—seized by Antiochus Magnus, 196—conquered by Rome, 169—part of the Latin empire of Romania, A.D. 1204—conquered by John Vataces, 1235—the Venetian nobles, Marco Dandolo and Jacomo Viaro, found the duchy of Gallipoli, about 1250—held for a time by the Catalan Grand Company, 1305—permanently occupied by the Ottomans, under Suleiman, son of Orchan, 1354—the isthmus fortified by the combined English and French army, Apr., 1854.

CHERUSCI, a German tribe, near the Visurgis (Weser), attacked by Drusus, B.C. 11—attack M. Vinicius, A.D. 1.

CHESAPEAKE CANAL. See DELAWARE.

CHESAPEAKE, American frigate, encounters the English ship Leopard, June 21, 1807—captured by the Shannon, June 1, 1813. See BROKE, Sir P. V.

CHESS introduced into Persia from India by Buzurg Mihir, 580.

CHESTER, the Deva of the Romans, and station of Legio XX. Victrix. See CAERLEON.—Destroyed by the Danes; rebuilt by Edward the Elder, 907—recovered by him from the Dane, Leofrid, and Griffin ap Madoc, prince of West Wales, 924—ravaged by the Danes, 980—Peter, bp. of Lichfield, transfers his see for a time to Chester, 1075—the bishopric erected by Henry VIII., 1541—railway to Crewe opened, Oct. 1, 1840—to Holyhead (in part), 1847—completed, Sept. 13, 1850.

CHESTER, the earl of, besieged by Stephen in Lincoln castle, 1140.

CHESTERFIELD CANAL, the Norwood tunnel opened, May 8, 1775.

CHESTERFIELD, Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of, *b.* 1694—*d.* 1773.

CHEVY CHASE. See OTTERBURNE.

CHIARAMONTE, cardinal Gregory Barnabas. See PIUS VII., pope.

CHIARI, battle of—prince Eugene defeats Villeroi, Sept. 1, 1701.

CHIASSI. See CLASSIS.

CHICHELEY, Henry, archbp. of Canterbury, founds All Souls' College, Oxford, 1437.

CHICHESTER, a Roman station on the Saxon shore, made the seat of government of the kingdom of Sussex, by Cissa, and named after him, 540—the bishopric transferred there from Selsea, by Stigand, 1070—railway from Brighton opened, June 27, 1840.

CHILDE HAROLD. See BYRON, Geo., lord.

CHILDEBERT I., son of Clovis. See FRANKS.

CHILDEBERT II., son of Sigebert I. See VENANTIUS FORTUNATUS. Inherits Gontran's share of Chlotair's kingdom, 594. See AUSTRASIA.

CHILDEBERT III., son of Clovis III. See FRANCE.

CHILDERIC I., father of Clovis. See FRANKS.

CHILDERIC II., son of Clovis II. See FRANCE.

CHILDERIC III., son of Chilperic II. See FRANCE.

CHILI. See ALMAGRO. Convulsed during twenty-seven days by an earthquake—Santiago nearly ingulfed, 1731—congress held at Santiago, O'Higgins president, Feb. 12, 1817—its independence confirmed by San Martin, the Buenos Ayres general, 1818—Freyre president, 1823—Beneventi, 1827.

CHILLIANWALLAH, battle of—the Sikhs defeated by lord Gough, Jan. 13, 1849.

CHILLINGWORTH, William, *b.* 1602—taken prisoner by sir Wm. Waller, at Arundel Castle—*d.* 1644.

CHILON, of Sparta, one of the seven sages of Greece, B.C. 598—Ephor, 556.

CHILPERIC. See BURGUNDIANS.

CHILPERIC I., son of Chlotair. See FRANKS.

CHILPERIC II., son of Childeric II. See FRANCE.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPING, a machine for, invented by Smart, 1805.

CHINA, the supposed age of Confucius (Kungfutze), lawgiver, philosopher, and teacher of religion, B.C. 555—conference between him and Lao-Tseu, another philosopher, 517—*d.* 473—the great wall built, 298—an embassy *said* to have been sent from Rome, A.D. 166—invaded by Dschingis-khan, 1210—the northern part conquered by his son, Octai, 1234—Kublai assisted in his conquest of Manji, the southern part, by mangonels, which the Polos, Venetian travellers, construct for him, 1273—Marco Polo introduces Christian missionaries, 1275. See CHANG-HIAN-FU. Its conquest completed by Kublai, 1279—threatened by Timour, 1405.

The Portuguese trade at Macao, 1517—convey the orange-tree into Europe, 1548—invasion of the Mantchou Tartars, 1616—the present dynasty established by them, 1647—tea introduced into England, 1660—the English East India Company opens commercial intercourse with Canton, 1680—Jesuit missionaries make converts, 1692—commercial relations formed with Russia, 1719, 1727—the Jesuits expelled, 1732—an English gunner put to death for having accidentally killed a Chinese, 1785—lord Macartney's embassy, 1792—death of the emperor Kien Long, 1799.

The monopoly of the Chinese trade continued by the East India Company's new charter, 1813—lord Amherst proceeds on his embassy, Feb. 8, 1816. See AMHERST. The East India Company's monopoly ceases—the trade thrown open, 1833—the opium dispute commences, 1834—the British trade suspended, and two ships fired upon—demolition of the Chinese forts—the trade restored—lord Napier, the superintendent, dies, and is succeeded by Mr. Davies, Oct. 11.

Captain Elliot, chief commissioner, 1836—he is arrested by the Chinese commissioner, Lin, and the surrender of opium demanded, Feb. 24, 1839—it is given up, May 21—the British leave Canton, 24—hostilities commence, July 7—Hong Kong taken, Aug. 23—Chinese junks destroyed, Nov. 3—all trade interdicted, Dec. 6—Canton blockaded by sir Gordon Bremer, June 28, 1840—Chusan taken, July 5—Lin degraded, Sept. 16—Kishin concludes a truce and treaty, Nov. 6; which the emperor rejects, Feb. 11, 1841—Chusan

CHINA—*continued.*
evacuated, 24—the Bogue forts stormed, 26—sir Hugh Gough proceeds against Canton, March 18—besieged and ransomed, May 31—sir Henry Pottinger arrives, and takes Amoy, Aug. 27—Chusan reoccupied—Ningpo taken, Oct. 13—Chinese attempt to recover it, repulsed, Mar. 10, 1842—the great river Kiang entered, June 13—Shanghae taken, 19—landing at Nankin, Aug. 9—treaty of peace concluded, 29.

Treaty of commerce opens China to all nations, July 27, 1843—sir Henry Pottinger resigns, and is succeeded by Mr. (afterwards sir John) Davis, 1844—the Bogue forts stormed, and the Chinese authorities compelled to make reparation for their insults and aggressions, April 5, 1847—a rebellion breaks out, 1851—the insurgents defeat commissioner Leu, June 19, 1852—repulsed at Chang-sha-fu, Sept. 12—the use and sale of opium allowed, Feb. 25, 1853—the governor of Nankin, applies to the foreign consuls for assistance, Mar. 16—the rebels take Amoy, 18—Nankin, 21—Shanghae, Sept. 7—expelled from Amoy, Nov. 11—repulse an attack made on them at Shanghae, Mar. 20, 1854—are driven by the imperial army from Shanghae, Amoy and other places, June, 1855—seizure of seamen on board the "Arrow" by Chinese officers, Oct. 8, 1856—the men released, 9—satisfaction demanded by the British authorities, 22—Canton bombarded, Jan. 12, 1857—British trade stopped, 14.

CHINALADANUS, k. of Babylon, B.C. 647—625.

CHINETA ISLANDS, report on their beds of guano, Aug. 29, 1853.

CHINON. See HENRY II., k. of England.

CHINTASUINTHUS, k. of the Visigoths in Spain, 641—wishes to encourage learning in Spain, and deputes the bishop of Saragossa to obtain from pope Theodorus the works of Gregory the Great—reforms the Visigothic code, 645—*d.* 653.

CHINTILLA recognized k. of the Visigoths in Spain, by the council of Toledo, 636—*d.* 640.

CHINZIRUS, k. of Babylon, B.C. 731–726.

CHION, Athenian archon, B.C. 365.

CHIONIDES exhibits comedies at Athens, B.C. 487.

CHIONIS, Olympic victor, B.C. 664, 660 II., 656 III.

CHIOS, an island of the Archipelago, now Scio. See GLAUCUS and ION. Revolts against Athens, 412. See PHILIP V., k. of Macedon. Conquered by the Venetians, 1124—by the Crusaders, 1204—by Andronicus III., emperor of the East, from the Genoese family of Zacharia 1329—by the Genoese, 1346—by the Ottomans, 1459—massacre of the inhabitants by the Turks, April 11, 1822.

CHIOZZA, one of the islands of Venice, taken by the Genoese admiral, Peter Doria, 1379—recovered by the Venetians, and the Genoese fleet and army captured, 1380.

CHIPPAWA, battles of; the American gen. Browne, defeats the English gen. Riall, July 5, 1814—is defeated by gen. Drummond, July 25.

CHIPPENHAM occupied by the Danes, 879—Election, see COMMONS, House of, 1742.

CHITTY, Joseph, *b.* 1776—*d.* 1841.

CHIVALRY, the age of, commences, 778.

CHLODOMIR, son of Clovis. See FRANKS.

CHLOROFORM discovered by Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh to be an anæsthetic—first administered in London by James Robinson, Dec. 14, 1848.

CHLOTAIR, son of Clovis—in the division of his father's kingdom, inherits Soissons, 511; and, on the death of his brother, Chlodomir, a third part of his lands, 524—joins his brothers to seize and divide those of the Burgundians, 534—acquires the dominions of his nephew, Theodebald, 554—makes war on the Saxons, 555—is defeated by them, 556—his natural son, Chramnus, rebels against him—he inherits his brother, Childebert's, kingdom, and becomes sole monarch of the Franks, 558—takes Chramnus prisoner, and burns him alive, with all his family, 560—*d.* 561. See FRANKS, and AUSTRASIA.

CHLOTAIR II., son of Chilperic I., an infant at the time of his father's murder, inherits Soissons—his mother, Fredegonda, governs, 584—she dies, 598—he affords a refuge to Columbanus—loses a large part of his kingdom in war with Theodebert II. of Austrasia, 600—recovers it, and gives it the name of Neustria, 604—by the death of Thierry II., acquires Austrasia and Burgundy; is sole king of the Franks, and puts Brunehild to death, 613—gives up Austrasia to his eldest son, Dagobert I., 622—*d.* 628. See FRANKS, AUSTRASIA, and NEUSTRIA.

CHLOTAIR III., son of Clovis II., *b.* 651—sole k. of France on his father's death, with his mother, Batilda, regent, and Ebroin, mayor of the palace, 656—his kingdom divided by the elevation of his brother, Childeric II., to the throne of Austrasia, 660—defeated at Asti, in attempting to recover the crown of Lombardy from Bertaridus, 665—*d.* 670.

CHNODOMAR, chief of the Allemanni, captured by Julian, 357

CHOBHAM, camp formed, June 14, 1853—review at, 21—broken up, Aug. 19.

CHOCZIM, battle of — John Sobiesky, k. of Poland, defeats the Turks and Cossacks, 1673 — taken by the Russians, 1739—again, 1769.

CHŒREPHANES, Athenian archon, B.C. 452.

CHŒRILUS, the Athenian tragedian, B.C. 523—excelled by Æschylus, 499—has exhibited tragedies forty years, 483.

CHŒRILUS of Samos, poet, B.C. 479.

CHOISEUL, DUC DE, minister of Louis XV., 1758—suggests the Family Compact of the Bourbons, 1761—promotes the confederation of Bar, in Poland, 1768—banished, at the instigation of Madame Du Barry, 1770—intrigues against the reforms of Turgot, 1774.

CHOLERA spreads from Asia to Moscow, Oct. 1830—breaks out in Dantzic, May 29, 1831; and soon after ravages northern Germany—quarantine to guard against it, established in England, June 13, 1831—the first cases occur at Sunderland, Nov. 4—appears at Rotherhithe, Feb. 10, 1832—again breaks out, Sept.—thanksgiving for its departure, April 14, 1833—rages in Russia and France, 1849—breaks out at Southampton, July 10—ceases in England, Nov. 15—re-appears in Soho and St. James's, Westminster, Aug. 27, 1854—rages in Florence, 1856.

CHONÆ. See COLOSSÆ.

CHONIATES. See NICETAS.

CHORAL COMPETITION at the Olympic meeting, B.C. 508.

CHOBIANES leads a Persian expedition into Lazica, 550.

CHOSROES, or ARSACES XXIII. See PARTHIA.

CHOSROES I., or NUSHIRVAN, k. of Persia, succeeds his father, Cabades, 531—makes peace with Justinian—the philosophers, expelled from Athens, seek refuge at his court, 532—he receives them coldly, and they return, 533—collects his forces for war, 539—invades Syria, and takes Antioch, 540—driven back over the Euphrates by Belisarius, 542—attacks Edessa, but fails, 544—makes a truce for five years with the Romans, 545 — Peter of Thessalonica treats with him about peace, 550—surrender of Petra—another truce for five years, 551—puts his general, Nachoragan, to death, 557—obtains the Fables of Pilpay from India, 560—agrees to a peace for fifty years, 562—persecutes the Armenians, which causes another war with the Romans, 571—a truce concluded, 574—a truce for three years, 575—negotiates with Tiberius II., 578—*d.* 579.

CHOSROES II., Purvis, k. of Persia, son of Hormisdas, or Hormouz II., saved from the massacre of his family, flies to Circesium, and puts himself under the protection of the emperor Maurice, 590—restored by a Roman army under Narses, 591—declares war against Phocas, to revenge the death of Maurice, 603 — invades the Roman provinces, 604—conquers Mesopotamia, 606—crosses the Euphrates, and overruns Syria, Palestine, and Phœnicia, 607—master of Asia Minor, and penetrates to the Bosphorus, 609—takes Apamea and Edessa, 611—Cæsarea in Cappadocia, 612—Damascus and Jerusalem, 614 — refuses to treat with Heraclius—his generals conquer Alexandria and Egypt—with another army he encamps before Chalcedon, where he flays alive his general, Saen, for introducing an embassy from Heraclius, 616—takes Chalcedon, 617 — rejects again the offers of Heraclius, 618—takes Ancyra, 620 — his army in Cilicia defeated by Heraclius, 622—loses Armenia, Thebarma, Colchis, and Iberia; but declines either to fight or treat for peace, 622—Ispahan taken and plundered; and his general, Sarbaraza, defeated, 624—loses Amida, and Samosata, 625—raises three armies, one of which, in alliance with the Avars, besieges Constantinople, 626—Assyria and his palace of Dastagerd occupied by Heraclius — his general, Rhazates, defeated—his own retreat cut off; he flies in consternation, and his son, Siroes, rebels, 627—deposed and slain, Feb. 28, 628.

CHOZARS. See CHAZARS.

CHRAMNUS. See CHLOTAIR.

CHREMES, Athenian archon, B.C. 327, H. 326 C.

CHRESTUS, the Athenian sophist, 179.

CHRIST, *b.*, according to "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," B.C. 7 — Kepler, Pagi, Dodwell, 6 — Chrysostom, Hales, Blair, Clinton, 5—Sulpicius (*Sac. Hist.*), Usher, Dec. 25, 4 — Clemens Alex., Irenæus, Cassiodorus, 3—Eusebius, Jerome, Epiphanius, Orosius, Scaliger, 2 — Chron. Alex., Tertullian, Dionysius, Luther, 1—Norisius and Herwart, A.D. 1—Paul of Middelburg, 2—Lydiat, 3. See CRUCIFIXION.

CHRIST COLLEGE. See CAMBRIDGE.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE. See OXFORD.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, the first Greek. See ANTIOCH.

CHRISTIAN, or VULGAR ERA, Jan. 1, A.D. 1, corresponds, in common computation, with the following dates:

Julian Period	4714
Era of Nabonassar	749
Olympiad	195.1
Era of the Seleucidæ	313
Building of Rome, A.U.C.	754

CHRISTIAN, or VULGAR ERA—*continued.*

N.B. These are the years of the respective eras, which commence during the first year of the Christian.

Its use introduced by the monk Dionysius Exiguus, 527—adopted in Italy about 600—brought into England, and found in a charter of Oshere, a tributary k. of the Hwiccas, 680—in France, partially, 700; generally, 800—in Catalonia, 1180—in Aragon, 1350—in Valencia, 1358—in Castile, 1393—in Portugal, 1415. This era has been denoted in various forms, as the Year of our Lord, the Year of Grace, of the Incarnation, of the Nativity, and of the Circumcision.

CHRISTIAN TOPOGRAPHY. See COSMUS INDICOPLEUSTES.

CHRISTIAN I., k. of Denmark, son of Dietrich, duke of Oldenburg, *b.* 1426—elected to the throne by the Danes, 1448—k. of Norway, 1450—makes war on Charles VIII., k. of Sweden, 1451—expels him—restores the Union of Calmar, and is crowned at Stockholm, 1457—inherits Holstein and Schleswig, 1460—creates the Order of the Elephant, 1462—offends the Swedes, and is dethroned by them, 1464—his daughter, Margaret, marries James III. of Scotland; the Orkney and Shetland isles are her dowry, 1469—he is defeated by Sten Sture, protector of Sweden, 1471—the union of Calmar restored, with limitations, 1472—visits Germany and Rome, 1474—founds the university of Copenhagen, 1479—*d.* 1481.

CHRISTIAN II., k. of Denmark, son of John I. *b.* 1481—acknowledged as his successor, 1497—becomes k. of Denmark, but is not acknowledged in Sweden, 1513—marries Isabella of Austria, 1515—invades Sweden, 1518—gains the battle of Bogesund, and is crowned at Stockholm, Nov. 8, 1520—his cruel massacres provoke resistance, and his army is defeated by Gustavus Vasa, 1521—is expelled by his subjects, and takes refuge in Flanders, 1523—encouraged by his brother-in-law (the emperor Charles V.), lands in Norway to recover his throne, 1531—captured by the Danes, 1532—dies in prison, 1559.

CHRISTIAN III., k. of Denmark, son of Frederic I., *b.* 1503—succeeds his father, 1534—Lubeck and the Hanse Towns, with the duke of Oldenburg, attack him, and Copenhagen revolts; assisted by Gustavus Vasa, he defeats them at Assens and near Bornholm, 1535—takes Copenhagen, makes peace with the League; restores order in Denmark, and establishes the Protestant religion, 1536—Norway a province of Denmark, 1540—league with Francis I. of France, with Sweden, and the Protestants of Germany, 1541—division of Holstein and Schleswig with his brothers, John and Adolphus, 1544—introduces the three crowns into his coat of arms, against which Gustavus Vasa protests, 1548—*d.* 1559.

CHRISTIAN IV., k. of Denmark, son of Frederic II., *b.* 1577—succeeds his father, 1588; crowned, 1596—dispute with England on the right of fishing in the North Sea, 1599—visits his sister, Anne, qu. of James I. of England, 1607—Hamburg renounces feudal subjection, 1608—war with Sweden, 1611—by the peace of Siöröd, North Lapland is yielded to Denmark, and both kingdoms allowed to use the three crowns in their arms, 1613—trade with India opened, and settlement of Tranquebar formed, 1618—league with the Protestant states, 1625—Christian takes the command of their army in Germany, and is defeated by Tilly, at Lutten, on the Barenberg, 1626—his German states conquered by Wallenstein, 1627—restored to him by the peace of Lubeck, 1629—jealous of Sweden, he enters into a secret alliance with the emperor Ferdinand III., 1642—the Swedish general, Torstenson, reoccupies Holstein, 1643; Schleswig and Jutland, 1644—the Danish fleet defeated by the Dutch and Swedes, off Laaland—treaty of peace concluded at Brömsebro, Aug. 13, 1645—Jämteland and other provinces, with the islands of Gothland and Oesel, ceded to Sweden—Christian *d.* March 9, 1648.

CHRISTIAN V., k. of Denmark, son of Frederic III., *b.* 1646—succeeds him on the throne, 1670—compels Christian Albert to cede his duchy of Gottorp, and joins the confederacy against Louis XIV., 1675—inherits Oldenburg, 1676—invades Sweden, 1677. See CHARLES XI., k. of Sweden.—Restores Gottorp, 1679—marriage of his sister, Ulrica Eleanora, to Charles XI., 1680; and of his brother, George, to Anne, afterwards queen of Great Britain, 1683—regains possession of Gottorp, 1684—makes an unsuccessful attempt to seize Hamburg, 1686—is compelled by Great Britain and Holland again to relinquish Gottorp, 1689—*d.* 1699.

CHRISTIAN VI., k. of Denmark, son of Frederic IV., *b.* 1699—succeeds his father, 1730—founds the Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, 1743—*d.* Aug. 6, 1746.

CHRISTIAN VII., king of Denmark, son of Frederic V., *b.* Jan. 29, 1749—succeeds his father, Jan. 14, 1766—marries the sister of George III., k. of Great Britain. See CAROLINE MATILDA, daughter of Frederic, prince of Wales.—Visits England, and dines with the lord mayor,

CHRISTIAN VII.—*continued.*
Sept. 23, 1768—dismisses count Bernstorf and makes Struensee minister, 1770—fall and execution of Struensee and Brandt—Bernstorf recalled, 1772—Holstein obtained in exchange for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, 1773—stops all intercourse between his subjects and the British North American colonies, 1775—falls into mental imbecility; his son, the crown prince, regent, 1784. See FREDERIC VI., k. of Denmark.—*d.* Mar. 12, 1808.

CHRISTIAN VIII., Frederic, k. of Denmark, son of Frederic, second son of Frederic V., *b.* Sept. 18, 1786—invited by the Norwegians to resist their union with Sweden, and proclaimed king, May 17, 1814—withdraws, Aug. 14—succeeds his cousin, Frederic VI., on the throne of Denmark, Dec. 3, 1839—incorporates Holstein and Schleswig with his kingdom—the states of the two duchies claim the preservation of their rights as portions of the Germanic body, 1846—*d.* Jan. 20, 1848.

CHRISTIAN I., duke of Brunswick. See BRUNSWICK.

CHRISTIAN LOUIS, duke of Brunswick. See BRUNSWICK.

CHRISTIAN I. and II., electors of Saxony. See SAXONY.

CHRISTIANITY first taught to the Greeks in Antioch, 36—Saul (Paul) and Barnabas sent forth by the church there, first preach it to the Gentiles of Cyprus, Perga, and Iconium, 38—preached in Britain, 178—in Abyssinia, by Frumentius, 329—to the Goths, by Ulphilas, 376—embraced by Clovis, 496—preached to the Saxons of Kent, by Augustin, 596—embraced by Sabert, k. of Essex, 604—by Edwin, k. of Northumberland, and Eorpwald, of East Anglia, 627—preached to the West Saxons, by Birinus, 634—to the Bavarians, by Emmeran, 651—in the Isle of Wight, 661—in Germany, 690—by Boniface, 715—supplanted in Africa by Mohammedanism, 749—forced on the Saxons by Charlemagne, 785—preached in the North, 826. See ANSGAR.—In Russia, 864—declared by Chief Justice Raymond to be part of the law of England, Nov. 28, 1729. See CHRISTIANS.

CHRISTIANS, a Greek name, adopted by the believers in Christ at Antioch, 37—accused of having set fire to Rome, and suffer cruel punishments from Nero; first persecution, 64—severely punished by Domitian, for refusing to pay a tax towards rebuilding the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; second persecution, 95—compelled, by order of Trajan, to offer sacrifices; those who refuse suffer martyrdom; third persecution, 107—fourth persecution, imputed to the emperor Hadrian, 118—persecuted by Barchochebas, 134. See BARCHOCHEBAS.—Persecution of them forbidden by an imperial edict of Antoninus Pius, 151—renewed, by permission of M. Aurelius, 164—in Gaul, 177—Marcia, the favourite of Commodus, protects them, 185—fifth persecution, under Sept. Severus, 202—all persecution ceases in the time of Alexander Severus, 223—sixth persecution, by Maximin, 235—security enjoyed under Philip, 248—seventh persecution, by Decius; several bishops martyred, 250—the wealth and "influence of the hierarchy introduce many corruptions, and fierce contentions for the episcopal office; passive submission of the laity, 251—stricter canons are enforced by Cyprian, through the council of Carthage, and the hierarchy made more despotic, 252—eighth persecution, under Valerian and Gallienus, 254—ninth persecution, under Aurelian, 270—the Christians unmolested during the first years of Diocletian, 284-302—Galerius urges him to repress the growing power of the hierarchy, for which he orders the tenth persecution; the fiercest and most systematic which they have endured, Feb. 23, 303—the persecution checked by Constantine in the West, but continued in the East, 307—Galerius issues an edict to stop it, Apr. 30, 311—edict of Constantine and Licinius in favour of the Christians, 313—of Constantine, to protect converts from Judaism, Oct. 18, 315—to punish all who exact from Christians the observance of heathen ceremonies, May 25, 323—he obtains for them, in Persia, relief from the persecution caused by the Magi, 333—dissensions and persecutions of each other. See DONATISTS, ARIANS, ATHANASIUS, MELETIUS, DAMASUS, CHRYSOSTOM, THEOPHILUS, CYRIL, DIOSCUROS, NESTORIUS, PELAGIUS, JEROME, RUFINUS, VIGILANTIUS.—Persecution in Persia, 420—Nestorianism prevails there and in the East, 499—Christians massacred by the Jews of Antioch, 610—edict of the emperor Leo III. against the worship of images, 726. See ICONOCLASTS.—Christians tolerated by the Mohammedans in Spain, 758—for their wars, see SPAIN.—Punished by Abderahman II. if they speak against Mohammed, 850—dispersion of the Paulicians, 871. See PAULICIANS.—A Greek patriarch received in Russia, 876—urged by pope Gregory VII. to recover the Holy Land, 1074. See CRUSADES.—Ad-

mitted to office in Turkey by a firman of the sultan, Jan. 8, 1849—placed on an equality with the Mohammedans in Turkey by the sultan, Jan. 26, 1856.

"CHRISTIANISMI RESTITUTIO." See SERVETUS.—Dr. Mead's new edition, ordered to be burnt by Gibson, bp. of London, May 29, 1723.

CHRISTIE, Sir Archibald, *b.* 1774—*d.* 1847.

CHRISTIE, Mr., kills Mr. Scott, editor of the London Magazine, in a duel, 1821.

CHRISTINA, qu. of Spain. See MARIA CHRISTINA.

CHRISTINA, qu. of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, *b.* Dec. 8, 1626—succeeds her father, with Oxenstiern as regent, 1633—her father's policy continued; treaty of Heilbron with France; her general, Horn, defeated at Nordlingen, Sept. 6, 1634—Banner, by his victory at Wittstock, retrieves the Protestant cause in Germany, 1636—is driven back into Pomerania, 1638—Torstenson takes the command, 1641—defeats the Austrians at Breitenfeld, and takes Olmütz, 1642—conquers Holstein, 1643—defeats Gallas, and occupies Bohemia, 1644—gains the battle of Janowitz; resigns the command to Wrangel, 1645—the elector of Bavaria compelled to be neutral, 1646—peace of Westphalia; Sweden gains a part of Pomerania, Wismar, Bremen, and Verden, 1648—her cousin, Charles Gustavus, recognized as her successor; she invites Des Cartes to Stockholm, 1654—resigns the crown, June 16, 1654—Oxenstiern retires, and *d.*—she embraces the Romish faith, and is received with great solemnity at Rome, Dec. 19, 1655—during a visit to Paris, she causes Monaldeschi, one of her suite, to be assassinated, 1657—*d.* at Rome, Apr. 19, 1689.

CHRISTINA, second daughter of Henry IV., k. of France, *b.* 1606—married to Victor Amadeus of Savoy, 1620—on the death of her husband, her title to the regency disputed, 1637—under the protection of her brother, Louis XIII., she becomes regent for her son, 1642. See CHARLES EMANUEL II., duke of Savoy.—Christina *d.*, Dec. 27, 1663.

CHRISTODORUS, of Coptos, poet, fl. 511.

CHRISTOPHE, assists in driving the French out of Haiti, 1803—joins Petion in assassinating Dessalines, and divides Haiti with him, 1806—is proclaimed as Henry I., k. of Haiti, 1811—kills himself, 1820.

CHRISTOPHER I., k. of Denmark, succeeds his brother, Abel, 1252—Erlandson, abp. of Lund, raises rebellion against him; he is expelled, and *d.* in exile, 1259.

CHRISTOPHER II., k. of Denmark, succeeds his brother, Erik VI., by capitulation with the nobles, 1320—expelled, 1329—recovers the throne, 1330—*d.* 1333.

CHRISTOPHER III., k. of Denmark, elected in the place of his uncle, Erik VII., 1439—also in Sweden, 1440—falls in an attack on Lubeck, 1447—*d.* 1448.

CHRISTOPHER, k. of Sweden. See CHRISTOPHER III., k. of Denmark.

CHRISTOPHER, *the Pacific*, duke of Wirtemberg, 1550–1568.

CHRISTOPHER, chaplain of pope Leo V., imprisons him, and makes himself pope, 903—is deposed by Sergius III., 904.

CHRISTOPHER, son of the emperor Romanus I., proclaimed Augustus by his father, 919—*d.* 931.

CHRISTOPHOROS, a Byzantine general, sent by the emperor Basil I. against the Paulicians, defeats and slays Chrysocheir, 871.

CHRONICA of Dexippus, written, 269.

CHRONICLE of Eusebius, ended, 325—of Idatius, begins, 379—of Jerome, terminates, 378—of Marcellinus, begins, 379—of Prosper of Aquitaine, concluded, 455—of Victor Tununensis, begins, 445.

CHRONICLES of St. Denis, presented to Philip III. of France, 1274—of Russia, written by Nestor, 1077—of England. See ANGLO-SAXON, CAXTON, WYNKYN DE WORDE, LANGTOFT, HIGDEN, HOLINSHED, FABYAN, GRAFTON, STOWE, SPEED.

CHRONICON, of Cassiodorus, ends, 519—Paschale, ends, 628.

CHRYSANTHUS, bp. of the Novatians, 407—*d.* 419.

CHRYSIPPUS, the Stoic, *b.* B.C. 280—*d.* 207.

CHRYSOBERGES, Lucas, patriarch of Constantinople, 1155.

CHRYSOCHEIR, son of Carbeas, leader of the Paulicians, overruns Asia Minor, and pillages Nicomedia, Ancyra, and Ephesus, 868—falls in battle, 871.

CHRYSOLORAS, Emanuel, sent by Manuel II., emperor of the East, to implore assistance from the Christians of the West; after having completed his mission, he is engaged to teach Greek at Florence, 1396—*d.* 1414.

CHRYSOMACHUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 596.

CHRYSOPOLIS, battle of; Licinius finally overcome by Constantine, Sept. 28, 323.

CHRYSORRHOAS. See JOHN OF DAMASCUS.

CHRYSOSTOM, Joannes, *b.* at Antioch, 354—taught by Libanius, 369—ordained deacon at Antioch, 381—presbyter, 386—appeases, by his preaching, tumults of the people of Antioch, 387—invited by Eutropius, and appointed bp. of Constantinople, 398—condemns in a discourse the games of the circus and the

theatre, 399—inveighs against the vices of court and church, 400—Theophilus, bp. of Alexandria, intrigues against him, 401—the empress Eudocia favours his enemies; he is banished by the arts of Theophilus, and recalled through fear of a popular tumult, 403—again banished by a synod, finally leaves C.P., June 20, 404 — reaches Cucusus, the place of his exile, in Sept.; removed to Arabissus, where he is exposed to the inroads of the Isaurians, 406. See Arabissus.—Ordered by his persecutors to be removed to Pityus; *d.* on the journey, near Comana, Sept. 14, 407 — his remains removed from Comana, and honourably deposited in Constantinople, 438.

Chrysostom, Dio. See Dio Prusæus.

Chufu, k. of Egypt, B.C. 3425 L. See Cheops, 1482.

Chunar, treaty of, between the E. I. Company and the nabob of Oude, Sept. 19, 1781.

Chunda Saib, nabob of Arcot, slain, 1752.

Chunnus. See Bulgarians.

Church. See Christians; East, church of the; West, church of the; England, church of; France, church of.

Church-benefices in Germany, the sale of, forbidden by pope Gregory VII., 1073.

"Church in danger," the cry raised by the Tories and Jacobites; the Lords and Commons address qu. Anne, assuring her that no such danger exists, 1705.

Church disputes. See Puseyism.

Church-lands, which had been alienated by Henry VIII., secured to their holders by parliament, 1554—pope Julius III. demands the restitution of them; qu. Mary gives up all that are still held by the crown, 1555.

Church-property, protected by a law of Theodosius II., Dec. 15, 434—the Commons of England petition Henry IV. to use it for the benefit of the State, 1404—again, 1410—taken for the service of the State in France, Nov. 2, 1789.

Church-rates, plan for the abolition of, prepared by lord Althorpe; adopted by the House of Commons, Apr. 22, 1834—but afterwards abandoned; refused at Manchester, Sept. 3; at Birmingham, Dec. 13; Bill brought in again, Mar. 3, 1837—opposed by the bishops, Mar. 9, and abandoned by the ministers; Sir William Clay's Bill for their abolition introduced, Mar. 25, 1855—read a second time, May 16.

Church-services ordered to be read in Latin throughout all Christendom by pope Vitalianus, 663—by qu. Elizabeth, to be read in English throughout her dominions, 1558.

Church, Gen., appointed commander of the Greek army, 1827.

Churches of Paris shut up, Dec. 1, 1793, but soon re-opened.

Churchill, John, afterwards duke of Marlborough, *b.* 1650 — learns the art of war under Turenne, 1674 — deserts James II., Nov. 22, 1688. See Marlborough, earl and duke of.

Churschid, grand vizir, takes Janina, and puts Ali Pacha to death, 1822.

Chusan, taken by Sir Gordon Bremer, July 5, 1840—evacuated, Feb. 24, 1841—re-occupied by Sir Henry Pottinger, Oct. 13.

Cibalis, in Pannonia, battle of; Licinius defeated by Constantine, Oct. 8, 314.

Cibber, Colley, *b.* 1671 — poet laureate, 1730—*d.* 1757.

Cibo, Francheschetto, married to Maddalena, daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, 1487.

Cicero, M. Tullius, *b.* at Arpinum, B.C. Jan. 3, 106—a cadet in the army of Cn. Pompeius Strabo, 89—pleads for Quinctius, 81—for Sextus Roscius, 80 — goes to Athens, 79—resides at Rhodes, 78—returns to Rome, 77—quæstor in Sicily, 75—returns, 74—orations against Qu. Cæcilius and Verres, 70—made ædile, 69—prætor; advocates the Manilian law, for giving the command to Pompey, 66—elected consul for the next year, 64—serves the office; detects Catiline's conspiracy, and delivers his oration pro Murænа, 63—pro P. Sylla, 62—excites the hostility of Clodius, 61—sends to his friend, Atticus, a history of his own consulship in Greek, 60—banished by his enemy the tribune, Clodius, 58—recalled by his friend the tribune, Milo, 57—accuses Piso and Gabinius of oppression in Macedon and Syria, 56—replies to Piso, and composes his three books, "*De Oratore*," 55—writes "*De Republica*," and defends Vatinius, Scaurus, and Placidius, 54—defends Milo, 52—proceeds to Cilicia as proconsul, 51 — returns to Rome, 50—joins Pompey in Greece, 49—reconciled to Cæsar, 47—orations for Ligarius and Marcellus; composes his "*Brutus*," 46—divorces Terentia; marries Publilia, whom he also divorces; his daughter, Tullia, *d.*; he writes "*De luctu minuendo*," "*Orator*," "*De Finibus*," "*Academica*," 45—withdraws from Rome soon after the death of Cæsar, and in his retirement writes "*De Divinatione*," "*De Fato*," "*De Gloria*," "*De Officiis*," "*De Senectute*," "*Topica*," and "*Tusculanæ Disputationes*;" returns to Rome after Antony's departure, Aug. 31; first Phi-

CICERO—*continued.*
lippic, against M. Antony, Sept. 2; second written, but never spoken; third and fourth delivered in the senate, Dec. 20, 44—his continued Philippics delivered between Jan. 1 and Apr. 22; irritate Antony, and he is murdered, Dec. 7, 43—his Life written by his freedman and pupil, M. Tullius Tiro, 5; his book, *De Senectute*, printed by Caxton, A.D. 1481.

CICERO, M. Tullius, the son, educated at Athens by Cratippus, B.C. 44—consul *suffectus*, 30.

CICERO, Qu. Tullius, brother of the orator, gov. of Asia, B.C. 61—serves in Gaul under Cæsar; is defeated by the Eburones, 54.

CICOGNA, Pasquale, doge of Venice, 1585–95.

CICURINUS, C. Veturius, consul of Rome, B.C. 455.

CID, the heroic name of Roderigo Diaz del Bivar; *b.* 1025—distinguishes himself in Spain against the Moors, 1065—restores victory to the arms of Sancho II., king of Castile, 1071—rallies the Christian forces, defeats the Moors at Alcoraza, and takes Huesca, 1087—takes Valencia, 1094—after defending it five years, *d.* there, and is buried at Burgos, 1099.

"CID, the," a Spanish poem published, 1150. See CORNEILLE.

CILICIA, given to Demetrius Poliorcetes by Seleucus Nicator, B.C. 299—becomes an independent piratical State, 125—attacked by P. Servilius Vatia, 77—conquered by Pompey, and made a Roman province, 67—after the defeat of Crassus, ravaged by the Parthians and Armenians, 53—Cicero proconsul, 51—a part given by Antony to Polemo, with the title of king, 29—confirmed to Polemo, the son, by Caligula, A.D. 38—and the whole given to him by the emperor Claudius, 41—misgoverned by Capito, 57—afflicted by pestilence and famine, 333—ravaged by the Isaurians, 404—taken by the Persians, 609—recovered by Heraclius, 622—conquered by the Saracens, 832—John Zimisces expels them, 964—occupied by Armenians, expelled from their country by Alp Arslan, and called the Reubenian, or Lesser Armenia, 1065—their princes assassinated by Nicephorus III., 1080—occupied by the Crusaders; quarrel of Tancred and Baldwin, 1097. See CRUSADERS.—Subdued by the emperor John II., 1137—governed as a tributary State by Thoros, 1145–55—conquered by Amurath I., 1387.

CILLY, count, a nobleman of Hungary, killed by the eldest son of John Hunniades, 1457.

CILO, L. Fab. Gab. Septiminus, consul of Rome, II., 204.

CIMABUE, father of the modern school of painting in Florence, *b.* 1240—*d.* 1300.

CIMBRI, or CUMBRI, a gathering of Celtic tribes, in concert with the Gothic Teutons, advance into Illyrium, and defeat the consul, Papirius Carbo, B.C. 113—repulsed by Drusus in Thrace, 112—are refused an allotment of lands to settle on; defeat the consul, Junius Silanus, ravage the country, till they are checked in Thrace by Minucius Rufus, 109—are victorious over the consul Aurelius Scaurus, 108—force their way into Roman Gaul, where they defeat the consul C. Manlius, and the proconsul, Cæpio, 105—invade Spain, 104—driven out by the natives, 103—defeat the proconsul, Lutatius Catulus; force a passage into Italy, are totally crushed by Marius at Vercellæ, July 10; their league dissolved, the Cimbri are heard of no more, and supposed to be annihilated, 102.

CIMMERIAN PENINSULA. See CHERSONESUS TAURICA, and CRIMEA.

CIMMERIANS, the first known Cumrhi, or gathering of Celtic tribes, formed to resist the Massagetæ, by whom they are driven from the Araxes, enter Lydia, and take Sardis, B.C. 635—driven out of Lydia; their league dissolved, and they disappear, but settle in the lands afterwards called Galatia, 617. See GALATIA, and GALLO-GRÆCI.

CIMON, son of Miltiades, takes Scyros, B.C. 476. See ATHENS, 475–449.

CINÆTHON writes poetry at Lacedæmon, B.C. 765.

CINCINNATUS, L. Quintius, consul of Rome, B.C. 460—called from his plough to be dictator, defeats the enemy in sixteen days, and returns to his farm, 458.

CINCINNATUS, Cn. Manlius, consul of Rome, B.C. 480.

CINCINNATUS, L. Quint., military tribune of Rome, B.C. 438.

CINCINNATUS, T. Quint., consul of Rome, B.C. 351.

CINCINNATUS, T. Quintius Pennus, consul of Rome, B.C. 431—II. 428—military tribune, 426—II. 420.

CINCIUS. See ALIMENTUS, L. Cincius, writes *De Re Militari*, B.C. 190.

CINNA, L. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 127.

CINNA, L. Cornelius, consul of Rome, deposed by the senate, calls Marius from Africa, raises a body of Italians, and reinstates himself in office, B.C. 87—consul II., 86—III., 85—IV. 84—raises an army to oppose Sylla, is assassinated by his soldiers, 84.

CINNA, Cn. Corn. Magnus, consul of Rome, 5.

"CINNA." See CORNEILLE

CINNAMUS, John, writes his History of the Greek empire, 1153.

CINQMARS, beheaded for a conspiracy against Richelieu, 1642.

CINQUE PORTS, fortified by Wm. I., 1067—receive privileges from Hen. III., 1216—the duke of Ormond lord warden, 1713—Wm. Pitt, 1806—duke of Wellington, 1828–1852—marquis of Dalhousie, 1853.

CINTRA. See ALFONSO V. and VI., kings of Portugal.—Convention of, concluded, between Sir Hew Dalrymple, and mar. Junot, Aug. 30, 1808—causes popular dissatisfaction in England; court of inquiry at Chelsea, Nov. 17.

CIRCASSIANS, defeat the Russian general, Godovin, and destroy all the new forts constructed against them, 1840. See SCHAMYL.

"CIRCÉ," the planet, discovered by M. Chacornac, at Paris, Apr. 6, 1855.

CIRCESIUM. See CARCHEMISH.

CIRCUITS; Henry II. divides England into six, through which he sends justices in eyre twice a year to administer the laws in each county, 1177.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY, the first established in London, 1740.

CIRCUMCELLIONES. See DONATISTS.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE, first accomplished by the ships of Magelhaens, 1522—Drake, the first English circumnavigator, 1577–80.

CIRCUS FLAMINIUS, built by C. Flaminius, B.C. 220.

CIRCUS (now the Surrey Theatre) burnt, Aug. 12, 1805.

CIRCUS FACTIONS. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

CIRENCESTER, taken by Ceawlin, k. of Wessex, 577—battle of, followed by peace between Cynegils, k. of Wessex, and Penda, k. of Mercia, 628. See CANUTE.

CIRIGNUOLA, battle of; the French defeated by Gonsalvo de Cordova, and the duke de Nemours killed, Apr. 28, 1503.

CIRRHÆANS, engage in the sacred war with the Amphictyonic league, B.C. 595—lose Cirrha, 591—finally overcome, 587.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC founded, May, 1797—restored, June 4, 1800. See ITALIAN REPUBLIC, and ITALY, kingdom of.

CISPADANE REPUBLIC, founded, Oct. 16, 1796.

CISSA, k. of Sussex, 514—conquered by Ceawlin, k. of Wessex, 584.

CITATE, the Turks storm the Russian camp at, June 6, 1854.

CITEAUX. See BERNARD.

CITY-COHORTS of Rome, overcome the prætorian guards, pursue Commodus to Lanuvium, and kill Cleander, 189.

CIUDAD REAL, submits to Sebastiani, Mar. 27, 1809.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, held by the Portuguese against Henry II., k. of Castile, 1370—taken by Ney, July 10, 1810—stormed by Wellington, Jan. 19, 1812.

CIVIDALE, pope Gregory XII. holds his opposition council at, 1409.

CIVIL LAW. See LAW.

CIVIL LIST, arrears, provided for, Mar. 2, 1769—again paid by a vote of the Commons, Apr. 9, 1777—the Speaker (Sir Fletcher Norton) addresses the king thereon, May 7; Sir Henry Parnell's motion for inquiry into it, causes the resignation of the Wellington ministry, Nov. 15, 1830.

CIVIL WARS in England and Great Britain:
- Between k. Stephen and Matilda, mother of Henry II., 1139–1153.
- Between k. John and the barons, 1214–1216.
- Between Henry III. and the barons, 1262–1268.
- Between Edward II. and the barons, 1321–1327.
- Between Henry IV., the earl of Northumberland, and Owen Glendower, 1403–5.
- Between the houses of York and Lancaster, 1455–1471.
- Between Richard III. and Henry VII., 1485.
- Between Charles I. and the Parliament, 1642–46.
- Between Charles II. and the Parliament, 1650–1651.
- Between James II. and the duke of Monmouth, 1685.
- Between James II. and William III., in Scotland and Ireland, 1689–90.
- Between George I. and the Pretender, 1715–16.
- Between George II. and the young Pretender, 1745–46.

CIVILIS, leader of the Batavi, 70. See BATAVI and CERIALIS.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, battle of; the Neapolitans defeated by the French general, Macdonald, Dec. 4, 1798.

CIVITA VECCHIA. See CENTUMCELLÆ.—Blockaded by commodore Troubridge, 1799—gen. Oudinot and the French expedition land at, May 25, 1849.

CIVITELLA, battle of; pope Leo IX. defeated and made prisoner by Robert Guiscard, June 18, 1053.

CLAIRAUT, one of the French Academicians who go into the north to examine the figure of the earth, 1736.

CLAIRFAIT, the Austrian general, defeated

in Flanders by Dumourier, Sept. 20, 1792—defeats Jourdan at Höchst, Oct. 11, 1791.

CLAPPA, k. of Bernicia, 567-572.

CLAPPERTON, Hugh, the African traveller, *b.* 1787—*d.* 1827.

CLARA, Didia, daughter of Didianus Julianus, proclaimed Augusta, 193.

CLARE, county; Daniel O'Connell elected for, July 5, 1828—the election declared void, and a new writ issued, Mar. 18, 1829—re-elected after the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, July 30.

CLARE HALL. See CAMBRIDGE.

CLARE, John Fitzgibbon, earl of, *b.* 1749—while attorney-general for Ireland, prevents the assembly of a national congress, 1784—made a peer (first, baron Fitzgibbon) and lord chancellor of Ireland, 1789—*d.* 1802.

CLARE, earl of, *d.* 1851.

CLARENCE, Lionel, duke of, second adult son of Edw. III., k. of England, *b.* 1338—marries Eliz. de Burgh, daughter of the earl of Ulster; their only child, Philippa, transmits her father's title to the crown, which devolves on the duke of York, and finally places Edw. IV. on the throne. See MORTIMER, earl of March.—After the death of his first wife, marries Violante, daughter of Galeazzo Visconte, duke of Milan, 1368—*d.* 1369—her dowry seized by De Spenser and sold.

CLARENCE, Thomas, duke of, second son of Henry IV., k. of England, *b.* 1389—accompanies his brother, Henry V., to France, 1415—killed at the battle of Baugé, 1421.

CLARENCE, George, duke of, third son of Richard, duke of York, and brother of Edw. IV., k. of England; attaches himself to the earl of Warwick, and marries his daughter, Isabella, 1466—comes over from Calais with him to assist in quelling an insurrection in Yorkshire, 1469—rebels against his brother, escapes to France, lands with a French army at Dartmouth, drives Edward out of the kingdom, and is appointed joint regent with Warwick, Oct. 9, 1470—deserts him in the battle of Barnet, and again supports his brother, Apr. 14, 1471—death of his wife, 1476—falls into disgrace with the king; his friends tried and executed, 1477—condemned and put to death, Feb. 18, 1478.

CLARENCE, William Henry (afterwards duke of), third son of Geo. III., k. of Gt. Britain, *b.* Aug. 21, 1765—made a post captain in the royal navy, 1779—created a peer, May 9, 1789—the publisher of a libel on him fined, Feb. 3, 1790—appointed admiral of the fleet, 1811—marries the princess Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa, of Saxe-Meiningen, July 11, 1818—appointed lord high admiral, in the Canning administration, 1827—resigns the office, 1828—succeeds his brother, George IV., June 26, 1830. See WILLIAM IV., k. of Great Britain.

CLARENDON PRESS, at Oxford, the, established with the profits of Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," completed and opened in Oct. 1713.

CLARENDON, Constitutions of, enacted by an assembly of barons and prelates, convened by Henry II., k. of England; condemned by pope Alexander III.; Thomas à Becket revokes his promise to observe them, 1164; excommunicates the king and all who conform to them, 1165; Henry retains them as the law of the land, in his accommodation with the pope, 1173.

CLARENDON, Edward Hyde, *b.* 1608, created earl of, and lord chancellor, by Charles II., 1660—his daughter, Anne, married to James, duke of York, Sept. 3. See ANNE HYDE.—Offends the duch. of Cleveland—defeats the earl of Bristol's attempt to accuse him of high treason, 1663—an impeachment against him fails, Nov. 12, 1667—he withdraws to France, 30; is banished by parliament, Dec. 19—writes his History of the Rebellion, 1670—*d.* at Rouen, 1674.

CLARENDON, Henry Hyde, earl of, son of Edward, made lord lieutenant of Ireland by James II., 1685—refuses to take the new oath of allegiance, 1689—joins in a conspiracy against William III.; is committed to the Tower, and afterwards confined to his country-house, 1691.

CLARENDON, George William Frederic Villiers, (now) earl of, *b.* 1801—moves for the repeal of the corn laws, 1838; again, 1842—appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1847—resigns, 1852—foreign secretary, Feb. 21, 1853—proposes a convention in favour of Turkey, July 9—remonstrates against the proceedings of the czar, Dec. 27—requires the Greek government to desist from supporting the insurrection in Epirus, Feb. 16, 1854—attends the Paris conferences as the representative of Great Britain, Feb 16, 1856.

CLARKE, Dr. Adam, *b.* 1760—*d.* 1832.

CLARKE, Samuel, *b.* 1675—defends Arian doctrines in his controversy with Waterland, 1712—accused of heresy by the lower house of convocation, is dismissed from his post as chaplain to the queen, 1714—*d.* 1729.

CLARKE, Dr. Edward Daniel, *b.* 1768—re-

ceives a travelling fellowship at Cambridge, 1799—brings the sarcophagus of Alexander the Great from Egypt, 1806—*d.* 1822.

CLARKE, Mary Anne, examined as a witness against the duke of York, 1809.

CLARKSON, Thomas, *b.* 1760—*d.* 1846.

CLARUS, C. Erucius, consul of Rome, 170.

CLARUS, C. Julius Erucius, consul of Rome, 193.

CLARUS, Septicius, prætorian prefect, 119.

CLARUS, Sex. Erucius, consul of Rome, II. 146.

CLASSE. See CLASSIS.

CLASSES OF ROME. See CENSUS.

CLASSIS, the harbour of Ravenna, constructed by Augustus, now Chiassi, or Classe — the clergy of Ravenna retire there, on a quarrel with their archbishop, 679—seized by Faroaldus, duke of Spoleto, 716.

CLASTIDIUM, battle of—the Insubres defeated by Marcellus, B.C. 222.

CLAUDE, bishop of Turin, writes against image worship, 825; and against transubstantiation, 831—*d.* 840.

CLAUDE, daughter of Louis XII., of France — treaty of Blois for her betrothal to Charles of Spain, 1504 — the contract objected to by the States General, and annulled—affianced to Francis, count of Angoulême, 1506; married to him, 1514—queen of France—retains Anne Boleyn in her service, 1515.

CLAUDE LORRAINE. See LORRAINE, CLAUDE.

CLAUDIA, daughter of Nero and Poppæa, *b.* 63—proclaimed Augusta — *d.* within four months.

CLAUDIA, daughter of Crispus, brother of the emperor Claudius II., marries Eutropius, a noble of Dardania, about 240; they are the parents of Constantius Chlorus.

CLAUDIA, Aqua. See AQUA CLAUDIA and CLAUDIUS I.

CLAUDIAN addresses his first poem to the consuls of the year, 395—publishes his poem against Rufinus, 396 — Epithalamium and Gildonic War, 398—celebrates the Gothic War, 403; his patron, Stilicho, 405—*d.* 408.

CLAUDIUS I., Tiberius Claudius Cæsar, son of Drusus, *b.* at Lyons, Aug. 1, B.C. 10; proclaimed by the Prætorian guards emperor of Rome, A.D. 41; consul of Rome, II. 42—goes to Britain—consul III. 43—returns and celebrates a splendid triumph at Rome, 44—reverses the orders issued by Cassius Longinus, governor of Judæa, 45—allows the empress, Messalina, to pursue her licentious and vindictive course, 46—stops the victorious progress of Corbulo on the Rhenish frontier—takes the census of Rome, and celebrates the secular games—consul IV. 47—publishes the census, showing 5,984,072 adult citizens—divorces Messalina, and puts her to death—is governed by Narcissus and Pallas—gives additional territories to Agrippa, 48—marries Agrippina, dau. of Germanicus, and widow of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, 49—prevailed on by her to exclude his own son, Britannicus, and adopt her son, Nero, as his successor, 50 — consul V. 51—completes the aqueducts of Aqua Claudia and Lake Fucinus, 52—marries his daughter, Octavia, to Nero, 53—poisoned by Agrippina, Oct. 13, 54.

CLAUDIUS II., *b.* 214—serves under the emperor Decius, and stops the Goths at Thermopylæ, 250 — commands against them, under Gallienus, on the Danube, 267—is proclaimed emperor by the army—takes Milan, and puts Aureolus to death—defeats the Allemanni near Lake Benacus, 268; and the Goths, at Naissus, in Mœsia, 269—again defeats them, and soon after *d.* of the plague, at Sirmium, 270.

CLAUDIUS, Appius. See APPIUS, Sp., and DECEMVIRS.

CLAUDIUS, Appius, consul of Rome, B.C. 349.

CLAUDIUS, Appius Cæcus (the Blind), censor of Rome, introduces many changes; constructs the Via Appia, the first aqueduct, and a canal through the Pontine marshes, B.C. 312—consul, 307; II. 296.

CLAUDIUS, Appius, sent as an ambassador to Tigranes, B.C. 71.

CLAUDIUS, Appius Rufus, consul of Rome, B.C. 268.

CLAUDIUS, C. Quintius, consul of Rome, B.C. 271.

CLAUDIUS, Appius. See CAUDEX, Ap. Cl.

CLAUDIUS, Pub. Pulcher, consul of Rome—defeated by Adherbal in a naval battle, off Drepanum, B.C. 249.

CLAUDIUS EUSTHENIUS writes the history of Diocletian and his colleagues, 293.

CLAUDIUS, Servius, an eminent teacher at Rome, B.C. 100.

CLAUZEL, marshal, sent into Algeria against Abd el Kader, 1835.

CLAVERHOUSE. See GRAHAM.

CLAVIGO, near Calagurris (Calahorra), battle of—the Saracens are defeated by Ramiro I., the Gothic king, 844.

CLAVIUS, Christopher, completes the new or Gregorian calendar, 1582.

CLAY, Henry, *b.* 1777—*d.* 1852.

CLAY, Sir William, introduces a bill for the abolition of church rates, March 29, 1855.

CLAYPOLE, Mrs., Cromwell's daughter, *d.* Aug. 6, 1658—her body is removed from

Westminster Abbey to the churchyard, Sept. 12, 1661.

CLAZOMENÆ, a city of Ionia, founded by emigrants from Colophon, B.C. 656—birthplace of Anaxagoras, 500—recovered by the Persians, 497.

CLEANDER, a favourite of Commodus, rules tyrannically, 187—put to death, 189. See CITY COHORTS.

CLEARCHUS, consul of Rome, 384.

CLEMANGIS, Nicholas de, rector of the university of Paris, publishes his "*De Ruina Ecclesiæ*," 1394 — urges, in the council of Basle, the reform of the church, 1431.

CLEMENS, bp. of Utrecht, 696. See WILBORD.

CLEMENS, Alexandrinus, writes his "Stromata," 194 — his Platonic philosophy adopted by Origen, 206.

CLEMENS, M. Arricinius, consul of Rome, 94 H.

CLEMENS, Tineius, consul of Rome, 195.

CLEMENS, T. Flav., nephew of Domitian, consul of Rome—put to death, 95.

CLEMENT I., bp. of Rome, 91–100—addresses an Epistle to the church of Corinth, to heal their divisions, 94.

CLEMENT II., Suidger, bp. of Bamberg, elected pope, 1046—*d.* Oct. 9, 1047.

CLEMENT III., antipope, Guibert, archbp. of Ravenna, elected by a council at Brixen, convened by the emperor Henry IV., 1080 — consecrated at Rome, and crowns the emperor, March 31, 1084—expelled by Robert Guiscard, he returns into Lombardy, 1084 — resigns his pretensions to the papacy, 1089—his party still hold the castle of St. Angelo—his title is still asserted by Henry, 1092—*d.* 1100.

CLEMENT III., pope, cardinal Paul Scolaro, bp. of Palestrina, elected Dec. 12, 1187—sends cardinal-legates to move all the states of Europe to the crusade—again makes Rome the papal residence by a treaty with the senate, 1188—*d.* March 27, 1191.

CLEMENT IV., pope, Guy Foulquois, archbp. of Narbonne and cardinal-bp. of Sabina, elected Feb. 5, 1265—by a Bull claims the disposal of benefices in Christian lands, and their revenues while vacant, 1266—appoints Charles of Anjou viceroy of Tuscany, 1267—a reformation of the calendar is proposed to him by Roger Bacon, 1267—protests against the cruelties of Charles of Anjou, in Naples —*d.* at Viterbo, Nov. 29, 1268.

CLEMENT V., pope, Bertrand de Goth, archbp. of Bordeaux, elected, through the influence of Philip IV. of France, June 15 —summons the cardinals to meet him at Lyons—he restores the cardinals della Colonna, whom Boniface VIII. had degraded, 1305—revokes the Bulls of Boniface against Philip — urges a general crusade, and demands a tenth of all ecclesiastical revenues for the purpose—Philip advises him to be less exorbitant, 1306—conference between them at Poitiers, 1307—removes the papal see to Avignon—declares Ferrara to be a fief of the church, and excommunicates the Venetians, 1309—restrained by Philip from excommunicating Robert, k. of Naples, 1313—appoints Robert senator of Rome and viceroy of Italy, 1314—*d.* Apr. 20, 1314—discord among the cardinals keeps the papal see vacant two years and four months.

CLEMENT VI., pope, Peter Roger, archbp. of Rouen, elected May 7, 1342—an embassy sent to him from Rome, accompanied by Cola de Rienzo, 1342—he renews the excommunication of the emperor Louis IV., and makes such arrogant demands that the Diet rejects them indignantly, and resolves to resist strenuously, 1343—his interference in England in benefices and livings is forbidden by parliament, 1344—he employs Roberto Delfino to preach a crusade against the Turks, but without effect, 1345—induces some princes to elect for emperor Charles, marquis of Moravia, son of John, late k. of Bohemia — excommunicates Waldemar III., k. of Denmark, for having undertaken a pilgrimage to the Holy Land without his permission — gives Louis, count of Clermont, licence to conquer the Canary or Fortunate islands, and to take the title of king, 1346—threatens to excommunicate Charles Robert, k. of Hungary, who defies him, 1347—Joanna, qu. of Naples, sells Avignon to him; he gives her husband the title of king, 1348—he declares the Flagellants to be heretics, and issues a Bull against them, 1349—mediates a treaty between Hungary and Naples—he repeats the jubilee at Rome, 1350—John Visconte having obtained possession of Bologna, Clement, after threats of excommunication and interdict, accepts a sum of money, and grants the investiture—Rienzo is transferred to his custody at Avignon, 1351—*d.* Dec. 6, 1352.

CLEMENT VII., anti-pope, Robert de Genève, bp. of Cambray, elected Sept. 21, 1378, in opposition to Urban VI., when the schism of the West begins—they excommunicate each other — Clement resides at Avignon; France adheres to

him, 1378—they come to open war, and his Bretons are defeated by Urban, 1379—he gives the dominions of Joanna of Naples in Provence to the duke of Anjou, 1381—joined by two cardinals, who escape from the violence of Urban, 1386—he crowns Louis of Anjou k. of Naples, at Avignon, 1389—*d.* Sept. 16, 1394.

CLEMENT VII., pope, Julius de' Medici, archbp. of Florence, cousin of Leo X., elected Nov. 19, 1523—makes a secret treaty with Francis I., 1524—a party to the Holy League, 1526—made prisoner by the troops of Charles V.—receives Dr. Knight in S. Angelo—escapes in disguise, Dec. 8, 1527—temporizes in the affair of Henry VIII.'s divorce, 1528—makes a treaty with the emperor, June 29; meets him at Bologna, Nov. 5, 1529—favours the poet Vida—crowns Charles V., 1530—gives up Modena, Oct. 12, 1531—has a conference with the emperor at Bologna, Dec. 8, 1532—reverses Cranmer's decision in the matter of Henry's divorce—meets the k. of France at Marseilles, Oct. 13, 1533—issues a decree against Henry, March 23—*d.* Sept. 25, 1534.

CLEMENT VIII., anti-pope, Giles de Mugnoz, a canon of Barcelona, elected, by two cardinals to continue the schism, 1424—abdicates, and is appointed, by Alfonso V. of Aragon, bp. of Majorca, which puts an end to the schism, 1429.

CLEMENT VIII., pope, cardinal Hippolito Aldobrandini, elected Jan. 30, 1592—he refuses to let the ambassador of Henry IV. of France enter Rome, and obliges the Venetians to give up Marco Sciarra, who had sought their protection, 1592—refuses to grant absolution to Henry, 1593—reconciled to him, 1595—invites Tasso to be crowned in the Capitol—he deputes Alexander de' Medici to protest against Henry's alliance with Elizabeth qu. of England, 1596—on the death of Alfonso d'Este, claims the duchy of Ferrara, and excommunicates Cæsar, the rightful heir, 1597—attempts to settle the anti-Jesuit controversy, afterwards called Jansenist—Cæsar d'Este is compelled to relinquish Ferrara to him, 1598—*d.* Mar. 4, 1605.

CLEMENT IX., pope, cardinal Julius Rospigliosi, elected June 22, 1667—condemns a French translation of the Scriptures, 1667—*d.* Dec. 9, 1669.

CLEMENT X., pope, cardinal John Baptist Emilius Altieri, elected April 29, 1670—acknowledges the sovereignty of the house of Braganza, and gives up his claim to the appointment of bishops in Portugal, 1670—*d.* July 22, 1676.

CLEMENT XI., pope, cardinal John Francis Albani of Urbino, elected Nov. 23, 1700—threatens to resist the emp. Joseph I. by arms—overawed by the imperial general Daun and the English fleet, disbands his troops, submits to the emperor's demands, and grants the investiture of Naples and Sicily to Charles III., 1708—makes farther concessions to the emperor, and acknowledges Charles III. k. of Spain, 1709—claims Sicily, and issues a Bull against Victor Amadeus II., 1714—*d.* March 19, 1721.

CLEMENT XII., pope, cardinal Lorenzo Corsini, bp. of Frescati, elected July 12, 1730—his claim to Parma and Placentia set aside, 1731—Charles Emanuel liberates his states from the temporal authority asserted in them by the pope, 1731—Clement *d.* Feb. 6, 1740.

CLEMENT XIII., pope, cardinal Charles Rezzonico, elected July 9, 1758—forbids the civil power in Portugal to proceed against the Jesuits, 1759—he is resisted by the marquis de Pombal, 1760—refuses to comply with the demand of Louis XV. for the suppression of the order, 1761—protests against his suppression of them in France, 1764—receives them when expelled from Spain and Naples, 1767—his Bulls in defence of them are disregarded—Louis XV. takes possession of Avignon and the Venaissin, and the k. of Naples of Benevento, 1768—all the Bourbon princes demand of him the total suppression of the order—he calls a consistory to meet Feb. 3, but *d.* on the 2nd, 1769.

CLEMENT XIV., pope, John Vincent Antony Ganganelli, elected May 19, 1769—conciliates the powers whom his predecessor had offended, and appoints a commission to investigate their complaints—abolishes the Society of Jesuits, July 21, 1773—his liberal use of power makes Italy tranquil and flourishing—he presents a splendid copy of the works of Piranesi to George III., k. of Great Britain—*d.*, supposed to have been poisoned by the ex-Jesuits, Sept. 22, 1774.

CLEMENT, Francis, a Benedictine, publishes the first volume of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates après Jésus Christ," 1783.

CLEMENT, Jaques, assassinates Henry III., k. of France, at St. Cloud, July 31, 1589.

CLEMENTI, Muzio, *b.* 1751—*d.* 1832.

CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, daughter of the late k. of Poland, marries James Edward Francis, the Pretender, 1719.

CLEMENTINUS, consul of Rome, 513.

CLEMENTINUS, Sex. Catius, consul of Rome, 230.

CLEOBULUS, of Lindus, one of the seven sages of Greece, B.C. 593.

CLEOBURY, battle of — Leofgar, bishop of Hereford, defeated and slain by the Welsh, under Griffith, 1056.

CLEOCRITUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 413.

CLEOMANTIS, Olympic victor, B.C. 336.

CLEOMBROTUS I., Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 380—invades Bœotia, 378; again, 376—carries the war into Phocis, 375—slain at the battle of Leuctra, 371.

CLEOMBROTUS II., Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 244—deposed by Leonidas II., 240.

CLEOMENES I., Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 520—deposes his colleague, Demaratus, and *d.* soon after, 491.

CLEOMENES II., Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 370; after a tranquil reign, *d.* 309.

CLEOMENES III., Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 236—endeavours to restore the laws of Lycurgus, which his father, Leonidas II., had opposed—involves the Lacedæmonians and the Achæan league in war, 227—effects a reform at Lacedæmon, 226—puts Archidamus V. (the last of the Proclidæ) to death, 224—totally defeated at the battle of Sellasia, and retires to Egypt, 222—*d.* 219.

CLEON, Olympic victor, B.C. 608.

CLEON, an Athenian general, killed in battle with the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 422.

CLEONDAS, Olympic victor, B.C. 616.

CLEONYMUS, attempts to supplant Areus at Lacedæmon, but fails, B.C. 272.

CLEOPATRA, daughter of Antiochus III., k. of Syria, married to Ptolemy Epiphanes, k. of Egypt, B.C. 193—regent for their son, Ptolemy Philometor, 181—*d.* 173.

CLEOPATRA, daughter of Ptolemy Epiphanes, marries her brother, Ptolemy Philometor, about B.C. 170; and, on his death, her second brother, Ptolemy Physcon, 146; by whom she is soon afterwards repudiated.

CLEOPATRA, daughter of Ptolemy Philometor, married to Alexander Bala, k. of Syria, B.C. 150; and, after his death, to his successor, Demetrius Nicator, 146—on his being taken prisoner by the Parthians, she marries his brother, Antiochus Sidetes, 137—returns to him on his liberation, 128—murders him and their son, Seleucus, and opposes the succession of their second son, Antiochus Grypus, 125—is put to death by Grypus, 121.

CLEOPATRA, another daughter of Ptolemy Philometor, is forcibly married to her uncle and father-in-law, Ptolemy Physcon, when he repudiates her mother, 145—on his death she contends for a share of power with her son, Ptolemy Soter II., 117—drives him to Cyprus, and places his brother, Alexander, on the throne. 107; who puts her to death, 89.

CLEOPATRA, or BERENICE, daughter of Ptolemy Soter II., qu. of Egypt. See BERENICE.

CLEOPATRA, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, *b.* B.C. 69 — succeeds him on the throne of Egypt, and marries her eldest brother, Ptolemy, 51—Cæsar is captivated by her; jealousy and death of her husband, 48—confirmed on the throne, and married to her second brother, another Ptolemy, 47 — poisons him, and visits Rome, 44—summoned before Antony, at Tarsus, 41. See ANTONY, Mark. *d.* 30.

CLEOPATRA, daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, marries Juba, the historian, about B.C. 20.

"CLEOPATRA." See JODELLE, Etienne.

CLEOPH, k. of Lombardy, *b*73 — assassinated, 574.

CLEOPHON, advises the Athenians to reject the Lacedæmonian offers of peace, B.C. 406.

CLEOPTOLEMUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 684.

CLEPSINA, C. Genucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 276, 270, 11.

CLEPSINA, L. Genucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 271.

CLEPSYDRA, or water-clock, introduced at Rome by Scipio Nasica, B.C. 159—sent by Theodoric to Gundibald, k. of the Burgundians, A.D. 503.

CLERGY. See CHURCH, and HIERARCHY. Obtain from the emperor Gratian more extended immunities, 377—those of Ravenna quarrel with their archbp., and secede to Classe; they are reconciled by the exarch, Theodosius, 679. See CELIBACY. Taxed a tenth of their incomes for a crusade, by pope Innocent IV., 1243—protest of those of England, 1245—the same tax again imposed, 1267—resist a papal tax for a crusade against the Turks, 1518—the English, reformed and regulated by acts of parliament, 1529—indicted for having infringed the statute of Provisors—implore the mercy of Henry VIII., and acknowledge him Head of the Church, 1531 — allowed to marry, 1549—made subject to the general taxes of the country; cease to tax themselves in convocation, 1664—provision made for those of London, in the parishes destroyed by the Fire, 1671 — meeting of, to protest against the interference of the privy council in the Gorham case, March 18, 1850 — second meeting, July 23.

CLERMONT (*Clarus Mons*), the ancient Gergovia of the Averni, where Cæsar was repulsed and lost his sword, B.C. 52; af-

terwards the capital of Auvergne—Sidonius Apollinaris bp., A.D. 469—the citizens repel Euric, k. of the Visigoths, 470—submit to him, 474—betrayed to Childebert I., 531—a great council held there by pope Urban II., to promote the first crusade, Nov. 18, 1095—another, by pope Innocent II., 1130.

CLERMONT, Robert, count of, sixth son of Louis IX., and founder of the Bourbon family. See BOURBON.

CLERMONT, Louis, count of, grandson of Alfonso de Cerda, receives a grant of the Canary Islands from pope Clement VI., 1346—abandons the enterprise, 1348. See CANARY ISLANDS, and CATALONIA.

CLERMONT, the count de, disperses the English reinforcement at Formigny, 1450.

CLERMONT, the count de, defeated at Creveld, 1758. See CREVELD.

CLEVELAND, Barbara Palmer, duchess of, one of the mistresses of Charles II.—offended by the earl of Clarendon; undermines him in the king's favour, 1663.

CLEVES, struggle in Germany for the duchy of, 1610—assigned to the elector of Brandenburg, 1666.

CLEVES, the duke of, an ally and gen. of Francis I., is attacked in his States by the emperor Charles V., 1543.

CLEVES, the duke of, joins a league against Louis XIV., 1672.

CLEVES, Anne of, married to Henry VIII., Jan. 6, 1540—divorced in six months, but remains in England—*d.*, in her palace at Chelsea, July 17, 1557.

CLIDICUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 732.

CLIFFORD, lord, slain at the battle of St. Alban's, May 23, 1455.

CLIFFORD, lord, kills the earl of Rutland at the battle of Wakefield, Dec. 24, 1460.

CLIFFORD, lord, takes his seat in parliament after the passing of the Catholic Relief Act, April 28, 1829.

CLIFFORD, Sir Robert, betrays the counsels of Perkin Warbeck's adherents, 1493.

CLIFFORD, Sir Thomas, one of the Cabal, 1670—made a peer for suggesting to Charles II. the seizure of the money in the exchequer, 1671—he refuses the test, resigns, and *d.* soon after, 1673.

CLIFFORD, lord George, and other adventurers, molest the coasts of Spanish America, 1598.

CLIFT, conservator of the Hunterian Museum, *b.* 1772—*d.* 1849.

CLINT, G. *b.* 1770—*d.* 1854.

CLINTON, Sir Henry, becomes commander-in-chief in America, Apr. 14, 1778.

CLINTON, Colonel, takes Madeira, July 24, 1801—general, commands the British auxiliaries sent to Lisbon, Dec. 17, 1826.

CLINTON, Henry Fynes, *b.* 1780—commences the publication of his Fasti Hellenici (vol. II.), 1824—completes the Fasti Romani, 1850—*d.* 1852.

CLISSAU, battle of; Charles XII. defeats the k. of Poland, July 20, 1702.

CLISTHENES, Athenian archon, B.C. 512.

CLITOMACHUS succeeds Carneades in the chair of the New Academy, B.C. 129.

CLITON, Olympic victor, B.C. 328.

CLITUS, the friend of Alexander the Great, *d.* B.C. 328.

CLIVE, Robert, *b.* 1725—distinguishes himself in India; takes Arcot; repulses the assault of Rajah Saib, Oct. 14; defeats the French and their Indian allies, at Aranie, Dec. 3, 1751—M. D'Anteuil surrenders to him, and major Lawrence, 1752—proceeds with adm. Watson up the Ganges, to recover Calcutta, 1756—retakes it, Jan. 1, 1757—takes Chandernagore, Mar. 28; gains the battle of Plassy, June 23; returns to England, and is promoted to the rank of general, 1760—made a peer, and appointed commander-in-chief and gov. of Bengal, May 3, 1765—concludes the treaty of Allahabad; returns from India, July 15, 1767—charges brought against him in the House of Commons, May 7, 1773—commits suicide, Nov. 22, 1774.

CLOACA MAXIMA of Rome, constructed by Tarquin the Elder, B.C. 588.

CLOCK, a public, erected in Genoa by John Visconte, 1353. See CLEPSYDRA.

CLODIANUS, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, consul of Rome, B.C. 72.

CLODION, k. of the Ripuarian Franks; defeated by Aetius, and expelled from the territories on which he had encroached, 428—*d.* 448.

CLODIUS, becomes notorious by his vices and hostility to Cicero, B.C. 61—tribune of the people, banishes Cicero, 58—sedile, 56—killed in a fray between his retinue and that of Milo, 52.

CLOGHER, Jocelyn, bp. of, absconds, and is degraded from his see, 1822.

CLONCURRY, Lord, *b.* 1773—*d.* 1853.

CLONTARF, battle of; the Danes defeated by Brian Boroimhe, 1039—a meeting called there by O'Connell, prohibited by the Irish government, Oct. 9, 1843.

CLONMEL, special commission at, for the trial of Smith O'Brien and his associates, Oct. 1848.

CLOOTS, Anacharsis, a leader of the French Revolution, executed by Robespierre, Mar. 24, 1794.

CLOSTER SEVEN, convention of, Sept. 8, 1757—disavowed by the British government.

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY, London, established, 1482.

CLOTILDA, daughter of Chilperic, a younger brother of Gundibald, k. of the Burgundians, married to Clovis I., k. of the Franks, 493.

CLOTILDA, daughter of Clovis, married to Amalarich, k. of the Spanish Visigoths, 528.

CLOVESHOO, council of, 742—another, which decrees that portions of the liturgy should be taught to the people in English (Anglo-Saxon), 747—synod of, suppresses the archbishopric of Lichfield, 803. See CEALCHYTH.—Other synods, 822–824.

CLOVIS I. (or Chlodwig, the original form of Louis), son of Childeric I., *b.* 466—succeeds his father as k. of the Franks, 481—conquers the territories of Syagrius, in the battle of Soissons, 486—marries Clotilda, 493. See CLOTILDA.—Conquers the Allemanni at Tolbiac (Zulpich); is converted to Christianity, and baptised by Remigius, bp. of Rheims, 496—receives a letter from Theodoric, k. of Italy, 497, and an expert harper, 498—defeats the Burgundians at Dijon, 500—prepares for war with Alaric II., k. of the Visigoths; Theodoric mediates between them, 506—defeats and kills Alaric at the battle of Vouglé, and conquers a great part of Aquitaine, 507—defeated near Arles, by Hibba, Theodoric's general, 508—sets aside the Ripuarian and other Frank princes, and adds their lands to his own; makes Paris his residence; receives the ensigns of consulship from Anastasius, but his name does not appear in any list of consuls, 510—*d.* at Paris, Nov. 27, 511.

CLOVIS II., son of Dagobert I., on his father's death inherits Neustria and Burgundy, 638—*d.* 656.

CLOVIS III., son of Thierry III., succeeds his father as nominal k. of Neustria, 691—*d.* 695.

CLUBS, French, formed, 1789—the Legislative Assembly elected under their influence, 1791—La Fayette in vain demands their dissolution, June 28 1792—all suppressed, Sept. 30, 1795—formed again in Paris, 1848—abolished by the National Assembly, Mar. 20, 1849.

CLUBS in LONDON. See ATHENÆUM.

CLUBS, Orange, formed in Ireland, 1795.

CLUGNY, the Benedictine abbey of, in Burgundy, founded, 910—conference at, between Louis IX. of France and Innocent IV., 1246.

CLUSIUM, taken by the Celtæ or Gauls, B.C. 389. See ALLIA.—Defeat the Romans; again defeated by them, 225—taken by Belisarius, A.D. 538.

CLYDE and FORTH, Agricola's wall between them built, 84. See AYR, Steamer.

CNIDIANS and Rhodians found Lipari, B.C. 579.

CNIDUS, in Caria, battle of; the Lacedæmonian fleet defeated by Conon, B.C. 394. See EUDOXUS.

CNIVA, k. of the Goths, by whom the emperor Decius is defeated, 251.

CNOBERSBURG. See BURGH CASTLE.

CNOSSUS, in Crete. See EPIMENIDES.

COACHES first used in England, 1585.

COACHMAKERS' HALL, meeting of the Protestant Association in, May 28, 1780.

COAL first discovered in Newcastle, 1233—forbidden to be burnt in England, 1273—the nobility and gentry of London petition against the use of it, 1306.

COAL EXCHANGE, the New, London, opened by Prince Albert, Oct. 30, 1849.

COALITION, Secret, the first formed, for an equal division of power among Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, B.C. 60. See TRIUMVIRATE.

COALITION MINISTRY of 1744; see BROAD BOTTOM.—Of Fox and North formed, Apr. 2, 1783—dismissed, Dec. 18; of 1852; see ABERDEEN, earl of.

COALITION of European States against France; the first formed, 1793—the second, 1798—the third, 1805—the fourth, 1806—the fifth, 1809—the sixth, 1813.

COATES, Robert (Romeo), *b.* 1773—*d.* 1848.

COBBETT, William, *b.* 1762—commences his political career by publishing "Peter Porcupine" at Philadelphia, 1792—leaves America, 1801—soon after, publishes his "Porcupine" in London, and commences his "Weekly Register;" convicted of a libel on the Irish government, May 26, 1804—fined and imprisoned for a libel on the flogging of soldiers, July 2, 1810—sells 50,000 copies of his "Political Register" weekly; alarmed by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; goes to America, Mar. 15, 1817—returns, Dec. 3, 1819—fined for libels on Mr. Wright, 1820—carries his petition at the Norfolk county meeting for an "equitable adjustment of contracts," appropriation of a part of the wealth of the church to relieve the public burdens, and the repeal of the taxes on the produce of the land, Jan. 3, 1823—proposes the same in Herefordshire, where it is rejected, 17—receives a silver medal for his plaited grass—tried for a libel and acquitted, July 7, 1831—returned to parliament for the borough of Oldham, 1832—moves resolutions on the currency, which are negatived, and the proceedings expunged from the "Minutes" of the House, May 16, 1833—a public dinner given to him at Dublin, Nov. 17, 1834—*d.* 1835.

COBDEN, Richard, *b.* 1801—commences his agitation against the Corn-Laws, and is

elected a member of the new parliament, 1841—objects to Sir Robert Peel's proposed modifications, Feb. 9, 1842—national subscription for him, 1846—visits Paris, Aug. 7—afterwards Spain—inculcates everywhere the principles of free trade—differs from his constituents on the policy of the war against Russia, Jan. 17, 1855. See ANTI CORN-LAW ASSOCIATION.

COBHAM, Lord. See OLDCASTLE, Sir John.

COBHAM, Lord, implicated in a conspiracy against James I., condemned, and pardoned, 1603.

COBHAM, Viscount, Richard Temple, *b.* 1675—created a peer by Geo. I., 1714—captures Vigo, Oct. 1, 1719—dismissed from his command, 1733—restored, 1744—*d.* 1749.

COBLENTZ, the ancient Confluentes, at the meeting of the Rhine and Moselle—Edward III. has an interview there with the emperor Louis of Bavaria, 1338—the French emigrant princes and nobles reside there, July, 1789—collect troops there, Jan., 1791.

COBURG, Frederic Josiah, prince of—defeats the Turks at Fokshani, July 31, 1789—at Martinesti, Sept. 18—defeats Dumourier at Neerwinden, Mar. 18, 1793—is defeated by Jourdan at Wattignies, Oct. 15—*d.* 1815.

COCHRAN, earl of Mar, the favourite of James III., is hanged on Lauder Bridge, 1482.

COCHRANE, Thomas, lord, assists in the destruction of a French fleet in the Basque Roads, Apr. 12, 1809—convicted of a participation in a Stock Exchange fraud, and expelled the House of Commons—the people of Westminster re-elect him, 1814—presents numerous petitions, praying for parliamentary reform, Feb. 6, 1817—seconds Sir Francis Burdett's resolution for annual parliaments and universal suffrage, 1818—becomes high admiral of the Greek navy, 1827.

COCKBURN, Lord of Session in Scotland, *b.* 1779—*d.* 1854.

COCKBURN, Sir George, general, *b.* 1763—*d.* 1847.

COCKBURN, Admiral Sir George, *b.* 1772—*d.* 1853.

COCK-LANE GHOST, great excitement created by the imposture of the, 1762.

CODE, Roman, of Theodosius II., published, 438—proclaimed in the Western Empire by Valentinian III., 443—of Justinian I. commenced, 528—promulgated to be in force, Apr. 16, 529—Pandects and Institutes published, 533—first Novellæ, 535—revised by the Basilika of Basil I., 877 modified by Leo VI., 887-893.

CODE, Burgundian (Loy Gambette), framed and issued by Gundibald, 501.

——— of Alaric II., for the Visigoths, 506.

——— Anglo-Saxon, of Ethelbert, for Kent, 606—of Ina, for Wessex, 692—of Edward the Confessor, for all England, 1065.

——— Salic, brought into use in France by Clovis I., 500—digested by Dagobert I., 637—reformed by the "Establishments" of Louis IX., 1270.

——— of Lombardy, given by Rotharis, 643—revised and extended by Grimoald, 668—the Capitularies of Charlemagne added, 801.

——— of Waldemar, for Denmark, 1240.

——— of Casimir III.—the first given to Poland, 1347.

——— Napoleon, adopted May 18, 1804—restored by Louis Napoleon, while President, on suspending martial law, Mar. 28, 1852.

CODOMANUS. See DARIUS III.

CODRINGTON, Sir Edward, *b.* 1771—commands the allied fleet at Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827—concludes a treaty at Alexandria for the evacuation of Greece by the Egyptians, Aug. 6, 1828—*d.* 1851.

CODRINGTON, Sir William, appointed to the command of the British army in the Crimea, Nov. 11, 1855.

CODRUS, k. of Athens, B.C. 1065 (1092 H.) *d.* 1044 (1070 H.)

COEHORN, the Dutch gen., destroys the French magazines at Givet, 1696.

CŒLOSYRIA, recovered by Ptolemy Philopater from Antiochus, B.C. 217—conquered by Antiochus, 198—restored to Egypt, 198.

CŒUVRES, the marquis de, with a French army, takes possession of the Valteline, 1624.

COFFEE in use at Venice, 1615.

COFFEE-HOUSES, in London, closed by royal proclamation, Jan. 8; popular discontent; the order revoked, 1676.

COGAN, Dr., *b.* 1736—*d.* 1818.

COGNAC, treaty of, or Holy League, between Francis I. and the Italian states, May 22, 1526; which is joined by Henry VIII. of England—besieged by Condé, and relieved by the count D'Harcourt, 1651.

COIMBRA, the Conembrica of Roman times, desolated by an earthquake 467—taken by Almansor, 988—by Ferdinand I., k. of Castile, 1040—university brought from Lisbon by Dionysius, k. of Portugal, 1308—murder of Inez de Castro in the convent of Santa Clara, 1354.

COINAGE, the first silver at Rome, B.C. 269—first Mohammedan, by Abdalmelik, A.D. 696—of gold florins, at Florence, 1252—of ducats, at Milan, by duke Azzo Vis-

conts, 1330—of gold florins, in England, by Edward III., 1337—of guineas, by Charles II., 1673—new silver of George III., Oct. 21, 1816—of sovereigns, first issued, July 5, 1817.

COINS OF HADRIAN, commemorate the provinces visited by him, 133.

COKE, Sir Edward, *b.* 1550—solicitor-general, and speaker of the House of Commons, 1593—as attorney-general, prosecutes lord Cobham and the other conspirators, 1603—chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1606—debates with Sir F. Bacon the question of the union between England and Scotland, 1607—chief justice of the King's Bench, 1613—quarrels with George Villiers, and is displaced, 1615—imprisoned for his freedom of speech in parliament, 1622—*d.* 1634.

COLBERT, John Baptiste, *b.* 1619—appointed comptroller-general of France, 1661—improves the finances, manufactures, commerce, marine, and colonial system of France, 1663—invites Cassini to Paris, 1669—*d.* Sept. 6, 1683.

COLBORNE, Ridley, *b.* 1779—created a peer, 1839—*d.* 1854.

COLBURN, Zera, exhibits his extraordinary powers of calculation, 1812.

COLCHESTER CASTLE surrendered to Fairfax—Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle taken and shot, 1648.

COLCHESTER RAILWAY, from London, opened, March 29, 1843; to Ipswich, June 15, 1846; to Bury St. Edmund's, Dec. 24.

COLCHESTER, Lord, *d.* 1829. See ABBOTT, Charles.

COLCHIS, invaded by the Persians, 550-556—defended by Justin, 557—re-conquered by Heraclius, 623.

COLDING taken by the Prussians and Holsteiners, April 23, 1849.

COLDINGHAM MONASTERY burnt, 679—destroyed by the Danes, 875.

COLERIDGE, Hartley, *d.* 1849.

COLERIDGE, Samuel Taylor, *b.* 1772—*d.* 1834.

COLET, Dr., founds St. Paul's school, London, 1509—*d.* 1519.

COLIGNI, admiral, takes arms with Condé to resist the edict of Charles IX. against the Huguenots, 1561—collects his forces at Orleans—is supported by English auxiliaries—Havre de Grace given up to him, 1562—fails in an attempt to seize the king—defeated at St. Denis, Nov. 10, 1567—escapes from a design to arrest him, 1568—is defeated at Moncontour, Oct. 3, 1569—murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

COLLARD, Royer, chosen president of the French Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 1, 1829.

COLLATINUS, L. Tarq., elected one of the first consuls of Rome, resigns the office, B.C. 509.

COLLEGA, Sex. Pompeius, consul of Rome, 93.

COLLEGES of Canons, sixty in Rome, 988.

COLLEGES for the education of the English Romanists formed at Rome, Douay, and Rheims, 1580.

COLLEGES, Queen's, in Ireland. See BELFAST, CORK, and GALWAY. Opposed by the Roman Catholic prelates; the question referred to the pope, Nov. 19, 1845.

COLLIERIES, the employment of females in, prohibited by lord Ashley's Act, 1842.

COLLIERS, riot of, at Stourbridge, on account of the high prices of provisions, Nov. 14, 1767—strike of, at Dudley, June 1, 1842.

COLLINGWOOD, Cuthbert, *b.* 1748—succeeds lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805—co-operates with the Spanish patriots, and captures the French fleet at Cadiz, June 4, 1808—captures the Ionian Islands, Oct. 1, 1809—*d.* 1810.

COLLINS, Antony, *b.* 1676—*d.* 1729.

COLLINS, William, *b.* 1720—*d.* 1759.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS instigates the massacres at Paris, Aug. 10, 1792.

COLMAN, bp. of Lindisfarne, 660—his opinion is overruled at the synod of Whitby about the time of celebrating Easter—he retires into Scotland, 664.

COLMAN, George, *b.* 1733—*d.* 1794.

COLMAR. See ARGENTARIA.

COLOCOTRONI routs the Turks in the Morea, 1822.

COLOGNE (Colonia Agrippina), on the Rhine, founded by the empress Agrippina, 50. See SYLVANUS.—Diet of, held by Charlemagne, 782—plundered by the Danes or Northmen, 851—occupied by them, 882. See EDWARD, son of Edmund Ironside, and ALBERT the Great.—Cathedral founded, 1248—university founded, 1388—Mary de' Medici, widow of Henry IV. of France, driven from Paris by Richelieu, retires there, and *d.* July 3, 1642—cardinal Mazarine takes refuge there from the Fronde, 1651—Charles II., of Great Britain, retires there from Paris, 1654—the bishopric disputed between Wilhelm von Fürstenburg and Clement of Bavaria, 1688—popular commotions at, March 3, 1848; renewed, May 10, 1849.

COLOGNE, Gunther, archbp. of, supports Lothaire's divorce, in the council of Aix-la-Chapelle, against the pope and Hincmar of Rheims, 862—excommunicated by Nicholas I., 863—Philip, archbp. of, accompanies the emperor Henry VI. to the siege of Naples, and *d.* there, 1191—the archbp. combines with those of Mentz

and Treves to elect Henry of Thüringen emperor of Germany, 1246.
COLOGNE, archbp. of, deposed by pope Eugenius IV., for adhering to the council of Basle, 1445—the electors of Germany demand his restoration, 1446; the pope complies, 1447—the archbp., brother of the elector of Bavaria, admits French garrisons into his fortresses, 1702—put to the ban of the empire, and deprived of his dominions, 1706—relieved from the ban of the empire, and restored, 1712—archbp. resists a decree of the king of Prussia, respecting marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics, 1838.
COLOMAN, k. of Hungary, 1095—stops the passage of the first crusaders, 1096—conquers Croatia and Dalmatia, 1102—d. 1114.
COLOMBIA, the republic of, formed by uniting New Granada with Venezuela, Bolivar president, 1819—independence of, acknowledged by Great Britain, 1825—its congress refuses to accept Bolivar's resignation, 1827. See BOLIVAR.
COLOMBO. See CEYLON.
COLONIA AGRIPPINA. See COLOGNE.
COLONIA COMMODIANA. See COMMODUS.
COLONIES, American, oppose the Grenville Act, for taxing them, 1764—and the Stamp Act, 1765—the Act repealed, Mar. 14, 1766—new duties imposed, June 2, 1767, and resisted by them—general Gage sent to coerce them, 1768—their resistance becomes more violent, and the taxes are all repealed except the duty on tea, Mar. 5, 1770—commotions, and extensive smuggling, 1772—general Gage sent with reinforcements, 1774. See AMERICAN CONGRESS and UNITED STATES.
COLONNA FAMILY, its rising importance checked by pope Pascal II., 1104—favoured by Nicholas IV., 1288—excommunicated by Boniface VIII., and all their property confiscated, 1297—crusade against them, 1298—Palestrina, their impregnable fortress, capitulates—Boniface breaks his word, refuses the promised amnesty, and the Colonna are dispersed in various countries, 1299—recalled by Benedict XI., 1304—seven of them slain by Rienzo, 1347—disturb the jubilee by an insurrection, 1400—promoted to many offices by Martin V., 1418—deprived of them by Eugenius IV., 1431—persecuted by Sixtus IV., 1484—despoiled by pope Paul IV., and their lands given to his relations, 1555.
COLONNA, Fabrizio and Marco, pledge their word for the safety of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, and release him when detained by pope Julius II., 1512.
COLONNA, Jacopo and Pietro, the cardinals deposed by pope Boniface VIII., 1297—restored by Clement V., 1305.
COLONNA, Marco. See COLONNA, Fabrizio.
COLONNA, Marco Antonio, commands the pope's galleys at the battle of Lepanto, 1571.
COLONNA, Otho. See MARTIN V., pope, 1417.
COLONNA, Pietro. See COLONNA, Jacopo.
COLONNA, Prosper, commands the army of Alexander VI., and assists Ferdinand II. to recover Naples, 1495—defeats the Venetians near Vicenza, 1513—drives Lautrec from Milan, 1521—defeats him at Bicocca, Apr. 22, 1522—takes Genoa, May 30—d. Dec. 30, 1523.
COLONNA, Sciarra, a leader of the Ghibelins, assists Wm. de Nogaret's attack on pope Boniface VIII., at Anagni, 1308—defends Rome against Robert, k. of Naples, 1327—d. 1328.
COLONNA, Stephen, the younger, driven from Rome by Rienzo, and slain in attempting to force an entrance, 1349.
COLOPHON. See ANTIMACHUS.
COLOSSEUM, the great Roman amphitheatre, commenced by Vespasian, 75—completed by Titus, and magnificent games celebrated in it, 80.
COLOSSÆ, or CHONÆ, a town of Phrygia, to the church of which Paul's Epistle is addressed, 62—birth-place of Nicetas. See NICETAS.
COLOSSUS, of brass, erected in front of the Capitol at Rome, made of part of the spoil of the ruined Samnite towns, B.C. 293.
COLOSSUS of Rhodes, completed by the native artists, Chares and Laches, B.C. 288—thrown down by an earthquake, 227—the fragments carried away, A.D. 653.
COLQUHOUN, Patrick, b. 1745—d. 1820.
COLTON, C. C., d. 1832.
COLUMBA, founds the monastery of Iona, 565.
COLUMBANUS founds the monastery of Luxovium, 578—expelled by Thierry II., k. of Burgundy, takes refuge with Chlotair II., k. of Neustria, 598—visits Theodebert II., k. of Neustria, and is protected by him, 606—reproves Thierry, escapes from him, and receives from Agilulph, k. of Lombardy, the valley where he founds the monastery of Bobium, 612—d. there, 614.
COLUMBIA, a federal district of the American Union, round the city of Washington, abolishes slavery, 1850.
COLUMBUS, Bartholomew, brother of Christopher, tries to arouse maritime enterprise in England, 1489—founds the city of St. Domingo in Hispaniola, 1496.
COLUMBUS, Christopher, b. 1442—applies in vain to John II. of Portugal for means

to explore the Western Ocean, 1484—opens his views to Ferdinand of Spain, 1485—to Henry VII. of England, 1489—at length obtains from Ferdinand the means of undertaking his voyage of discovery, sails from Palos, Aug. 3, 1492—reaches one of the Bahama islands, Oct. 12—and subsequently Cuba and Hispaniola—arrives at Lisbon, Mar. 4, 1493—is received by Ferdinand and Isabella at Barcelona, Apr. 15—commences his second voyage, Sept. 25, 1493—discovers Jamaica, May 3, 1495—returns from his second voyage, 1496—discovers Trinidad, 1498—is brought back to Spain a prisoner, 1500—on his fourth voyage reaches the isthmus of Panama, 1502—returns from his fourth and last voyage, 1504—*d.* at Valladolid, May 20, 1506.

COLUMBUS, Diego, son of Christopher, appointed governor of Spanish America, 1509.

COLUMELLA writes "*De Re Rustica*," 46.

COLUMNA ROSTRATA, erected at Rome to commemorate the great naval victory off Mylæ, B.C. 260.

COMACHIO, or COMMACHIO, a town and March at the mouth of the Po, part of the exarchate of Ravenna, conquered by Astolfo, k. of Lombardy, 752—taken from him by Pepin, k. of France, and added to the territories of the church, 755—naval battle of—a fleet sent by the Greek emperor, Nicephorus I., to recover the exarchate, repulsed, 809—taken by the Venetians, 857—annexed to their dominions, 935.

COMANA, in Cappadocia, the temple of, plundered by L. Mursena, B.C. 83—its wealth seized by Constantine, about A.D. 330. See CHRYSOSTOM.

COMANS. See CUMANS.

COMAZON, Eutychianus, consul of Rome, 220.

COMBATS, athletic, introduced by Fulvius, B.C. 186. See GLADIATORS.

COMBATS, Judicial — Wager or Trial of Battle, first allowed by the Burgundian *Loy Gambetts*, 501—by Dagobert I., in the Salic law, 637—in Lombardy, by Liutprand, 722—on horseback before Louis I. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 820—in England, by William Rufus, 1096—by Godfrey, in the Assise de Jerusalem, 1099—abolished in the East by the emperor Michael Palæologus, 1261—in France, by Louis IX., 1270—the law not having been repealed in England, Thornton, an atrocious murderer, takes advantage of it, and escapes punishment, 1818—an Act is immediately passed for its abolition, 1819.

COMBE, Harvey Christian. *d.* 1818.

COMBERMERE, Lord, Sir Stapleton Cotton created, 1814—commands the British army in India, 1824—storms Bhurtpore, Jan. 18, 1826.

COMBINATION LAWS repealed, 6 Geo. IV., c. 129, 1825.

COMBINATIONS of weavers, to obtain advance of wages, by destroying work on the looms, Aug. 1829.

COMEDY, in a rude form, first introduced at Athens by Susarion and Dolon, B.C. 562—improved at Syracuse by Epicharmus, father of the Old Comedy, 500—at Athens, by Chionides, and by Dinolochus at Syracuse, 487—by Cratinus, 454—by Crates, 450—prohibited at Athens, 440—the prohibition repealed, 437—Cratinus receives the prize, 436—Plato, 428—forbidden to ridicule the archon, 424. See ARISTOPHANES, 427–388—Phrynichus, 414—Hegemon, 413—the prize gained by Archippus, 415—and by Cephisodorus, 402—restrained from satirizing individuals by name, 390—Antiphanes, 387—Eubulus, father of the Middle Comedy, 375—Araros, son of Aristophanes, Anaxandrides, and Alexis, 375–356—their licentiousness censured by Isocrates, 356—Philippides, father of the New Comedy, 335—comedies represented in Alexander's camp, on his return from India, 327—Sopater, 326—Timocles in his, ridicules the Athenians, who had taken bribes from Harpalus, 324—Menander's first produced, 321—Posidippus, 289—introduced at Rome by Livius Andronicus, 240—written by Plautus, 200—by Statius Cæcilius, 179—by M. Terentius, 166–160—and by L. Afranius, at the same time.

——— English—the first written by Nicholas Udal, about 1540—the first in prose, by George Gascoigne, before 1577. See DRAMA.

——— French—the earliest written by Margaret, qu. of Navarre, before 1549.

——— German, founded by Hans Sachs, of Nuremberg, 1520–76.

——— Italian, originated by Nicolo Machiavelli, about 1520.

——— Portuguese, by Gil Vincente, about 1550.

——— Spanish, by Garcilaso de la Vega, who *d.* 1536.

COMENTIOLUS appointed by the emperor Maurice to resist the Avars, 587—placed at the head of the Roman army in the East against the Persians, 589—defeated by the Avars, 599—supersedes Priscus in the command against them, 600—put to death by Phocas, 602.

COMET, a wandering star, of which more than 600 are recorded to have been seen—the following are the dates of

COMET—*continued.*
the most remarkable: B.C. 180, supposed to be the first observed appearance of that called "Halley's," which is calculated to return in about 75½ years—A.D. 60, mentioned by Seneca as having been visible during six months—399, supposed re-appearance of Halley's comet—432-530—one of large dimensions, visible above forty days in Sagittarius, 538—visible from August to October, 678—729—appears at Easter-time, 837—seen, 892—Oct. 20, 905—975—seen in the north, disappears, and afterwards returns in the west, 990—appears, 995—1006—1005—appears, Apr. 24, and remains visible more than twenty days, 1066—appears, Oct. 1, 1097—in the S.W., Feb. 16, 1106—at the end of May, 1114—another appearance of a comet, supposed to be Halley's, 1305—one of a remarkable character appears, 1337—another, 1402—a large comet, believed to be Halley's, seen in June and July, 1456—the same is said of others, observed by Apion in 1531—and by Kepler and Longomontanus, in 1607—a large one visible twenty-eight days, 1619—another observed by Hevelius in 1661—the period of this calculated by Halley to be 129 years, but it has never been seen again—another, Dec. 24, 1664—the attention of astronomers excited by the brilliant comet of 1680—Halley founds his calculations on data furnished by that of 1682—which appear to be verified by that of 1759—the largest ever seen is that of 1769, observed by Maskelyne, Bessel, and Messier, and its period calculated to be 2100 years—M. Lexell assigns to that of 1770 an orbit of 5½ years, but it has not returned—ninety-seven seen between 1792 and 1806—Sir Wm. Herschel observes that of 1807—and another, of unusual magnitude, which is visible three months, from Sept. to Dec., 1811—these two he finds to be self-luminous, but that of 1812, an opaque body, reflecting, like a planet, the light of the sun, and having no tail—M. Pons discovers, Nov. 26, 1818, that which now bears the name of "Encke's Comet"—it has returned regularly since, in rather more than three and a quarter years—in each revolution its eccentricity has diminished so as to bring it nearer to a planetary state—Biela's comet discovered, Feb. 28, 1829—this has also come back again in about six and a half years—a comet, supposed to be Halley's, seen in 1835.

COMET, steamer. See AYR.

COMIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 566 H.

COMINES, Philip de, the historian, enters the service of Louis XI. of France, 1472—sent by Charles VIII. into Italy, 1494—*d.* 1509.

COMMACHIO. See COMACHIO.

COMMAGENE, made a Roman province by Vespasian, 72.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, or CAPTAIN-GENERAL, the duke of Marlborough appointed, 1702—succeeded by the duke of Ormond, 1711—the office restored to Marlborough by George I., 1714—held by the duke of Cumberland, 1744—resigned by him, 1757—the duke of York appointed, 1795—resigns, and Sir David Dundas succeeds, 1809—the duke of York again appointed, 1811—the duke of Wellington, 1827—resigns, and lord Hill succeeds, 1828—the duke of Wellington reappointed, 1842—succeeded by lord Hardinge, 1852—the duke of Cambridge appointed, 1856.

COMMERCE, treaty of, between Sweden and the United States, 1783—between Great Britain and France, Sept. 26, 1786; discussed in the Commons, and approved, Feb. 12, 1787—between Great Britain and Russia, March 25, 1793—with the United States, Nov. 29, 1794—a fresh treaty, Dec. 31, 1806—with China, 1843. See CHINA.—With Belgium and the German Union, Sept. 2, 1844—with the Two Sicilies, June 25, 1845.

COMMERCIAL CODE of France, a proposal for its reform rejected by the National Assembly, June 28, 1851.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS. See PANIC.

COMMERCIAL UNION. See ZOLLVERREIN.

COMMISSION, royal, to visit and investigate municipal corporations, Sept. 24, 1833—to inquire into the revenues of the dioceses of England and Wales, Feb. 3, 1835—to report on a general system of railways for Ireland, Oct. 19, 1836—of inquiry, into the English Universities. See OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE.—Into the London Corporation, holds its first meeting, Nov. 1, 1853.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by parliament to exercise the royal power in England. See EDWARD II., k. of England.—Appointed to treat for the union of England and Scotland, Oct. 22, 1702—appointed to treat for a reconciliation with the American colonies. See UNITED STATES.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, formed by the officers of the army, after the retirement of Richard Cromwell, Oct. 29, 1659—of public safety, installed at Paris, April 6, 1793.

COMMODUS, Lucius Aurelius, son of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, *b.* at Lanuvium, Aug. 31, 161—his vices, encouraged by his father's over-indulgence,

COMMODUS—*continued.*
189—assumes the toga virilis, and is admitted into the college of priests, 175—invested with the tribunitian power, made consul, and marries Crispina, dau. of Bruttius Præsens, 177—consul II., 179—becomes emperor, 180—surrounded by the evil counsellors whom his father had banished—consul III., 181—conspiracy and exile of his sister, Lucilla—consul IV., 183—his baths erected, 184—his favourite, Marcia, protects the Christians, 185—the empress, Crispina, is banished to Capreæ, and soon put to death—many of the most eminent persons in Rome fall victims to his wanton cruelty—consul V., 186—degrades himself by fighting with wild beasts in the circus, and acting as a gladiator, 187—pursued by the city cohorts to Lanuvium; places a head of himself on a statue of Apollo, 189—attempts to substitute the name of Colonia Commodiana for that of Rome—consul VI., 190—assumes the name of Hercules, 191—consul VII.—suspects all who surround him, and puts so many to death, that Marcia and the prætorian prefect murder him, Dec. 31, 192.
COMMODUS, L. Aurel., consul of Rome, 154, 161, II. See VERUS, Lucius, emperor of Rome.
COMMODUS, L. Celonius, consul of Rome, 78.
COMMON COUNCIL of London. See LONDON, and CORPORATION of London.—Send a deputation to William, prince of Orange, Dec. 11, 1688—vote silver cups to aldermen Crosby, Wilkes, and Oliver, Jan. 22, 1772—erect a monument in Guildhall to ald. Beckford, June 11—refuse to raise a regiment by subscription, Jan. 16, 1778—place a monument in Guildhall to William Pitt, earl of Chatham, 1782—vote their thanks to his son, Wm. Pitt, 1784—petition for the abolition of the slave trade, Feb. 1, 1788—resolve to support the Corporation and Test Acts, Feb. 25, 1790—vote a monument to Lord Nelson, 1805—to William Pitt, Feb. 8, 1806—petition for parliamentary reform, and the abolition of sinecures, March 9, 1808—against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, Feb. 26, 1817—against the "Six Acts," Dec. 6, 1819—present a congratulatory address to qu. Caroline, on her return to England, June 14, 1820—decide to rebuild London Bridge, May 30, 1823—vote a monument to the duke of Wellington, in Guildhall, Oct. 27, 1852.
COMMON HALL, in London, petitions for peace, Feb. 19, 1800—held to consider the distress of the people, Jan. 31, 1817—petitions against an indemnity to ministers, for their proceedings during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, Feb. 24, 1818.
COMMON PLEAS, or NISI PRIUS, Court of, constituted by Magna Charta a separate and permanent Court, with its own judges, to hear and decide disputes between subjects of the realm, 1215. See ENTAILS of land, for decision on, 1472.—The following have been the most eminent chief justices of this Court. For notices of them, and of important judgments given by them, refer to their respective names:—
Sir Francis Gawdy, 1605.
Sir Edward Coke, 1606—1613.
Sir Henry Hobart, 1613—1626.
Sir Thomas Richardson, 1626—1631.
Sir John Finch, 1634—1639.
Sir Edward Lyttleton, 1639—1640.
Oliver St. John, 1648—1660.
Sir Orlando Bridgman, 1660—1668.
Sir Francis North (lord Guildford), 1675—1683.
Sir Francis Pemberton, 1683.
Sir Henry Bedingfield, 1686—1687.
Sir Henry Pollexfen, 1689—1692.
Sir Thomas Trevor (lord Trevor), 1701—1714.
Sir Peter King (lord King), 1714—1725.
Sir John Willes, 1737—1761.
Sir Charles Pratt (lord Camden), 1761—1766.
Sir John Eardly Wilmot, 1766—1771.
Sir William de Grey (lord Walsingham), 1771—1780.
Alexander Wedderburne (lord Loughborough, earl of Rosslyn), 1780—1793.
Sir James Eyre, 1793—1799.
Sir John Scott (lord Eldon), 1799—1801.
Sir Richard Pepper Arden (lord Alvanley), 1801—1804.
Sir James Mansfield, 1804—1814.
Sir Vicary Gibbs, 1814—1818.
Sir Robert Dallas, 1818—1824.
Sir Robert Gifford, 1824 (3 months).
Sir William Draper Best (lord Wynford), 1824—1829.
Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, 1829—1846.
Sir Thomas Wylde (lord Truro), 1846—1850.
Sir John Jervis, 1850.
The following were noted Puisne Judges:
Sir William Blackstone, *d.* 1780.
Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, *d.* 1854.
The privilege of pleading in this Court, long exclusively restricted to serjeants at law, was extended to all barristers by a vote of the House of Commons, Apr. 25, 1834.
COMMON LAW. See LAW.
COMMON PRAYER, Book of, or Liturgy, adopted, 1549—revised, and the use of it

enforced by the Act of Uniformity, 1551—abolished by Mary, 1553—re-established by Elizabeth, 1559—reviewed at Hampton Court, 1604—abolished by the parliament, and the Directory ordained in its place, 1643—again reviewed, but no alterations agreed upon, at the Savoy conferences, 1662.

COMMONS, House of—the Provisions of Oxford direct each county to send four knights of the shire to meet the next parliament, 1258—they begin to assemble in a separate House, and oppose the proceedings of the barons, 1259—two knights summoned from each shire, and deputies from cities and boroughs, constitute the first distinct House of Commons, 1265—their attendance irregular, till Edward I. convenes them to vote supplies, 1295—annex conditions to their grant of money to Edw. III., 1339—attain to great importance in his reign—petition him to employ no churchmen in offices of State, 1371—lawyers declared ineligible to sit in their house, 1372—petition the king to remove from court his mistress, Alice Pierce, and his brother, John of Gaunt, 1376.

RICHARD II.—Elect their first speaker, Peter Delamere, banish Alice Pierce, and confiscate her property, 1377—impeach the earl of Suffolk, 1386—refuse to vote subsidies to Henry IV. before receiving an answer to their petitions, 1401—petition him to apply the revenues of the church to the service of the State, 1404—appoint their own treasurers, to account to them for the application of their subsidies, 1405—repeat their attack on the revenues of the church, and desire to mitigate the laws against heretics, 1410—recommend Henry V. to seize the church lands, and require that no statute be enacted till it had passed through their house as a Bill, 1414.

HENRY VI.—The elective franchise in counties limited to forty-shilling freeholders, 1429–31—the Commons petition the k. not to allow cardinal Beaufort, the papal legate, to attend any council in which affairs are discussed relating to the see of Rome, 1445—impeach the duke of Suffolk, 1450—petition for the removal of the duke of Somerset and his colleagues, 1451—appoint Dudley their Speaker, and vote a subsidy to Henry VII., who is not in want of money, 1504.

HENRY VIII.—Sir Thomas More, Speaker—supplies sparingly granted, 1523—the k. attempts to raise money without their sanction, 1525—they impeach Wolsey—Cromwell, one of their body, defends him, 1529—prefer complaints against the ecclesiastical courts, and refuse their assent to a Bill framed by the k., for regulating wardships, 1532—order the release of Ferrars, one of their members, imprisoned for debt, and obtain, by Act of Parliament, security from arrest, 1542.

EDWARD VI.—Reject the poor-law introduced by the Lords, and insist upon their right to originate all money-bills, 1552—Northumberland, by corrupt influence in the elections, obtains a new house, subservient to his will, 1553—dissolved by Mary, for protesting against her marriage with Philip of Spain, 1554—refuse to vote her a supply demanded of them, 1555

ELIZABETH.—Great preponderance of Protestants in the new house, elected after the accession of Elizabeth, 1559—vote her a subsidy, and entreat her to marry, or settle the succession to the crown, 1563—repeat their request—their debates become very animated, in which Paul Wentworth takes the lead, 1566—they are reproved by the queen for their urgency, Jan. 2, 1567—claim liberty of speech, and resist her interference with individual members, 1571—the spirit of independence gains ground among them, but of their own act they imprison Peter Wentworth, for a speech which they deem too bold, 1576—are reprimanded by Elizabeth for their petition against the ecclesiastical court, 1584—vote her a double subsidy after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and submit to her restrictions on their freedom of debate, 1589—Sir Edward Coke, Speaker—the queen, more imperious, commits Peter Wentworth, and three other members, to the Tower and the Fleet Prison, 1593—Yelverton, Speaker—three subsidies voted—petition against monopolies, 1597—pass the poor-law, obtain from the queen the abolition of monopolies, and vote her four subsidies, 1601.

JAMES I.—Claim for themselves the right to decide on the validity of elections, and freedom from arrest—vote no supply to James I. on his accession, 1604—are more liberal after the Gunpowder Plot—protect the Puritans, 1606—the importance of the House increases, and its journals are regularly kept, 1607—restrict the supplies, and begin to limit the royal prerogative, 1610—vote no supplies—their attempt to abridge the power of the crown causes James I. to dissolve them in anger, and imprison some members, 1614—they remonstrate, and protest that their liberties are the birth-right of the

COMMONS, House of—*continued.*
people—he sends for their journals and tears out the entry, 1621—he dissolves them, imprisons Sir Edw. Coke, Selden, and Pym, and sends others to Ireland, 1622—he conciliates them by many concessions, and they vote him a supply, 1624.

CHARLES I.—Quarrel with the k., and are dissolved, 1625—the same repeated, 1626—they obtain his assent to their Petition of Right, 1628—complain of the Arminianism of the church—protest against the levying of tonnage and poundage, and when informed of the king's intention to dissolve them, force the Speaker, Sir John Finch, to remain in the chair, while they pass their Remonstrance, 1629—after an interval of eleven years, are again assembled, Apr. 13, 1640—complain of grievances, vote no supplies, and are dissolved, May 5.

16 CHARLES I. — A new House begins the Long Parliament, Nov. 3, 1640—by the king's conciliatory measures, (see CHARLES I., k. of Great Britain,) they are induced to grant subsidies—pass a Bill of attainder against lord Strafford—appeal to the people by their Remonstrance in defence of their proceedings, Nov. 22, 1641—vote the king's attempt to impeach five of their members to be a breach of privilege, 1642. (For the events of the civil war, see CHARLES I.)—adopt the Scotch League and Covenant, June 15, 1643—pass the Self-denying Ordinance, 1644—vote that the army be disbanded—the leading Presbyterians are ejected, 1647—vote that no addresses be made to the king, Jan. 3, 1648—resolve to treat with him, Dec. 5—the remaining Presbyterians are expelled by "Pride's Purge," 6.

COMMONWEALTH. — Vote themselves competent to act without the concurrence of the Lords, and abolish the Upper House, Feb. 6, 1649—forcibly dismissed by Cromwell, 1653—a new House summoned by him, consisting of 400 members for England, 30 for Scotland, and 30 for Ireland—Lenthal, Speaker, Sept. 3, 1654 — their refractory spirit causes him to dissolve them, Jan. 22, 1655—another convened by him, and all obnoxious members excluded, Sept. 17, 1656—they offer the crown to him, Apr. 13, 1657—and frame their Humble Petition and Advice—another called by him, Jan. 20, 1658—refuse to acknowledge the new House of Lords, which he had created—revoke the Humble Petition and Advice—and are angrily dissolved by him, Feb. 4—another assembled, by Richard Cromwell, Jan. 27, 1659—agitated by vehement debates—dissolved by him, Apr. 22—the remaining members of the Long Parliament, *the Rump*, reassemble with Lenthal, Speaker, May 6—set Richard aside, and grant him a pension, 25—quarrel with Lambert, and the chiefs of the army, Oct. 12—supported by Monk, Nov. 2—by Fairfax, Dec. 24—admit the excluded Presbyterians to their seats, Feb. 21, 1660—dissolve themselves, and issue writs for a new, or convention parliament, Mar. 16 — which meets, and chooses Sir Harbottle Grimstone Speaker, Apr. 25—declares for the restoration of royalty, May 1—consents to the House of Lords resuming its functions, 8.

CHARLES II. — The Commons reserve the right of providing for the public revenue — dissolved, Dec. 29 — Sir Edward Turner, Speaker of the next elected House, May 8, 1661—the members required to take the sacrament, address the king against any indulgence to Dissenters, Feb. 27, 1663 — grant a large supply, Nov. 24, 1664—declare it to be illegal in judges to fine juries for their verdicts, Aug. 16, 1667—resist any mitigation of the laws against Non-conformists, inquire into the miscarriages of the Dutch war, and dispute with the Lords on questions of privilege, 1669—vote considerable supplies to carry out the Triple Alliance, 1670—in consequence of the injury done to Sir John Coventry, one of their members, they originate an Act against malicious maiming and wounding, Mar. 6, 1671—resist alterations made by the Lords in a tax on sugar, and claim the exclusive power of framing money-bills, Apr. 17.

13 CHARLES II.—Annul elections during the recess by writs under the great seal, and order the Speaker to issue new writs, Feb. 10, 1673 — address the king against his declaration of indulgence, 19 — and against the marriage of James, duke of York, with Mary Beatrice of Modena, Aug. 20—while preparing an address against a standing army, the French alliance and the Dutch war, are stopped by a prorogation, 1673—examine Buckingham and Arlington at their bar, on the schemes of the Cabal, Jan. 14, 1674—pass resolutions against a standing army, Feb. 7—prorogued, 11—proceed against the duke of Lauderdale, Apr. 13, 1675—disputes with the Lords cause prorogation, June 9, Nov. 22—urge the king to resist the aggrandisement of France, and promise to support him, May 8, 1677—pass vehement resolutions

COMMONS, House of—*continued.*

against the Romanists, Oct. 31, 1678—dissolved, after sitting eighteen years, Dec. 30.

19 CHARLES II.—A new House summoned, Jan. 25, 1679—meets, Mar. 6—dispute with the king on the choice of a Speaker—compromised by the appointment of Gregory—protest against the pardon granted by the k. to the earl of Danby, Mar. 23—resolution passed against the duke of York, Apr. 27—Bill prepared to exclude him from the throne, May 15—Dangerfield examined on the alleged Meal-tub plot, Oct. 26, 1680—pass the Exclusion Bill, Nov. 2—which the Lords reject, 15—resolve to grant no supplies till it is passed, Jan. 7, 1681—pass other strong resolutions, and are prorogued, 10—assembled at Oxford, introduce the Bill again, Mar. 21—dissolved, 28.

JAMES II.—Under the new charters, a packed House of Commons elected, May 19, 1685—choose Sir John Trevor, Speaker—vote supplies, and adjourn, July 2—offend the k. by requesting him not to appoint recusant officers in the army, Nov. 17—dissolved, July 2, 1687—a new House elected in compliance with circular letters from the prince of Orange to the constituencies, form part of the convention, Jan. 22, 1689—resolve, that James II. having broken the original compact between king and people, and abdicated the government, the throne is vacant, 28.

WILLIAM and MARY.—Vote an address for war against France, June 25—appoint a committee to inquire into the judicial murders of lord William Russell and Algernon Sidney, Oct. 19, 1689—dissolved, Feb. 6, 1690—the Tories predominate in the new House, Mar. 21—the House sanction the borrowing of money on the credit of the revenue—vote larger supplies, Oct. 9—inquire into the foreign treaties, and the management of the war, and vote an increase of the army, Dec. 20, 1693—remonstrate against the refusal of the royal assent to a Bill excluding placemen from parliament, Jan. 25, 1694—the Triennial Act passed, Dec. 2.

7 WILLIAM III.—The House inquire respecting bribes received by members, March 7—and expel the Speaker, Sir John Trevor, Mar. 12, 1695—dissolved, Oct. 11—the Whigs prevail in the new House, Nov. 22—reject a Bill for licensing the press, 1696—reduce the army contrary to the king's wishes, Dec. 11—fix the civil list at 700,000*l.*, 1697—address the king for the discouragement of the woollen, and the promotion of the linen, manufacture in Ireland, June 10, 1698—refuse to grant the request of Wm. III. for retaining his Dutch guards, Mar. 24, 1699—resolve to apply the forfeited estates in Ireland, and the revenues of that country, to the public service, Dec. 14.

12 WILLIAM III.—Present these resolutions to the king, Feb. 21, 1700—tack them to the Land Tax Bill, Mar. 9—suddenly prorogued, while preparing a resolution, requesting the king to dismiss his foreign councillors, 11—dissolved, July 19—a new House elect Mr. Harley, Speaker, Feb. 10, 1701—pass a resolution on which the Act of Settlement and Hanoverian Succession are founded, Mar. 12—address the king to remove lord Somers, and other ministers, by whom the Partition Treaties were advised, Apr. 22—impeach them, May 14—vote the Kentish Petition, and Defoe's Pamphlet, to be seditious and libellous—dissolved, Nov. 11—the Whigs prevail, and in their address to the king, respond to his indignation against Louis XIV., Dec. 30.

ANNE.—Dissolved July 2, 1702—meet again, Harley, Speaker, Oct. 20—dispute with the Lords on the public accounts, Feb. 4, 1703—a new House, Oct. 25, 1705—contest for the Speakership—elect a Whig, Mr. John Smith—join the Lords in an address to assure the queen that the church is in no danger, Dec. 14—first United House assemble Oct. 23, 1707—inquire into the miscarriages of the Spanish campaign, and vote a supply of six millions, Nov. 19—elect Sir Richard Onslow, Speaker, Nov. 18, 1708—impeach Sacheverel, Dec. 15, 1709—a new House, Nov. 25, 1710—the Tory majority make Mr. Bromley Speaker, refuse to vote thanks to Marlborough, and treat him with contempt and derision—fix qualifications for knights of the shire, and representatives of cities and boroughs—inquire the cause of the disasters in Spain, Feb. 2, 1711—accuse the late Whig ministry of mismanagement, June 4—expel Robert Walpole and Cardonnel, Dec. 21—complain that undue burdens were imposed on Great Britain by the other allies during the war, Mar. 4, 1712—appoint Sacheverel to preach before them, Apr. 29, 1713—address the queen to have James Francis Edward, the Pretender, removed from Nancy, where he had been received by Stanislas, June 25—a new House appoint sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker, Feb. 16, 1714—expel Richard Steele, March 11.

GEORGE I.—Another, called under the

COMMONS, House of—*continued.*

predominance of the whigs, give the office of Speaker to Mr. Spencer Compton, March 17, 1715—impeach the duke of Ormond and the lords Oxford, Bolingbroke, and Strafford, July 9 — expel Forster, leader of the rebellion at Preston, Jan. 10, 1716—Septennial Act passed, May 7—create a sinking fund, June 22, 1717—reject the Peerage Bill, Dec. 7, 1719—expel Aislabie and other members implicated in the South Sea scheme, March 8, 1721—under the influence of Walpole, vote an increased number of seamen, March 24, 1726.

GEORGE II.—A new House, Arthur Onslow, Speaker, Jan. 23, 1728—prohibit the publication of their debates, Feb. 28, 1729 — cause Walpole to abandon his proposed Excise law, 1733—negative a motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act, March 14, 1734—approve the Spanish convention by a small majority, March 4, 1739—resolve that the publication of their debates is a breach of privilege, April 20—they are prepared for the Gentleman's Magazine by Samuel (Dr.) Johnson, 1740—defeat, by a large majority, a motion for the removal of Walpole, Feb. 3, 1741—a new House unfavourable to him; defeat him on the question of the Westminster election, Dec. 4; on that of the Chippenham election, Feb. 2, 1742—cause his resignation, 11—appoint a committee to inquire into the conduct of his government, March 23—negative motions for the repeal of the Septennial Act, April 15—and for annual parliaments, Jan. 24, 1745—vote £40,000 a year to the duke of Cumberland, May 14, 1746—summon Edward Cave to the bar, and censure him for publishing their debates, April 30, 1747—reduce the rate of interest on the national debt, 1750—inquire into the proceedings at the Westminster election, and commit Mr. Murray to Newgate, 1751—vote £100,000 to relieve the sufferers by the Lisbon earthquake, 1755.

GEORGE III.—Mr. Onslow more than thirty years Speaker, retires, March 18, 1761—a new House appoint Sir John Cust to the chair, Nov. 3—approve, by a large majority, the articles of the preliminary treaty of peace, signed at Fontainebleau, Nov. 25, 1762—expel John Wilkes, Jan. 20, 1764 — debate vehemently on the legality of general warrants, Feb. 16-17 — the ministers, by adjourning, evade a decision; assert their right to tax the colonies, Apr.—vote the reduction of the land-tax, Mar. 2, 1767 — resolve to impose duties on articles imported into the colonies, June 2.

8 GEORGE III.—A new House, June 10, 1768—exclude strangers; expel Wilkes, Feb. 2, 1769—provide for the arrears of the civil list, March 2—continue the struggle with Wilkes, and the electors of Middlesex, till the prorogation, May 9—sir John Cust resigns the speakership, and is succeeded by sir Fletcher Norton, Jan. 17, 1770—join the Lords in an address to the king, deprecating the remonstrances which had been made to him in the case of Wilkes, March 23—negative Burke's resolutions, condemning the course pursued towards the American colonies, May 8—attempt to prevent the publication of their debates in the newspapers, Feb. 8, 1771—commit the London magistrates to the Tower, 26—they are liberated, May 8—and the publication of the debates in parliament has from this time been uninterrupted.

12 GEORGE III.—The House reject a petition for relief from subscribing the Thirty-Nine Articles, Feb. 6, 1772—pass a bill for the relief of Dissenters, which the Lords reject, May—negative a motion to shorten the duration of parliaments, Jan. 26, 1773 — refuse to modify the Thirty-Nine Articles, Feb. 23 — hear charges against lord Clive, May 7 — summon the rev. John Horne to their bar for his letter to the Speaker, Feb. 11, 1774—vote thanks to John Howard for his benevolent exertions, March 4—negative a motion on the tea duty, supported by Burke's celebrated oration, April 19—pass a bill to amend the Copyright Act, which the Lords reject, June 2.

15 GEORGE III.—A new House opened—Wilkes allowed to take his seat, Nov. 29—refer to a commercial committee the London merchants' petition against the American war, Jan. 23, 1775 — reject Burke's conciliatory resolutions, March 22; again, Nov. 16—negative Wilkes's motion for reform, March 20, 1776—pay the arrears of the civil list, April 9, 1777—the Speaker, sir Fletcher Norton, addresses the king on the grant, May 7—Bills brought in by Sir Geo. Saville, and passed, to mitigate the laws against Roman Catholics, receive the royal assent, May 28—adopt Mr. Dunning's Resolutions on the "Influence of the Crown," April 6, 1780—reject the petition of the Protestant Association, June 2.

21 GEORGE III.—A new House, Oct. 31 — ministerial influence deprives sir Fletcher Norton of the Speakership, and gives it to Mr. Cornwall—reject Burke's

COMMONS, House of—*continued.*
proposed reforms, Feb. 27, 1781—and a motion of Chas. J. Fox, supported by Wm. Pitt, for terminating the war, June 12—falling-off of the ministerial majority, Dec. 12; again, Feb. 22, 1782—causes Lord North's resignation, March 19—under the Rockingham administration, Acts passed to exclude contractors from the House, disqualify government officers for voting at elections, and reform the civil list—the Middlesex election resolutions erased from the Journals, May 6—Pitt's motion for reform, supported by Fox, negatived by a majority of twenty, 7.

25 GEORGE III.—An amendment to the address adopted, Feb. 17, 1783—causes the resignation of lord Shelburne, 21—and the accession of the coalition ministry to office, April 2—Pitt's motion for reform again rejected, May 7—the House pass Fox's India Bills, Dec. 9—oppose the new Pitt ministry, and reject its India Bill, Jan. 1784—vote an address to the king for its dismissal, Feb. 20—and a representation to the throne for the same purpose, March 8—dissolved, 25—new House meet, May 18—re-appoint Mr. Cornwall Speaker, and support the Pitt ministry by large majorities; pass its India Bills, July—reject his motion for reform by a majority of 74, April 18, 1785.

26 GEORGE III.—Reject by the Speaker's casting vote the ministerial plan for fortresses, Feb. 27, 1786—adopt the Sinking Fund proposed by Pitt, March 29—decide not to proceed on the Rohilla charge against Warren Hastings, June 1; adopt the Benares charge, 3: that for his treatment of the Begums of Oude, moved by Sheridan, Feb. 7, 1787—the House discuss and approve the Treaty of Commerce with France, 12—reject Beaufoy's motion for the relief of dissenters, March 28—impeach Warren Hastings, May 10—pay the debts of the prince of Wales, 21—resolve to take the African slave-trade into consideration during the next session, May 9, 1788—after warm debates on the regency, carry Pitt's resolutions, Dec. 16—on Mr. Cornwall's death elect Mr. Wm. Grenville to the chair, Jan. 5, 1789—negative Beaufoy's second motion, May 8—Mr. Grenville appointed Secretary of state, and Mr. Addington, Speaker, June 8.

30 GEORGE III.—Debates on the French Revolution, Feb. 9, 1790—pass a Bill to relieve more Catholic disabilities, Feb. 21, 1791—vote the gradual abolition of the slave-trade, April 26, 1792—pass Fox's Libel Bill, 30—refuse inquiry into the conduct of the Birmingham magistrates, May 21—debate on the king's warlike message, Jan. 28, 1793—negative the pacific propositions of Fox, Feb. 18; and Mr. Grey's motion for Reform, May 6—negative a motion for the mitigation of sentences on political offenders, Feb. 4, 1794—vote subsidies to Prussia, Holland, and other states, April 28—negative a pacific amendment to the address moved by Wilberforce, and supported by Bankes, Dec. 30—disregard the London petition against interference with the internal government of France, Jan. 26, 1795—make a liberal settlement on the prince and princess of Wales, April.

37 GEORGE III.—A new House, Oct. 6, 1796—decline to censure unconstitutional advances of money to Austria, not sanctioned by parliament, Dec. 7—after having investigated the affairs of the Bank of England, report in favour of a Restriction Act, March 2, 1797—secession of Fox and his friends from the House, Nov. 2—treble the assessed taxes, Jan. 4, 1798—negative Wilberforce's motion on the slave-trade, March 3—introduce the income tax, Dec. 4—approve, by a large majority, the rejection of the French overtures, Jan. 22, 1800.

41 GEORGE III.—The first United British and Irish House meet, Jan. 22, 1801—Mr. Addington, prime minister, is succeeded as Speaker by Sir John Mitford, March 17—Horne Tooke allowed to sit for Old Sarum, but by a new Act persons in holy orders are for the future excluded from the House, May 17—Charles Abbott, Speaker, Feb. 10, 1802—the House pay the debts of the Civil List, March 29—resist the claim of the prince of Wales on the arrears of the duchy of Cornwall, 31—repeal the income tax, April 5—approve the treaty of Amiens by a very large majority, May 13—throw out the Bill for the abolition of bull-baiting, 24—negative Canning's motion to stop the importation of slaves into Trinidad, 27—vote £10,000 to Dr. Jenner, and £1200 to Greathead, June 3.

43 GEORGE III.—A new House, Nov. 16—pay the debts of the prince of Wales, Feb. 16, 1803—approve the renewal of war against France, May 23—impose the property-tax, June 13—displace the Addington ministry, May 7, 1804—pass Wilberforce's Slave-trade Bill, June 28, which the Lords reject—commit the

COMMONS, House of—*continued.*

sheriffs of London to Newgate for partiality in the Middlesex election, March 11, 1805—reject the Catholic petition presented by Fox, May 13—impeach lord Melville, June 25—vote a public funeral to Pitt, Jan. 27, 1806—pay his debts, Feb. 3—assent to Fox's motion for the abolition of slavery, June 10—a new House, Dec. 15—postpone lord Howick's Bill for granting commissions in the navy and army to Catholics, March 18, 1807.

49 GEORGE III.—A new House, June 26—supports the Portland administration by a majority of 350 to 155—refuse to inquire into the attack on Copenhagen, Feb. 3, 1808—approve marquis Wellesley's Indian administration, March 9—receive Mary Ann Clarke's evidence on the charges of colonel Wardle against the duke of York, Jan. 27, 1809—dismiss charges brought against lord Castlereagh and Mr. Perceval, of having trafficked in parliamentary seats, April 25—inquire into the Walcheren expedition, Jan. 26, 1810—exclude strangers, Feb. 21—commit John Gale Jones to Newgate; censure lord Chatham for misconducting the expedition, March 2—negative lord Porchester's resolutions, 21—commit sir F. Burdett to the Tower, April 6—negative Mr. Brand's motion for reform, May 21—pass resolutions for the Regency Act, Dec. 20.

51 GEORGE III. REGENCY 1.—Vote gold and paper money to be of equal value, in opposition to Mr. Horner's motion for resuming cash payments, May 13, 1811—the Speaker's power of committal declared by the judges to be legal, 17—a proposed duty on raw cotton resisted and withdrawn, 20—resolve to take the laws against Catholics into consideration during the next session, June 22, 1812—a new House opened by the prince regent, Nov. 30—approve his assertion of maritime rights, Feb. 18, 1813—resolve to inquire into the claims of the Catholics, 22—apply part of the sinking fund to the service of the year, March 3—throw out the Bill for the relief of Catholics, May 24—expel lord Cochrane for alleged participation in a fraud on the Stock-Exchange, June 21, 1814—adopt Mr. Robinson's Corn-law, Feb. 17, 1815—refuse a grant to the duke of Cumberland on his marriage, July—negative Brougham's motion for a copy of the Holy Alliance treaty, Feb. 9, 1816—repeal the property-tax and additional malt-duty, March 19—reject sir John Newport's motion on the state of Ireland, Apr. 23—make a settlement on the princess Charlotte of Wales and prince Leopold, May 2.

57 GEORGE III. REGENCY 7.—Receive numerous petitions for economy and reform, Feb. 6, 1817—negative Grattan's motion on the Catholic question, May 9; and sir F. Burdett's, for Reform, 20—elect Mr. C. Manners Sutton Speaker, 30—refuse inquiry into the alleged employment of spies by the government, June 16—make provision for other royal marriages, but again refuse a grant to the duke of Cumberland, Apr. 13, 1818—defeat sir R. Heron's motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act, May 19; and sir F. Burdett's, for annual parliaments and universal suffrage, June 1—a new House, Jan. 14, 1819—receive many petitions against the severity of the criminal laws; appoint a committee to inquire into them, Mar. 2—defeat the Catholic question again, May—vote £10,000 a-year to the duke of York, for taking care of his father's person—refuse inquiry into the Manchester massacre, Nov.—receive petitions from all parts of the country, complaining of distress—commit Mr. J. C. Hobhouse to Newgate, for his pamphlet, Dec. 15.

GEORGE IV.—A new House, April 27, 1820—refuse inquiry into the droits of the Admiralty, May 5—receive a message from the queen, June 7—refuse to inquire into the expenses of the Milan commission, July 6—settle an annuity of £50,000 on her, Jan. 31, 1821—negative Hume's motion for a reduction of the army, March 1—pass Plunkett's Bills in favour of the Catholics, 10, which are thrown out by the Lords—reject Hume's resolutions for retrenchment, June 27—reduce the interest on the Navy Five per Cents., Feb. 25, 1822—discontinue the two junior lords of the Admiralty, Mar. 1—negative lord John Russell's motion for Reform, 29—pass Canning's Bill to admit Catholics to sit in the House of Lords; rejected by them—appoint a committee on agricultural distress—adopt lord Normanby's resolution for only one postmaster-general instead of two, May 2; and Mr. Vansittart's plan for reducing the "Dead weight" of pensions, 24—resolve to maintain the standard of the currency, June 11—summon to its bar two parties concerned in scurrilous publications for political purposes, 22—relieve the distress of Ireland by a vote of £300,000.

4 GEORGE IV.—Condemn the policy of government towards Spain, May 1, 1823—resolve to prepare the slaves in the colonies for emancipation, 16—re-

Commons, House of—*continued.*

duce the interest on the Four per Cent. Stock, Feb. 23, 1824—approve Mr. Huskisson's measures for improving the silk manufacture, March 8; and Canning's, for training the slaves in Trinidad, 16—refuse to inquire into the treatment of missionary Smith, in Demerara, June 1—agree to the resolutions moved by sir F. Burdett, in favour of the Catholics, Mar. 1, 1825—vote £2000 to M'Adam, May 13—augment the salaries of the judges, and abolish fees and the sale of offices, 31—decide to support Mr. Huskisson's free trade policy, Feb. 24, 1826—negative lord John Russell's motion against bribery at elections, March 2.

7 George IV.—A new House, Nov. 14—institute inquiry into the proceedings of the Arigna Company, Dec. 5—reform the criminal code, 27–31—adopt Canning's resolutions on the Corn-laws, March 1, 1827—appoint two law committees, Feb. 7, 1828; a finance committee, 15—agree to lord John Russell's motion for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, 26; to sir F. Burdett's, for a committee on the Catholic claims, May 8—regulate the corn-duties by a sliding scale—election of D. O'Connell for Clare, July 5—third reading of the Relief Bill Mar. 30, 1829—further reduction in the duties on raw silk—the marquis of Blandford's motion for Parliamentary Reform negatived, June 3—the House originate the metropolitan police, reduce the public expenditure, and remit the duties on fur and leather, Feb. 15, 1830—extend the franchise of East Retford to the hundred—refuse to inquire into the salaries and emoluments of privy councillors, May 14.

William IV.—A new House; opened, Nov. 2; said by the duke of Wellington to need no reform—terminate his ministry by their vote on the Civil List question, 15—agree to lord Althorp's proposed retrenchments and reduction of taxation, Feb. 11, 1831—after a debate of seven nights, read the Reform Bill the first time, Mar. 8; carry the second reading by a majority of one, 22; defeat it in committee by adopting gen. Gascoyne's motion, April 18—a new House, June 14—pass the Reform Bill by large majorities, and take it to the Lords, Sept. 19, by whom it is rejected; pass it again, March 23, 1832; after a fierce struggle it overcomes the opposition of the Lords, and receives the royal assent, June 7.

3 William IV.—The new reformed House meet, and continue Mr. C. M. Sutton in his office of Speaker, Jan. 29, 1833—admit Joseph Pease, a Quaker, on his affirmation, Feb. 14—adopt morning sittings for private business, 20—negative Cobbett's motion on the currency, and expunge the proceedings from their minutes, May 10—reform the Irish church; abolish colonial slavery, and grant a compensation of £20,000,000; open the trade with China; pass Robt. Grant's bill for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, which the Lords reject, Aug. 1—negative Hume's motion on the Corn-laws, Mar. 1, 1834; and one for the abolition of military flogging, 14—amend the Poor Laws, April 17—adopt, but afterwards abandon, lord Althorp's plan for abolishing church-rates—annul the exclusive right of serjeants-at-law to plead in the Court of Common Pleas, 25—negative, by an overwhelming majority, O'Connell's motion for the Repeal of the Union, 27—reduce the interest on Four per Cent. Stock, May 3—reject Mr. Tennyson's motion for shorter parliaments, 15—appoint a committee to inquire into the Irish church, 27—reduce more taxes, July 25.

5 William IV.—A new House, called on the appointment of Sir R. Peel's ministry; displace Mr. C. M. Sutton and make Mr. Abercrombie Speaker, Feb. 9, 1835—by their votes restore the Melbourne ministry, April 8—introduce Municipal Reform, June 5—appoint a committee to inquire respecting Orange lodges in the army, Aug. 11—pass the Irish Tithe Bill, with the appropriation clause, which the Lords reject, Sept.—appoint a committee on agricultural distress, Feb. 8, 1836—introduce the General Registration and new Marriage Laws, 12; the Irish Constabulary Bill, 18—reduce the newspaper-stamp duty, Mar. 15—pass the Irish Municipal Bill, 28—apply a surplus of revenue to reduce taxes, May 6—abandon the Irish Municipal Bill, because mutilated by the Lords, June 3; the same with the Irish Tithe Bill, Aug. 2; and the Charitable Trusts Bill, 10—introduce the Irish Municipal Bill again, Feb. 7, 1837; the Irish Poor Law, 14; and the Church-rates Bill, Mar. 3—reject Mr. Grote's motion for the Ballot, 7—abandon the Church-rates Bill in consequence of the opposition of the bishops, 9—pass resolutions on the disturbed state of Canada, April 24—bring the Irish Tithe Bill forward the fifth time, May 1, which is again defeated by the Lords; as also the Municipal Bill.

Victoria.—A new House opened, Nov. 20—inquire into the pension list, Dec. 8

COMMONS, House of—*continued.*
—negative Mr. Villiers's motion on the Corn Laws, Mar. 15, 1838—in opposition to a vote of the Lords, approve the Irish policy of the government, April 15, 1839—pass the Jamaica Bill by so small a majority that ministers resign, May 7—on Mr. Abercrombie's resignation, elect Mr. Shaw Lefevre Speaker, 15—introduce a uniform rate of postage, at first fourpence, July 6—agree to modifications of the Irish Municipal Act, which is passed, Aug. 10, 1840—reject the ministerial plan for the Sugar Duties, May 18, 1841—pass a vote of want of confidence in ministers, 24—dissolved, to take the sense of the country, June 23.

5 VICTORIA.—A new House, Aug. 18—defeat ministers, who resign, 30—increase of bribery at elections confessed by all parties, Sept. 30—commence the discussion on the Corn-laws; adopt sir R. Peel's proposed modifications, Feb. 9, 1842; reject those proposed by lord John Russell, 14; and Mr. Villiers's motion for free importation, 22—approve sir R. Peel's financial plans, March 21—reject the People's Petition for universal suffrage, and other points of the "Charter," May 2—vote the revival of the Income tax—agree to serjeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill; and to lord Ashley's, for prohibiting the employment of females in mines and collieries, Aug.—abandon a Bill for the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, Feb. 1843—reject lord John Russell's motion to condemn the Irish policy of ministers, Feb. 22, 1844—reduce the interest on the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, Mar. 8—inquire into the practice of opening letters at the Post-office, Aug. 5.

8 VICTORIA.—Reduce more duties, and continue the Income tax, Feb. 14, 1845—vote an additional grant to Maynooth College, April 18; refuse to provide it out of the revenues of the Irish church, 24—endow the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, July—read the Corn-importation Bill a third time, May 15, 1846—reject the ministerial Bill for the protection of life in Ireland, June 25; which causes the resignation of Sir R. Peel, 29—reject lord George Bentinck's plan for railways in Ireland, Feb. 14, 1847—vote £10,000,000 to relieve the suffering Irish—appoint a committee on the Navigation Laws, Feb. 6.

11 VICTORIA.—A new House, Nov. 18—read, for the first time, a Bill to admit Jews to sit in parliament—abandon a proposed increase of the Income tax, Feb. 28, 1848—pass the Jewish Disabilities Bill, May 4, which the Lords reject—continue the existing Income tax three years longer—disfranchise the freemen of Great Yarmouth—agree to alter the Navigation Laws, Apr. 28, 1849—approve the reduction of the sugar duties, May 31, 1850—pass a vote of confidence in ministers, in opposition to the Lords, June 28—vote a monument to Sir R. Peel in Westminster Abbey, July 12—negative Mr. D'Israeli's motion on agricultural distress, Feb. 13, 1851—agree to Mr. Locke King's, on the franchise, 20; which causes the resignation of ministers, followed by their return to office—censure the Commissioners of Woods and Forests by a majority of one, Mar. 11—grant the Income tax for one year, May 2—reject a vote of censure on lord Torrington's government of Ceylon, 29—pass the Jewish Disabilities Bill again; and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, July 4—negative a motion for inquiry respecting the Borneo pirates, 10—refuse to hear Mr. Salomons or the electors of Greenwich at their bar, 28—adopt lord Palmerston's amendment on the Militia bill, which leads to lord John Russell's resignation, Feb. 21, 1852—reject Mr. Locke King's motion on the county franchise, Apr. 27.

16 VICTORIA.—A new house, Nov. 4—decline to support the earl of Derby's ministry, and cause him to resign, Dec. 28—confirm the grant to Maynooth College, Mar. 2, 1853—pass the Jewish Disabilities Bill, April 15, which the Lords again reject—continue the Income tax till 1860, and extend it to Ireland, May 2—extend the legacy duty to real property, July 18—repeal the duty on advertisements, 21—disapprove a new Reform Bill introduced by lord John Russell, which is withdrawn, April 11, 1854—demand inquiry into the management of the war in the Crimea, Jan. 29, 1855, which causes the earl of Aberdeen and his colleagues to resign—thank sir De Lacy Evans for his services, Feb. 2—vote the second reading of a Bill for the abolition of Church-rates, May 16—receive the report of the Crimean committee, June 18—in compliance with a strong manifestation of the popular feeling, abandon lord R. Grosvenor's Bill to prevent Sunday trading, July 2—negative Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure on the late government, 19—vote £10,000 to captain M'Clure and his crew for discovering the N.W. passage, and a monument to sir John Franklin, 31.

COMMONWEALTH. See ENGLAND, and CROMWELL, Oliver.

COMMUNION SERVICE, the English, introduced, 1548.

COMMUNISTS, or SOCIALISTS, strive for mastery in France; a mob of them invades the Hall of the National Assembly, May 15, 1848—raise an insurrection in Paris, June 23–26—their leaders arrested or dispersed, Aug. 25.

COMNENA. See ANNA, daughter of Alexius I.

COMNENA, Anna, or Anachoution, daughter of Alexius II. of Trebizond, made by a revolt the fourteenth sovereign of that state, 1341—strangled during another revolt, 1342.

COMNENA, Eudocia, sister of Alexius I., marries Nicephorus Melissenus, who rebels against Nicephorus III., 1080.

COMNENA, Theodora, sister of Alexius I. See CONSTANTINE, *Diogenes*.

COMNENA, Theodora, youngest daughter of Alexius I. See CONSTANTINE, Angelus.

COMNENA, Theodora, daughter of Isaac Comnenus, grandson of Alexius I., marries Baldwin III., k. of Jerusalem, about 1150—after his death, elopes with her cousin, Andronicus, 1163—seized at Trebizond, and conveyed to Constantinople, about 1170.

COMNENUS. For the emperors of the East, and of Trebizond, and others of this family, see ALEXIUS, ANDRONICUS, BASIL, emperors of Trebizond, DAVID, ISAAC, JOHN, and MANUEL.

COMO, conquered by the Visconti, 1276–1335—lake of, see ANSPRANDO.

COMORN, the peace of, concluded with the Turks by the emperor Rudolf, 1616—invested by the Austrians; surrenders, 1849.

COMPACT, Family. See BOURBONS.

COMPANIES of disbanded soldiers harass and plunder France, 1364—enlist in the service of Henry de Trastamare, 1365—the Black Prince recalls them, 1367.

COMPANIES, Commercial. See STEEL-YARD SOCIETY, MERCHANT ADVENTURERS, EAST INDIA, and SOUTH SEA.

COMPANIES chartered for Settlement in Virginia, 1606.

COMPANIES of London. There are 91 in all, of which the principal were founded in the following years:—

(Those called the 12 great companies are marked with an asterisk).

Weavers	1164	*Mercers	1393
Saddlers	1280	Cordwainers	1410
Barber Surg.	1308	Cutlers	1417
*Goldsmiths	1327	*Vintners	1437
*Skinners	1327	*Drapers	1439
Carpenters	1344	*Haberdashers	1447
*Grocers	1345	Girdlers	1448
*Fishmongers	1384	*Ironmongers	1464
*Merch. Tailors	1466	*Salters	1558
Pewterers	1474	Apothecaries	1617
*Clothworkers	1482	Spectaclemak.	1630
Lorimers	1498	Pinmakers	1636
Coopers	1501	Needlemakers	1656
Watermen	1550	Pattenmakers	1670
Stationers	1556		

COMPASS, The Mariner's. See BIRGER, Jarl.—Said erroneously to have been invented at Amalfi, by Flavio Gioja, 1302.

COMPIEGNE, the residence of the Carlovingian kings, where the last of them, Louis V., *le Fainéant*, dies, 987. See JOAN of Arc.

COMPLUTENSIAN POLYGLOT BIBLE, published, 1520. See BIBLE.

COMPLUTUM. See ALCALA DE HENARES.

COMPOSTELLA. See SANTIAGO.

COMPTON, Henry, *b.* 1632, bp. of London, objects to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical commission, Aug. 31, 1686—suspended by James II., Sept. 9; reinstated, 1688—crowns William and Mary, 1689—*d.* 1713.

COMTAT VENAISSIN. See VENAISSIN.

COMUS I. and II. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of.

COMYN, or CUMMIN, John, regent of Scotland, 1302—submits to Edward I. of England, 1304—is killed by Robert Bruce, 1306.

CONAN I., II., III., and IV. See BRITANNY.

CONANT, Sir N., the magistrate, *b.* 1745—*d.* 1822.

CONCEPTION built, for the seat of government in Chili, 1550.

CONCHA, general, raises an insurrection at Madrid, 1841—supports the Spanish insurgents, 1854.

CONCINI, marshal d'Ancre, adviser of Mary de' Medici, queen regent of France, 1612—assassinated, 1617.

CONCORD, temple of, built by Camillus, B.C. 368—another, by Cn. Flavius, 305—by Diocletian, in the Isle of Elephantine, A.D. 297—destroyed by Justinian, 531.

CONCORDAT of Worms, between the emperor Henry V. and pope Callistus II., 1122—of Nuremberg, between the electors of Germany and pope Eugenius IV., 1447—modified by another at Vienna, between the emperor Frederic IV. and pope Nicholas V., 1448—between Francis I. of France and pope Leo X., to annul the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, 1515—between Charles V., as k. of Spain, and pope Clement VII., 1526—between Ferdinand VI. of Spain and pope Benedict XIV., 1753—between Bonaparte, first consul, and pope Pius VII., to restore the Catholic church in France, July 15, 1801—adopted by the legislative body, April 8, 1802—inaugurated in the church of Notre Dame, 18—another, concluded be-

tween Louis XVIII. and pope Pius VII., but not carried into effect, 1817—between Frederic William III. and pope Pius VII., for the regulation of the Catholics of Prussia, July 16, 1821.

CONDAMINE, the French traveller, *b.* 1701 —*d.* 1774.

CONDE, Louis, duke de, fifth son of Charles, duke de Vendôme. See BOURBON.—Arrested through the influence of the Guises, and released, 1560—takes up arms, in defence of the Huguenots, with Coligny, at Orleans, 1562—is defeated and made prisoner at Dreux, Dec. 19—fails in an attempt to seize the king—defeated at St. Denis, Nov. 10, 1567 — escapes from an attempt made to seize him, 1568—assassinated, 1569.

CONDE, Henry, prince de, son of Louis, obtains assistance from queen Elizabeth, and, with an English fleet, relieves La Rochelle, 1585—*d.* 1588.

CONDE, Henry II., prince de, son of Henry I., places himself at the head of the Huguenots, 1615—he is arrested and imprisoned, 1616; released, 1619—fails in an attempt to take Dôle, 1636 — *d.* Dec. 26, 1646.

CONDE, Louis II., prince of, son of Henry II., *b.* 1621—while duke d'Enghien, commands the French army in the Netherlands, defeats the Spanish governor, De Mello, at Rocroy, and annihilates his veteran troops, May 19, 1643 — in conjunction with Turenne, overcomes the imperial general, Mercy, at Rothweil and Freyburg, and takes Mentz and Philipsburg, 1644 — assists Turenne to gain his victory at Nordlingen, 1645—inherits his father's titles, 1646—fails in his attempt on Lerida, 1647 — defeats the archduke Leopold at Lens, Aug. 20, 1648—forms a new Fronde, 1649—is arrested, 1650 — released, and joins the Spaniards—in concert with them, lays siege to Cognac, which the count d'Harcourt compels him to abandon, 1651—defeats Turenne near the Faubourg St. Antoine, and enters Paris, July 2, 1652 —quits Paris, and goes to the Spanish Netherlands, Oct. 18 — is defeated by Turenne at Arras, 1654 — campaign of 1656—is defeated at the Dunes, June 14, 1658 — is restored to his dignities and possessions, 1659 — conducts the war in the Netherlands, 1667—conquers Franche Comté, 1668 — assists the invasion of Holland by Louis XIV., 1672—gains the battle of Senef, Aug. 1, 1674—retires from active service, 1675—*d.* 1686.

CONDE, Louis Joseph, prince of, *b.* 1736—takes flight from Paris, July 1, 1789—*d.* 1818.

CONDE, Louis Henry Joseph, prince of, *b.* 1755—*d.* Aug. 27, 1830.

CONDE, a fortified city in the Netherlands, taken by Louis XIV., 1676; by the allies, 1793; by Pichegru, 1794.

CONDE, Dr. J. A., publishes his History of the Arabs in Spain, 1820-21.

CONDIANUS, Sex. Quintilius, consul of Rome, 151, 160—murdered by Commodus, 184. See QUINTILIUS.

CONDILLAC, Etienne B., *d.* 1780.

CONDORCET, a member of the Committee of the Constitution, Sept. 29, 1792—commits suicide, April, 1794.

CONDOTTIERI, *conductors* or leaders of mercenaries, who act a conspicuous part in the intestine wars of Italy during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; the first *condottiere* company, formed by the disbanded soldiers of Mastino dalla Scala, is employed by Lodrisio Visconte in an attempt to surprise Milan, 1339; they become so numerous that all the states in Italy league against them, 1342. See BRACCIO, CARMAGNOLA, FORTEBRACCIO, HAWKWOOD, Sir John; MONGARDO, Arichino di; MORIALE, Fra; SFORZA, WARNER.

CONFEDERATION of the Rhine. See NAPOLEON I. and GERMANY.

CONFERENCE. See COMMON PRAYER, HAMPTON COURT, and SAVOY, The.

CONFESSION of Augsburg. See AUGSBURG CONFESSION.

CONFESSION. See AURICULAR CONFESSION.

CONFLANS, treaty of, between Louis XI. of France and the League, "for the Public Good," 1465.

CONFLANS, the French Admiral, defeated by sir Edward Hawke, near Belleisle, Nov. 20, 1759.

CONFRERIE de la Passion, licensed by royal letters patent to exhibit sacred dramas or *mysteries* in France, 1402.

CONFUCIUS (Kungfutze), the Chinese philosopher, supposed era of, B.C. 555—an interview between, and Lao-Tseu, 517—death of, 479.

CONGIARIUM, a distribution of money by the emperors to the people of Rome. See HADRIAN, 118.

CONGLETON, its silk manufacture increased by Mr. Huskisson's measures, 1829.

CONGO, settlement formed at, to supply Brazil with slaves, 1578.

CONGREGATION, a name assumed by the Protestants in Scotland, 1557—French troops are brought to repress them; they apply to Elizabeth for assistance, 1559—she sends a fleet and army, by which the French are obliged to withdraw, 1560.

CONGREGATION of St. Maur. See BENEDICTINES.

CONGRESS of Lacedæmon, B.C. 432; another, 371—under the mediation of Persia, 368.
CONGRESS of Pavia ratifies the treaty between Berenger and Lambert, 897.
CONGRESS of Ferentino, assembled by pope Honorius III., 1223.
CONGRESS. See AMERICAN CONGRESS.
CONGRESS of Cambray, proposed, 1722—meets, 1724—dissolved, 1725.
CONGRESS of Soissons, June 1, 1728—transferred to Fontainebleau, Dec. 18; terminated by the treaty of Seville, Sept. 28, 1729.
CONGRESS of Reichenbach, June 27, 1790.
CONGRESS of Rastadt, Dec. 9, 1797; Ap. 8, 1799.
CONGRESS of Prague, July 5—Aug. 9, 1813.
CONGRESS of Chatillon, Feb. 4—March 18, 1814.
CONGRESS of Vienna opened, Nov, 1, 1814—its Act completed and signed, June 9, 1815.
CONGRESS of Aix-la-Chapelle, Sept. 29—Nov. 22, 1818.
CONGRESS of Carlsbad, Aug. 1819—re-assembles at Vienna, Nov. 25.
CONGRESS of Troppau, Oct. 1820; continued at Laybach, 1821.
CONGRESS of Verona, decides to overthrow the Spanish constitution, Aug. 1822.
CONGRESS of Paris, fixed, Jan. 16, 1856—opened, Feb. 25; concludes the treaty of peace, April 29.
CONGREVE, Wm., the dramatic writer, *b.* 1672—*d.* 1729.
CONGREVE, Sir William, *b.* 1772—invents his rockets, 1803—they are used in an attack on Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806—in the siege of Copenhagen, Sept. 2–5, 1807—*d.* 1828.
CONI besieged by the French under De Feuquiéres, relieved by prince Eugene, 1691—repulsed the French and Spaniards, 1744—surrendered to Bonaparte, 1796—recovered by the Austrians, Dec. 4, 1799—given up to the French after the battle of Marengo, 1800.
CONNECTICUT granted to Lords Say and Broke, 1631—one of the first Thirteen United States of America, 1774.
CONON, *hist.* See ARCHELAUS, k. of Cappadocia.
CONON elected pope, Oct. 686, *d.* Sept. 21, 687.
CONON defeats Callicratidas off the Arginussæ, B.C. 406—escapes to Cyprus after the defeat of the Athenian fleet, 405—defeats the Lacedæmonians near Cnidus, 394—harasses the maritime districts of the Peloponnesus, 393—rebuilds the long walls of Athens, 393—excites the jealousy of the Persians; retires into Cyprus, and dies there, 392.
CONON, Athenian archon, B.C. 462—another, A.D. 56.
CONRAD, count of Franconia, on the failure of the Carlovingian line, elected king of Germany, 911—*d.* 918.
CONRAD II., duke of Franconia, elected k. of Germany, 1024—cedes Schleswig to Canute, 1025—dissipates a conspiracy of count Guelf and other German nobles, and is crowned king of Italy, 1026—crowned emperor of the West at Rome; Canute and Rudolf, k. of Burgundy, attend the ceremony, 1027—grants the Normans a license to defend Southern Italy against the Greeks, 1027—his secretary, Wippo, writes his Life, 1027—his son, Henry, crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1028—war with Stephen of Hungary, 1030—Rudolf bequeaths to him the kingdom of Burgundy, 1032—overcomes Eudes, count of Champagne, who claims Burgundy; Henry also defeats Udalric, duke of Bohemia 1034—marriage of his son, Henry, to Canute's daughter, Gunhild, 1036—battle of Campo Malo; Conrad arrives in Italy to repress the disorders, 1036. See ARIBERT, abp. of Milan.—Siege of Milan; commotions at Parma; in his absence Eudes seizes Bar le Duc, is defeated and slain, 1037—dispossesses Pandulf of Capua, and gives it to Guimar; confirms the Normans in their fortress of Aversa, 1038—his army is attacked by disease, which forces him to return to Germany; death of Gunhild, 1038—Conrad *d.* at Utrecht, June 4, 1039.
CONRAD III., duke of Franconia, *b.* 1095—crowned k. of Italy at Milan, excommunicated by pope Honorius II. 1128—expelled from Italy by Lothaire II., emperor of Germany, 1132—elected king of Germany, and founds the Hohenstaufen dynasty; from his castle of Wiblingen his party take the name of Ghibelins, which is extended to all their supporters in Italy, 1138—he defeats duke Guelf at Weinsberg, 1140—his son, Henry, declared his successor; he undertakes the crusade, with an unfortunate result, 1147—prepares to leave Palestine 1148—makes peace with duke Guelf; death of his son, Henry, 1151—*d.* at Bamberg, Feb. 15, 1152.
CONRAD IV., second son of the emperor Frederic II., *b.* 1228—k. of the Romans, 1237—collects an army to support his father against pope Innocent IV. 1246—succeeds him as king of Sicily, and is elected king of Germany, 1250—acknowledged by most of the temporal princes; his rival, William of Holland, obtains but little authority; his natural brother, Manfred, regent of Sicily in his absence,

1250—excommunicated by pope Innocent IV., who excites rebellions in Sicily and Apulia, which Manfred quells, 1251—he crosses into Italy, 1251 — passes into Apulia, having made pacific overtures, which are rejected by the pope; attacks the adherents of the papal party, takes Capua, and lays siege to Naples, 1252—it surrenders to him, 1253—*d.* May 21, 1254.

CONRAD, son of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, *b.* 1074—receives from his father Lower Lorraine, 1076—crowned as his successor, 1087—rebels against him, and is crowned king of Italy at Milan, 1093 he marries Matilda, daughter of Roger, count of Sicily, 1095—is excluded by the diet of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1099—*d.* 1101.

CONRAD I. and II. See BOHEMIA.—Conrad II. accompanies the emperor Henry VI. into Italy, and *d.* at Naples, 1191.

CONRAD I. and II. See BAVARIA, 1047, 1054.

CONRAD, abp. of Treves, assassinated by the people, 1066.

CONRAD, duke of Masovia, attempts to convert the pagans of Prussia, 1207—invites the assistance of the Teutonic Knights, 1226—fails in an attempt to make himself regent of Poland, during the minority of Boleslas V., 1228.

CONRAD, landgrave of Thuringen, grandmaster of the Teutonic Knights, builds Elbing, 1239.

CONRAD appointed by Lothaire II. marquis of Tuscany, in opposition to the pope, 1127. See ALBERT.

CONRAD, k. of Burgundy, 937-993. See BURGUNDY, LOWER.

CONRAD, marquis of Montferrat, on his way to Palestine, marries Theodora, sister of Isaac Angelus, emperor of the East, and saves Constantinople from the Bulgarians, 1186—repels an attack of Saladin on Tyre, 1187—defends Tripoli, 1188—marries Isabella, daughter of Amalric, k. of Jerusalem, and is elected king, 1190—assassinated, 1191. From him the titular kingdom of Jerusalem has descended to the kings of Sardinia.

CONRAD of Marburg, a Dominican, the first Inquisitor in Germany, put to death for his cruelty, 1233.

CONRADIN, son of Conrad IV., emperor of Germany, *b.* 1252—proclaimed k. of Sicily—his guardian, Berthold, marquis of Homburg, resigns the trust to Manfred, 1254—pope Urban IV. resists the proposal of some German princes to elect him k. of the Romans, 1262—and gives Sicily to Charles of Anjou, 1263. See ANJOU, Charles, count of.—Invited by the Ghibeline party, and the discontented subjects of Charles, enters Italy with a large army—a large part of Sicily declares in his favour, 1267—joined by Henry of Castile, and other nobles—is defeated at Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23—made prisoner, and beheaded at Naples, Oct. 29—the family of Hohenstaufen, or Swabia, ends with him, 1268.

CONSAARBRUCK, battle of—the marshal de Crequi defeated by the allies, 1675.

CONSCIENCE, liberty of, proclaimed by Jas. II., Apr. 4, 1687.

CONSCRIPTION of 350,000 men in France, ordered by Napoleon after his Russian campaign, Jan. 11, 1813 — another for 300,000 men, after the battle of Leipzic, Dec. 11.

CONSENTIA, now Cosenza. See ALARIC, the Visigoth.—Destroyed by the Saracens, 988.

CONSOLS, 3 per cent. See FUNDING SYSTEM. —Price of, at critical periods:—
1780; Sept., 56.
1792; June and July, 91—Dec., 74.
1797; May, 46—July, 52.
1801; January, 55—October, 67.
1815; April, 56—December, 62.
1817; November, 82.
1842; December, 94⅛.
1844; December, 100⅝.
1845; November, 96⅞.
1858; January, 100¼—September, 91¼.

CONSTABLE, Archibald, *b.* 1776—involved, with Sir Walter Scott, in the commercial wreck of the year 1826—*d.* 1827.

CONSTANCE, Council of, 1094. See ADELAIDE, empress of Henry IV.—Peace of, between the emperor Frederic Barbarossa and the Lombard cities, 1183—Council of, (Seventeenth General,) opened by pope John XXIII., Nov. 5, 1414—his two rivals refuse to attend—all three are deposed, 1415—John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, treacherously condemned and burnt, 1416—the Council elect Otho Colonna pope, as Martin V., 1417—closed, 1418.

CONSTANCE, daughter of Roger I., k. of Sicily, *b.* 1155 — heiress of her nephew, William II.—married to Henry, son of the emperor Frederic I., and crowned with him at Milan, 1186—Tancred, natural son of Roger, opposes them, 1189—she is made prisoner at Salerno, and released by him, 1191—regent for her son, Frederic I., in Sicily, till her death, 1198.

CONSTANCE, daughter of Manfred, k. of Sicily, marries Pedro, son of James I., k. of Aragon, 1261—regent in Sicily for her son, Frederic II., 1295.

CONSTANCE, daughter of William, count of Arles, married to Robert, k. of France, 998.

CONSTANCE, daughter of Philip I., k. of France, married to Bohemond, 1106.

CONSTANCE, daughter and heiress of Conan IV., duke of Britanny, betrothed to Geoffrey, third son of Henry II., k. of England, 1158—soon after his death, gives birth to their son, Arthur, and governs Britanny in his name and her own, 1185—urges Philip Augustus to maintain her son's right to the English crown, 1199—she *d.* 1201.

CONSTANCE, daughter of Pedro II., k. of Aragon, married to Frederic I., k. of Sicily, 1209—becomes empress, 1220—*d.* 1222.

CONSTANCE, daughter of Manfred, count of Chiaramonte, in Sicily, married to Ladislas, k. of Naples, 1389.

CONSTANCE, daughter of Peter the Cruel, k. of Castile, married to John of Gaunt, who in her right claims Castile, 1369—*d.* 1394.

CONSTANS I., the youngest son of the emperor Constantine, *b.* 320—receives the title of Cæsar, 333—on his father's death, divides the empire with his two surviving brothers, Constantine II. and Constantius II., 337—meets them in Pannonia to settle their respective dominions, 338—consul of Rome, 339—acquires Constantine's share, by his defeat and death near Aquileia, and reigns over all the West of Europe, 340—resisted by the Franks in Gaul, 341—compels them to retire, and sue for peace—consul II., 342—receives the sophist, Proæresius, at his court—makes an expedition into Britain, 343—favours the adherents of the Nicene creed, who meet at Milan—consul III., 346—threatens to restore Athanasius by force, 349—takes flight from the rebel Magnentius into Spain, where he is murdered, near Helena (Illiberis), Feb. 27, 350.

CONSTANS II., son of Constantine III., and grandson of Heraclius, *b.* 629—on the death of his father, is declared emperor of the East, 641—consul of Rome, 642—favours the Monothelites, 645—issues his "Type," or Model of Faith, 648—orders the new exarch, Olympius, to force the adoption of it by the Western Church, 649—plunders many orthodox churches in Italy—his attempt on that of St. Michael is repelled by Grimoald, duke of Beneventum, 650—recalls Olympius, who had failed to introduce the "Type," and re-appoints Theodorus exarch of Ravenna, 652—is defeated by Moawiyah in a naval battle off the coast of Syria, 655—takes the field against the Slavonians, and repulses them—condemns the abbot, Maximus, to amputation of his tongue, and banishment, for his opposition to Monothelism, 658—rejects the terms of peace offered by Moawiyah, 659—compels his brother, Theodosius, to be ordained a deacon, and puts him to death, 660—finding himself universally detested, leaves Constantinople and goes to Italy, 662—invades Beneventum—retreats on the approach of Grimoald—is attacked and defeated by Micola, count of Capua—visits Rome, and carries away the brazen tiles of the Pantheon, and whatever he can seize, and retires to Syracuse, 663—distresses Sicily, and Southern Italy, by heavy taxes, 665—declares Maurus bp. of Ravenna, exempt from the authority of Rome, and instructs Gregory, the exarch, to enforce his edict, 666—assassinated in a bath at Syracuse, July 15, 668.

CONSTANS, Fl., consul of Rome, 414.

CONSTANS, son of the rebel emperor Constantine, proclaimed Cæsar by his father, 407—sent by him to reduce Spain, where he overcomes the uncles of Honorius, 408—made prisoner and put to death by Gerontius, 411.

CONSTANT, Benjamin, *b.* 1767—votes against giving the imperial title to Bonaparte, 1804—*d.* 1830.

CONSTANTIA, sister of the emperor Constantine, marries his colleague, Licinius, 313—obtains from her brother a promise to spare her husband's life, 323—which promise he violates, 324.

CONSTANTIA POSTUMA, daughter of Constantius II., *b.* after the death of her father, 361—carried by her mother, Faustina, to the camp of the rebel Procopius, 365—married to Gratian, son of the emperor Valentinian, 374.

CONSTANTIANUS, *Comes Stabuli*, sent from Dalmatia to command in Ravenna, 540—ambassador from Justinian I. to Persia, 543—concludes a truce with Chosroes, 545.

CONSTANTINA, daughter of Constantine I., married to her cousin, Hannibalianus; spared when he is murdered by her brothers, 338—married to another cousin, Gallus, when he is appointed Cæsar, and sent to govern the East, 351—commits great cruelties at Antioch, 353—*d.* on her journey to Milan, 354.

CONSTANTINA, daughter of Tiberius II., married to Maurice, 582—tortured and then beheaded by Phocas, 605.

CONSTANTINE I., or *the Great*, son of Constantius Chlorus, *b.* at Naissus, in Mœsia, Feb. 27, 274—accompanies Diocletian to the Persian war, 297—joins his father in Britain, on whose death he is proclaimed emperor, July 21, 306—takes possession of Gaul, checks the persecution of the Christians in the West, meets Maximian at Arles, and marries his daughter

CONSTANTINE I.—*continued.*

Fausta; consul of Rome, 307—acknowledged as Augustus by Galerius; allows Maximian to hold nominal power at his court, 308—averts from Gaul the inroads of the Franks and Allemanni, and alleviates the weight of taxation, 309—defeats an attempted usurpation of Maximian, who is made a prisoner and put to death—hears the 6th *Panegyric* of Eumenius at Autun, 310; and grants a remission of taxation to that city, 311.

Defeats Maxentius, enters Rome, disbands the prætorian guards, and is master of all Western Europe—consul II., 312—enters into a league of amity with Licinius at Milan, and gives him his sister, Constantia, in marriage—consul III., 313—at war with him; defeats him, Oct. 8, at Cibalis, in Pannonia, and afterwards on the plains of Mardia, in Thrace; and, by a treaty of peace, acquires most of his provinces in Europe, 314—issues an edict against infanticide, May 12, at Naissus—another, Oct. 18, at Margillus, by which he condemns to be burnt alive any Jews who persecute converts from their sect to Christianity — consul IV., 315 — decides in favour of Cæcilian against the Donatists, 316—gives to his sons, Crispus and Constantine, the title of Cæsar, 317 — takes the command on the frontier of the Danube, where the Goths threaten irruption — consul V., 319—consul VI., 320 — defeats them and the Sarmatians at Campona, Margus, Bononia, and other places—for his edict of March 8, see ARUSPICES. — By two others, of March 7 and June 2, prescribes the observance of Sunday as a day of rest and religious worship, 321.

Repairs the bridge of Trajan; pursues the repulsed tribes into the former province of Dacia, and compels them to make peace, 322—renews hostilities with Licinius; defeats him near Hadrianople, July 3; and at Chrysopolis, Sept. 28—compels him to resign, and remains sole emperor—by an edict, issued at Sirmium, May 25, inflicts punishment on all who exact from Christians observance of heathen ceremonies, 323 — puts Licinius to death. See CONSTANTIA.—Founds Constantinople, 324 — attends at some debates in the council of Nice; sanctions the creed adopted there; punishes the Arians; and, by a law, enacted at Berytus, Oct. 1, prohibits combats of gladiators, which are nevertheless continued, 325 — celebrates, at Rome, the completion of 20 years of his reign—orders his son, Crispus, to be put to death on false accusations, and the son of Licinius — consul VII., 326—the empress, Fausta said to have been put to death (doubted by Gibbon and Niebuhr)—Drepanum, in Bithynia, made a city, and named Helenopolis, in honour of his mother, Helena, 327—relaxes the severe laws against the Arians, 328 — consul VIII., 329 — dedicates Constantinople, May 22, 330—sends his son, Constantine, to protect the Sarmatians against the Goths, 332. See ARABIC.

Gives the title of Cæsar to his son, Constans; obtains for the Christians in Persia relief from the persecution caused by the Magi; and, by an edict of Sept. 27, exempts medical men and professors of literature from military service and public offices, 333—grants settlements in Thrace and Macedon to Sarmatian refugees, 334—gives the title of Cæsar to his nephew, Dalmatius, and makes another nephew, Hannibalianus, king of Pontus; has an interview with Athanasius at Constantinople; and dedicates a church at Jerusalem, 335 — is baptized by Eusebius, the Arian bishop of Nicomedia, and soon after *d.*, near that city, in the village of Achyrona, May 22, 337. His Life written; see EUSEBIUS of Cæsarea.—His pretended gift to the bishop of Rome, first alleged, 1105.

CONSTANTINE II., son of Constantine I., proclaimed Cæsar, 317—consul of Rome, 320; consul II., 321; consul III., 324; consul IV., 329—defeats the Goths, 332—on his father's death, divides the empire with his brothers, Constantius II. and Constans, 337—meets them to settle the limits of their respective portions, and concurs with them in putting their cousins to death, 338—dissatisfied with his share, attempts to gain more by force of arms, and is defeated and slain by Constans, near Aquileia, 340.

CONSTANTINE, a private soldier, revolts in Britain, and is acknowledged emperor—proclaims his son, Constans, Cæsar, and acquires those parts of Gaul which are not occupied by the Germans, 407 — sends his son to reduce Spain, 408—is attacked by Gerontius, 409—besieged by him in Arles; surrenders to Constantius, the general of Honorius, is sent to Ravenna, and executed, 411.

CONSTANTINE III. (called also HERACLIUS II.), emperor of the East, son of Heraclius I., *b.* May 3, 612 — crowned Augustus by his father, 613 — consul of Rome, 617—driven out of Syria by the Saracens, 638 — on his father's death, reigns conjointly with his half-brother, Heracleonas, Feb. 10, 641 — poisoned, May 24.

CONSTANTINE, another son of Heraclius I., so called, *b.* 615.

CONSTANTINE IV., *Pogonatus*, emperor of the East, son of Constans II., crowned Augustus by his father, 654—succeeds him on the throne, 668—arrives in Sicily with a fleet and army; subdues and kills the rebel Mecezius—from the growth of his beard, during this expedition, is called Pogonatus, 669—treats his brothers cruelly; gives the title of Augustus to his son, Justinian; and obtains the favour of the church by remitting the payment made on the election of a new pope, 681—sends to Rome locks of hair of his two sons, in token of their adoption by the church, 684—*d.* 685.

CONSTANTINE V., *Copronymus*, son of Leo III., *b.* 718—crowned by his father, 720—marries a Tartar or Turkish princess, who takes the name of Irene, 733—becomes emperor, and is troubled by the rebellion of Artavasdus, 741—finally defeats him; forbids the worship of images, to which the Western church nevertheless adheres; but Rome still maintains allegiance to him in civil matters, 743—defeated by the Bulgarians at Batagaba—birth of his son, Leo, 750—gives him the title of Augustus, 751—he makes fresh efforts to abolish image-worship, and check the increase of monasteries, 752—calls a council at Constantinople, to remove images from churches, 754—sends a fruitless embassy to claim the exarchate of Ravenna, 755—courts the favour of Pepin, and sends him the first organ known in France, 757—threatens to recover by force his lost Italian provinces, 761—his persecution of image-worshippers vainly protested against by pope Paul I., 762—sends an embassy to Pepin relative to image worship, 764—loses by shipwreck a large fleet conveying troops to oppose the Bulgarians, 766—*d.* Sept. 14, 775.

CONSTANTINE VI., emperor of the East, son of Leo IV., *b.* 771—succeeds his father, with his mother, Irene, regent, 780. See IRENE.—Affianced by her to Rotrudis, daughter of Charlemagne, 781—compelled by her to break the contract, and marry Maria, a Paphlagonian, whom he dislikes, 788—divests Irene of all power, and puts her minister, Stauracius, to death, 790—divorces Maria, and marries Theodota, one of her attendants, 795—having made himself unpopular by this marriage, Irene deposes him, puts out his eyes, and usurps the throne; from which time he lingers many years in obscurity, 797.

CONSTANTINE VII., emperor of the East, a son of Theophilus, known only on coins. See CONSTANTINE X.

CONSTANTINE VIII., son of the emperor Basil I., crowned by his father, 868—*d.* 879.

CONSTANTINE IX., emperor of the East, son of Romanus I., Lecapenus, proclaimed by his father, on the death of his brother, Christopher, 931 — deposes his father, and is himself deposed by Constantine X., 944.

CONSTANTINE X., or VII., or XI., *Porphyrogenitus*, emperor of the East, son of Leo VI., *b.* 905; (called by his historians and chronologists Constantine VII., by numismatists, X. and XI.; he is placed here according to *Eckhel*)—succeeds his father, with his uncle, Alexander, as acting colleague, 911. See ALEXANDER, emperor of the East.—His mother, Zoe, assumes the regency, 912. See ZOE.—Romanus Lecapenus confines her in a convent, makes himself joint emperor with Constantine, to whom he gives his daughter, Helena, in marriage; and gives the title of Augustus to his three sons, who take precedence of Constantine, 919. See ROMANUS I., and CONSTANTINE IX.—Marriage of his son, Romanus, to Bertha, natural daughter of Hugh, k. of Italy, 943—assumes the imperial power, and appoints his own son, Romanus, his colleague, 944—his brother-in-law, Lothaire, applies to him for protection against Berenger, who sends Liutprand on an embassy to him, 948—supposed to be poisoned, Nov. 15, 959.

CONSTANTINE, *Ducas*, rebels against Constantine X., and is slain in the contest, 912.

CONSTANTINE, *Diogenes*, son of Romanus IV., *b.* before his father's elevation to the throne; marries Theodora Comnena, sister of the future emperor, Alexius I.—slain in battle against the Seljuk Turks in Syria, 1078.

CONSTANTINE XI. (called also VII., IX., and XII.), son of Romanus II., and Theophano, *b.* 959; proclaimed with his brother, Basil, colleague of John Zimisces, 969. See BASIL II.—Joint emperor with his brother, 976—sole emperor, 1025—sends an expedition against Sicily, which fails, 1026—*d.* Nov. 12, 1028.

CONSTANTINE XII. *Monomachus* (called also IX., X., and XIII.), a Byzantine noble; marries Zoe, daughter of Constantine XI., and is made emperor of the East, 1042—revolt of Maniaces—he is driven out of Italy, and slain, at Durazzo—the fourth attack of the Russians on Constantinople, repulsed, 1043—the catapan, Eustasius, defeated by the Normans at Trani, 1046—Constan-

tine is urged by pope Leo IX. to check their progress, and directs Argyrus to oppose them, 1051—*d.* 1064.

CONSTANTINE XIII., *Ducas* (called also X., XI., and XIV.), selected by Isaac I., Comnenus, to succeed him as emperor of the East, 1059—employs Michael Psellus to educate his son, 1063—*d.* 1067.

CONSTANTINE, Ducas, son of Constantine XIII., and nominal colleague of his brother, Michael VII.: is called by some Constantine XII., 1071—proclaimed emperor by a part of the army, delivered up to Nicephorus III., and immured in a monastery, 1078.

CONSTANTINE, Ducas, *Porphyrogenitus*, son of Michael VII., affianced to Helena, daughter of Robert Guiscard; the contract broken by his father's dethronement, 1078 — betrothed afterwards to Anna Comnena; *d.* before they are married.

CONSTANTINE, Angelus, a noble of Philadelphia, and founder of the family greatness, marries Theodora Comnena, youngest daughter of Alexius I.—commands the Byzantine fleet, and is defeated by the Sicilians, 1152.

CONSTANTINE XIV., Palæologus (called also XI., XII., XIII., and XV.), son of Manuel II., and brother of John VI., emperor of Constantinople, appointed despot of Clarentza, in the Morea, 1427—he sends Phranza to treat for the surrender of Athens and Thebes, 1435—visits Constantinople, and is selected by his brother heir to the imperial throne, 1436—employs Phranza to treat with the sultan Amurath, 1437 — attacked by Amurath; deputes Chalcocondylas to propose terms of peace, 1445—he is allowed to retain his despotat as a tributary of the Porte, 1446 — succeeds his brother as emperor of Constantinople, 1448—sends Phranza to Trebizond and Georgia to negotiate a marriage for him, 1451—Mahomet II., sultan of the Ottomans, prepares to attack C.P., 1451; and erects a fort at Asomaton, 1452—Constantine makes preparations for defence, 1452—Mahomet forms the siege, Apr. 6; takes the city, May 29—death of Constantine, last emperor of the East, 1453.

CONSTANTINE, k. of Scotland, 862–880.

CONSTANTINE III., k. of Scotland, 904—recognises the supremacy of Athelstan, 926—retires into a monastery, 944.

CONSTANTINE IV., k. of Scotland, 994.

CONSTANTINE, elected pope, Mar. 25, 708—sets out for Constantinople by order of Justinian II., 710—is honourably received by the emperor, and dismissed back to Rome. 711—*d.* Sept. 8, 715.

CONSTANTINE, surreptitiously occupies the papal chair, 767—deposed, 768—his acts are annulled by the council of Rome—he is blinded by the people, led into the assembly, insulted and beaten, 769. See ANTI-POPES.

CONSTANTINE I., II., III. and IV. See CONSTANTINOPLE, Patriarchs of.

CONSTANTINE, governor of Spoleto, attempts to assassinate Belisarius, and is put to death, 538.

CONSTANTINE, Paulowitz, grand duke of Russia, second son of the czar Paul I., *b.* May 8, 1779—signs a secret renunciation of his claims to the throne in favour of his next brother, Nicholas, 1822 — is driven from Warsaw by the Polish insurgents, Nov. 29, 1830, *d.* at Minsk June 27, 1831.

CONSTANTINE, *Sylvanus*, founds the Paulician sect, 651—is put to death by Constantine *Pogonatus*, 678.

CONSTANTINE, a town in Algeria, besieged by the duke de Nemours, and the gov.-gen. Damrémont, Oct. 1, 1837—the latter killed; gen. Valée takes the place, 13—the bey Achmet escapes.

CONSTANTINOPLE. See BYZANTIUM. — Founded by Constantine I., 324—dedicated, May 22, 330—a council held at, re-admits Arius into the church, 336—in the first division of the empire, allotted to the eldest brother, Constantine II., 337—relinquished by him to Constantius II. 338 — violent commotions and bloodshed in opposition to the appointment of Macedonius as bishop, 352—the cathedral of St. Sophia dedicated, 360—the second general council a scene of turbulence and ambitious strife, May to July 30, 381—tumults caused by the persecution of Arians, 388—council of, to decide the claims of Agapius and Bagadius to the bishopric of Bostra, 394—a council deposes Chrysostom, June 20, 404. See CHRYSOSTOM, Joannes.

A fire rages for three days, 433—Circus factions slaughter each other, 445—the city is devastated by fire, pestilence, and famine, 446—the misery is aggravated by an earthquake, which throws down a part of the walls and towers, 447—a council against Eutyches, Nov. 8–22, 448—he is formally condemned by another, Aug. 449—a fire, Sept. 2, 465—an earthquake during forty days, Sept. 24, 480—successive tumults — the Hippodrome burnt, 491—the statues of Anastasius thrown down, 493—a sedition raised, 498—the circus factions slaughter 3000, 501.

Anastasius builds the long wall—renewed bloody encounters of the circus fac-

CONSTANTINOPLE—*continued.*

tions, 507—an extensive and destructive fire, 509—blockaded by Vitalianus, 514—a riotous council condemns all heretics, July 15, 518—another displaces and restores many bishops, March 28, 519—the blue faction, or Veneti, favoured at court, commit many acts of violence—another council appoints Epiphanius bishop, Feb. 25, 520—the violent sedition called *Nike*, quelled by the military forces of Belisarius and Mundo; the church of St. Sophia destroyed by the insurgents, 532—rebuilt by Justinian I., and consecrated, 538—a council deposes the bishop Anthimus, and appoints Menas, 536—the fifth general council condemns Origen, and the "Three Chapters," 553.

Earthquakes, 554 and 557—by which part of the dome of St. Sophia is overthrown; restored by Justinian, and rededicated, 562—threatened by the Bulgarians, and saved by Belisarius, 559—renewed tumults of the blue and green factions, Nov. 561, and May, 562—besieged by the Persians, under Chosroes II., at Chalcedon, and by the Avars, who break through the long wall; but abandon the siege, Aug. 8, 626—besieged by the Mahommedans, under Yezid, son of Moawiyah, 668—they repeat their attacks yearly—the Greek fire is used successfully against them, 673—the siege is finally abandoned, 675.

The sixth general council confirms all previous decisions against the Monothelites, and reconciles, for a time, the eastern and western churches, Nov. 1, 680, to Sep. 16, 681—council of, called "Quinisextum in Trullo," not acknowledged by the western church, 691—again besieged by the Mahommedans, under Moseimah, brother of the caliph Soliman, 716—defended by the emperor Leo III., 717—the siege again abandoned, 718—a council ordains the removal of images from churches, 754—another, called in favour of image worship, is violently dispersed by the citizens and military, 786—another annuls all decrees against Iconoclasts, 815—besieged by Thomas, a Cappadocian slave, 822.

A council called by the empress Theodora, restores the worship of images, Feb. 19, 842—another, in favour of Ignatius, the deposed patriarch, and against Photius, 858—first attack of the Russians dispersed by a storm, 865—a council called by Photius excommunicates pope Nicholas I., 867—another, Nov. 23, deposes Photius—the eighth general council reinstates Ignatius, and anathematizes all Iconoclasts, Oct. 5, 869, to Feb. 8, 870—attacked by the Russians with a large naval force, 904—besieged by the Bulgarians, 923—third attack of the Russians under Igor I., repelled by Romanus I., 941—attacked a fourth time by the Russians, 1043—attacked by Nicephorus Botaniates, from the East; and Nicephorus Bryennius, from the West, 1077—taken by Alexius Comnenus, Apr. 1, 1081.

The gates shut against the first crusaders, 1097—insulted by George Antiochenus, the Sicilian admiral, 1148—disturbed by the combats of the Pisan and Genoese traders within its walls, 1162—tumults, and murder of the emperor Andronicus I., 1185—attacked by the Bulgarians and Wallachians, and saved by Conrad of Montferrat, 1186. See CONRAD, marquis of Montferrat.—Taken by the adventurers of the fourth crusade, July 18, 1203—tumults of the Greeks, who elect Mourzoufle emperor—besieged, and taken again by the Latins, Apr. 9, 1204—the Greek population offended by the procedings of the papal legate, Pelagius, 1211—John Vataces approaches and threatens to recover the city from the Latins, 1235—besieged by Michael Palæologus, 1260—taken by surprise by Strategopulus, July 25, 1261.

Taken by Andronicus, the younger, from his grandfather, 1328—John Cantacuzene advances to the gates, 1346. See CANTACUZENE, and JOHN V. and VI., emperors of the East.—Saved by the approach of Timour from the projected attack of Bajazet I., 1400—besieged by the sultan Amurath II., the siege raised, 1423—Mahomet II. prepares for the siege, and Constantine XIV. for the defence, 1451–52—besieged by Mahomet, April 6—taken by assault, May 29, 1453—destruction of 12,000 buildings, and 7000 lives lost, by a fire, Sep. 27, 1729—revolution at, 1808. See TURKEY.—Massacre of the Greeks; their patriarch put to death, 1821—suppression and massacre of the janizaries, 1826.

CONSTANTINOPLE, bishops and patriarchs of: Metrophanes, bp. of Byzantium, *d.* 326, when

1. Alexander is appointed first bishop of the new capital.
2. Eusebius of Nicomedia, 340. See EUSEBIUS.
3. Paulus I., 342. See PAULUS.
4. Macedonius I., 342. See MACEDONIUS.
5. Eudoxius, 359. See ANTIOCH, bps. of.
6. Demophilus, 370. See DEMOPHILUS.
7. Evagrius, 370. See EVAGRIUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE—*continued.*

8. Gregory of Nazianzus, 380. See GREGORY.
9. Nectarius, 381. See ARIANS.
10. Joan. Chrysostom, 398. See CHRYSOSTOM.
11. Arsacius, 404–406.
12. Atticus, 406–426.
13. Sisinnius, 426. See SISINNIUS.
14. Nestorius, 428. See NESTORIUS.
15. Maximianus, 431–434.
16. Proclus, 434–447.
17. Flavianus, 447. See FLAVIAN.
18. Anatolius, 449–458.
19. Gennadius, 458–471.
20. Acacius, 471. See ACACIUS.
21. Fravitta, 489, *d.* in three months.
22. Euphemius, 489—deposed and banished by Anastasius I., 496.
23. Macedonius II., 496—deposed and banished by Anastasius I., 511.
24. Timotheus, 511–518.
25. John II., 518–520.
26. Epiphanius, 520–535.
27. Anthimus obtains the patriarchate through the influence of the empress Theodora, 535. See ANTHIMUS.
28. Menas, 536–552.
29. Eutychius, 552—deposed by Justin II., 565—restored, 577–582.
30. John III., 565–577.
31. John IV., 582–595.
32. Cyriacus, 595. See CYRIACUS.
33. Thomas, 607–610.
34. Sergius, 610. See SERGIUS.
35. Pyrrhus, 639 — deposed, 641 — restored, 655—*d.* in five months.
36. Paulus II., 641–655.
37. Peter, 655–666.
38. Thomas II., 666–668.
39. John V., 668–674.
40. Constantine I., 674–676.
41. Theodore I., 676—deposed, 678—restored, 683–686.
42. George I., 678–683.
43. Paulus III., 686–698.
44. Callinicus I., 698—deposed and banished by Justinian II., 705.
45. Cyrus, 705—ejected by Philippicus, 712.
46. John VI., 712–715.
47. Germanus I., 715—deposed by the emperor Leo III., 730.
48. Anastasius I., 730–754.
49. Constantine II., 754–766.
50. Nicetas I., 766–780.
51. Paulus IV., 780 — induced by the empress Irene to resign, 784.
52. Tarasius, chief secretary, made patriarch by Irene, to assist in restoring image worship, 784—*d.* 806.
53. Nicephorus, 806. See NICEPHORUS.
54. Theodotus Melissenus, appointed by the emperor Leo V., holds a council to annul all decrees against Iconoclasts, 815–821.
55. Antonius I., 821–832.
56. John VII., 832. See JOHN the GRAMMARIAN.
57. Methodius I., 842. See METHODIUS.
58. Ignatius, 846. See IGNATIUS.
59. Photius, 857. See PHOTIUS.
60. Stephen I., brother of the emperor Leo VI., 886–893.
61. Antonius II., 893–895.
62. Nicholas I., 895—excommunicates the emperor Leo VI., for having married a fourth wife, and is deposed, 905 — restored after Leo's death, 911–925.
63. Euthymius I., 905–911.
64. Stephen II., the eunuch, translated from Amasia, 925–928.
65. Tryphon, 928—deposed, 932—and the see remains a year vacant.
66. Theophylact, son of the emperor Romanus I., 933—killed by one of his horses, 956.
67. Polyeuchus, 956–970.
68. Basil I., a monk of Mount Olympus, appointed by John Zimisces, 970—accused of treason, deposed and banished to a monastery on the Scamander, 974.
69. Antonius III., abbot of Studion, 974–5—the see vacant.
70. Nicholas II., 983–995.
71. Sisinnius II., 995–999.
72. Sergius II., 999–1019.
73. Eustathius, 1019–1025.
74. Alexis or Alexius, 1025–1043.
75. Michael I., Cerularius, or Keroularius, 1043. See MICHAEL CERULARIUS.
76. Constantine III., Leichudes, prime minister, made patriarch by Isaac Comnenus, 1059–1063.
77. John VIII., Xiphilin, 1063–1075.
78. Comus I., 1075–1081.
79. Eustratus Garidas, 1081 — deposed by Alexius Comnenus for favouring Platonic opinions, 1084.
80. Nicholas III., the grammarian, 1084 condemns Basil, the Bogomilian heretic, 1110—*d.* 1111.
81. John IX., 1111–1134.
82. Leo Stypiota, 1134–1143.
83. Michael II., 1143–1149.
84. Comus II., or Kosmas Atticus, 1146—deposed for heresy, 1147.
85. Nicholas IV., 1147–1151.
86. Theodore II., 1151–1154.
87. Constantine IV., 1154–1156.
88. Lucas Chrysoberges, 1156–1159.
89. Michael III., 1159–1177.
90. Chariton, 1177–1178.

CONSTANTINOPLE—*continued.*

91. Theodosius Borradiotes, 1178. See BORRADIOTES.
92. Basil II., 1183-1186.
93. Nicetas II., 1186-1190.
94. Leontius Thootocites, 1190-1191.
95. Dositheus, 1191-1193.
96. George II., Xiphilin, 1193-1198.
97. John X., Kamateros, brother of the empress Euphrosyne, 1198—on the taking of Constantinople by the Latins, retires to Didymoteichos (Demotica), 1204—resigns the patriarchate, 1206.
98. Thomas Morosini, first Latin patriarch, 1204 — excommunicates his Greek clergy.
99. Michael IV., Greek patriarch at Nicæa, 1206-1213.
100. Theodore III., 1213-1215.
101. Maximus I., 1215.
102. Manuel I., 1215-1221.
103. Germanus II., 1221-1240.
104. Methodius II., 1240-1244.
105. Manuel II., 1244-1255.
106. Arsenius, a lay brother, in a monastery, appointed patriarch by Theodore Lascaris II., and crowns him at Nicæa, 1255. See ARSENIUS. —Banished by the emperor Michael to Proconnesus, 1266.
107. Germanus III., 1266—resigns, 1267.
108. Joseph I., confessor of Michael VIII., made patriarch; grants him absolution, 1267—refuses to sanction the union of the Greek and Latin churches, and is deposed, 1274—restored by Andronicus II., 1283—*d.* 1283.
109. John XI., Vecus, 1274 — deposed, 1282.
110. Gregory II., (George of Cyprus), 1283—writes a tract, which is condemned as heterodox, and he is compelled to resign, 1289.
111. Athanasius I., a rigid monk, 1289—attempts to reform the church, offends court and clergy, and resigns, 1293—restored, 1303—resigns again, 1311.
112. John XII., 1296—forced to abdicate, 1303.
113. Niphon I., bp. of Cyzicus, after a vacancy of two years, 1313—deposed for simony, 1314.
114. John XIII., *Glykus*, 1316 — resigns on account of ill health, 1320.
115. Gerasimus, a deaf and ignorant monk, 1320—*d.* 1321.
116. Isaiah, 1323—imprisoned for refusing to omit the name of Andronicus the younger in the public prayers, 1327—released by him, 1328—*d.* 1333.
117. John XIV., of Apri, 1333—tutor of John, son of Andronicus III., 1339—supports the regent Anne of Savoy against Cantacuzene, 1341—deposed by a council of bishops for discrediting the light of mount Thabor, 1347.
118. Isidore I., 1347-1350.
119. Callistus I., 1350—connives at the misappropriation of the money sent from Russia to repair the church of St. Sophia; deposed for refusing to crown Matthew Cantacuzene, 1354—restored by John V., 1355-1362.
120. Philotheus crowns Matthew Cantacuzene, 1354 — deposed, 1355 — restored, 1362.
121. Macarius, 1376-1379.
122. Nilus, 1379-1387.
123. Antonius IV., 1387-1396.
124. Callistus II., 1396-1398.
125. Matthew I., 1398-1410.
126. Euthymius II., 1410-1416.
127. Joseph II., 1416—attends the emperor John VI. to Ferrara and Florence, 1438—*d.* 1440.
128. Metrophanes II., of Cyzicus, attempts in vain to complete the union of the two churches, 1440-1445.
129. Gregory III., 1445-1453.
130. Gennadius II., (Georgius Scolarius, who had attended the council of Ferrara, and on his return reprobated the union), is allowed, by Mahomet II. to be appointed patriarch, 1453. His successors are little known, and no general interest attaches to them.

CONSTANTINUS, Fl., Prætorian prefect, repairs the injury done to Augusta (Augsburg) by an earthquake, 447, consul of Rome, 457.

CONSTANTIUS I. *Chlorus*, receives from Diocletian the title of Cæsar, and is appointed to administer the affairs of Thrace and Illyricum, 292 — consul of Rome, 294—resettles the government of Britain; consul II., 296—consul III., 300 —consul IV., 302—takes the title of Augustus after the resignation of Diocletian and Maximian, consul V., 305—consul VI.—joined by his son Constantine in Britain; *d.* at York, July 21, 306.

CONSTANTIUS II., son of the emperor Constantine I., *b.* 317—appointed Cæsar, Nov. 8, 323—consul of Rome, 335—married to his cousin, (her name not known), daughter of Julius Constantius and sister of Julian, 336 — on his father's death becomes joint Augustus with his two brothers, 337—meets them in Pannonia to settle their respective jurisdictions; receives Constantinople as part of his share; takes the lead in the massacre of their uncles and cousins, and of his

CONSTANTIUS II.—*continued.*
father's ministers, 338 — unsuccessful campaign against the Persians; consul II., 339—issues a decree at Antioch, Mar. 31, prohibiting marriage between uncles and nieces as incestuous, and making it a capital crime, 339—consul III., 342—exempts all ecclesiastics and their property from new imposts, 343—consul IV., 346 — prepares to resume hostilities against Sapor; hears the first oration of Themistius at Ancyra, 347—favours the Arians; is compelled by the threats of Constans to allow the return of Athanasius to Alexandria, 349—revolt of Magnentius; Vetranio sent against him, assumes the purple; Constantius has an interview with Vetranio, and persuades him to lay down his arms: the death of Constans leaves him sole emperor; becomes jealous of Julian, and sends him to Nicomedia, 350 — gives his cousin, Gallus, the title of Cæsar, makes him take the name of Constantius, and deputes him to govern the East at Antioch; defeats Magnentius at Mursa, in Pannonia, Sep. 28, 351—consul V., 352—totally defeats Magnentius, who kills himself; marries Eusebia; consul VI., 353—orders Gallus to be beheaded; repulses the Allemanni. See ALLEMANNI. — Consul VII., 354—is persuaded by Eusebia to recall Julian, and appoint him Cæsar, with the command in Gaul, 355.—Consul VIII., 356—visits Rome, and presents to the city an obelisk from Egypt; thence proceeds into Rhætia; consul IX., 357—crosses the Danube, and again concludes peace with the Quadi and Sarmatians, 358—sends Ursicinus into the east, 359—sets out to take the command against Sapor; orders a part of the army in Gaul to join him; the troops unwilling to obey, proclaim Julian emperor; is repulsed by Sapor at Bezabde, and winters at Antioch; consul X., 360—rejects the pacific overtures of Julian, and *d.* on his march to Europe at Mopsucrene, Nov. 3, 361.

CONSTANTIUS, Julius, brother of the emperor Constantine I., father of Gallus, Julian, and of the first wife of Constantius II.; consul of Rome, 327—murdered by his nephews, 338.

CONSTANTIUS, Flavius, the name given to Gallus, 351—consul of Rome, 352; II., 353; III., 354. See GALLUS.

CONSTANTIUS, general, of Honorius, overcomes Gerontius and the rebel-emperor Constantine, 411—consul of Rome, 414—marries Placidia; consul II., 417—birth of his son, afterwards the emperor Valentinian III., 419—proclaimed joint emperor with Honorius; *d.* seven months after, 421.

CONSTANTIUS, a Gaul, recommended to Attila, the Hun, by Aetius, as secretary, negotiates at Constantinople, and obtains a wealthy wife, 447.

CONSTITUTION, American frigate, takes the Guerriere, an English ship of inferior force, Aug. 19, 1812.

CONSTITUTIONS of Clarendon. See CLARENDON.

CONSTITUTIONS of Lothaire, regulate the laws of Italy, 824.

CONSTRUCTIVE treason, trials for, Oct. to Dec., 1794.

CONSULAR law of Rome suspended, in order that Scipio Æmilianus may be elected, and undertake the Numantine war, B.C. 134—again, that Marius may take the command in Gaul, 104.

CONSULS of Rome first elected, B.C. 509—violent contests respecting their election, 492—summoned by the tribunes to give an account of their conduct to the people, 475 — superseded by decemvirs, 451—again elected, 449 — superseded by military tribunes, and in three months restored, 444 — again superseded, 438 — again restored, 437—military tribunes, 433—consuls again, 432—displaced by military tribunes, 426—restored again, 423 — again set aside, 422 — reinstated, 421—military tribunes, 420—consuls, 413—military tribunes, 408—consuls, 393—military tribunes, 391 — dictator, 389—military tribunes, 388—plebeian tribunes, 375 — military tribunes, 371 — dictator, 368 — plebeian tribunes, 367 — consuls again, 366—dictator with a master of the horse, 309 — consuls again, 308 — dictators, 301—consuls, 300—two set aside for procuring their election by bribery, 65—Pompey sole consul, 52—Cæsar dictator, 47 — consuls again elected, 43 — superseded by the tribunitian power of the emperors; but the office continues, as a nominal dignity, to mark the succession of years, 27—discontinued by Justinian, after the consulship of Basilius, A.D. 541—revived by Justin II., 566—irregularly continued by his successors, till Constans II., 642—after which the dating of years by consulships ceases.

N.B. The whole series of consuls from B.C. 509 to A.D. 642, is given in the volume of Chronological Tables; the name of each may be found in its alphabetical place in this Index.

CONSULS, commercial, appointed by Great Britain to the South American Republics, 1825.

CONTARENO, Andrea, doge of Venice, 1367-1382.

CONTARENO, Domenico I., doge of Venice, 1043-1071.
CONTARENO, Domenico II., doge of Venice, 1659—1675.
CONTARENO, Jacopo, doge of Venice, 1275-1279.
CONTARINO, Carlo, doge of Venice, 1655-1656.
CONTARINO, Francesco, doge of Venice, 1623-1625.
CONTARINO, Luigi, doge of Venice, 1676-1684.
CONTARINO, Nicolo, doge of Venice, 1630-1631.
CONTI, Armand, prince de, second son of Henri II., prince de Condé, arrested with his brother Louis, prince de Condé, 1650—released, but continues hostile to the court, 1651—*d.* 1666.
CONTI, François Louis, prince de, second son of Armand, candidate for the throne of Poland, 1696.
CONTI, Michael Angelo dei, cardinal, and brother to the duke di Poli, chosen pope, May 8, 1721. See INNOCENT XIII., pope.
CONTINENTAL SYSTEM, promulgated by Napoleon I., in his Berlin decree for the blockade of England, Nov. 21, 1806—enforced by his Milan decree, Nov. 11, 1807—answered by British orders in council, forbidding all trade between ports occupied by France, Jan. 7-Nov. 21, 1807—joined by the emperor Alexander, July, 1807—abandoned by him, 1810—causes the abdication of Louis in Holland, and great commercial embarrassment in England and other countries, 1810—causes great discontent in Sweden, 1811—overthrown, 1812-13.
CONTRACTORS, excluded from the House of Commons, 1782.
CONTROL, Board of. See BOARD.
CONVENTICLE ACT, passed, May 17, 1664.
"CONVENTION, BRITISH," meets at Edinburgh, Aug. 4, 1793.
CONVENTION Parliament. See COMMONS, House of, 1660 and 1689.—Meets in Scotland, Mar. 14, 1689.
CONVENTION, National. See FRANCE.
CONVICTS. See BOTANY BAY and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
CONVOCATION, first called by Edw. I., 1295—objects to some writings of Dr. Hoadley, bp. of Bangor, and ceases to meet for real business, 1717—meeting to address the queen for its revival, Jan. 14, 1851—meets, and is prorogued, Feb. 4, 1852 — attempts to revive its active powers opposed by the London clergy, Nov. 8, 1852—assembles, Feb. 1, 1854, and continues sitting for the dispatch of business.
CONWAY, Lord, routed by the Scotch, at Newburn, Aug. 28, 1640.
CONWAY, General, brings forward a motion against the American war, which is negatived by a majority of only one, Feb. 22, 1782.
CONWULF, bp. of Lindisfarne, 737.
COOK, James, *b.* 1728—sails in the Endeavour from Deal, on his first voyage of discovery, Aug. 6, 1768—anchors in Botany Bay, Apr. 28, 1770—returns, July 13, 1771, and is promoted to the rank or captain—commences his second voyage, with the Resolution and Adventure, Apr. 9, 1772—returns to Portsmouth, July 31, 1775—sails on his third voyage, 1776—discovers Nootka Sound, Jan. 15, 1778 — discovers the Sandwich Islands, Nov. 26—is killed at Owyhee, Feb. 14, 1779.
COOKE, G. F., the actor, *b.* 1765—*d.* 1812.
COOKE, W. B., the engraver, *b.* 1778—*d.* 1855.
COOPER, Antony Ashley, *b.* 1621. See ASHLEY, lord, and SHAFTESBURY, earl of.
COOPER, Antony Ashley, *b.* 1671—earl of Shaftesbury, and writer of the "Characteristics"—*d.* 1713.
COOPER, Sir Astley, *d.* 1841.
COOPER, Bransby, *b.* 1780—*d.* 1853.
COOPER, J. Fennimore, *b.* 1798—*d.* 1851.
COORG, the rajah of, defeated by col. Lindsay, and deposed, Apr. 10, 1834.
COOTE, Col., afterwards Sir Eyre, defeats Lally, and takes Arcot, Feb. 9, 1760—besieges Pondicherry, Dec. 8, 1760—captures it, Jan. 16, 1761—defeats Hyder Ali, July 1, 1781—and June 2, 1782.
COOTE, Gen., attacks Ostend, and destroys the sluices and canal, May 19, 1798.
COPE, Sir John, defeated by the Highlanders at Preston Pans, or Gladsmuir, Sept. 21, 1745.
COPENHAGEN, built by Waldemar I., k. of Denmark, 1157—treaty of, between Margaret and the Teutonic Knights, 1396—university founded by Christian I., 1479—surrenders to Christian III., 1536—besieged by Charles Gustavus, k. of Sweden, 1658—the siege abandoned, 1659—treaty of, restores peace between Denmark and Sweden, June 6, 1660—great part destroyed by fire, Oct. 20, 1728—Bank established, 1738—attacked by Nelson, Apr. 2, 1801—besieged and taken by the English, Sept. 5, 1807—calls on the k. of Denmark for reforms, 1830.
COPENHAGEN-FIELDS, meeting of the London Corresponding Society held in, Oct. 26, 1796—of the Trades' Union, Apr. 21, 1834—the cattle-market opened in, June 13, 1855.
COPERNICUS, Nicholas, *b.* at Thorn, 1473—

studies the true system of the universe, 1534—in fear of persecution, defers till his last days the publication of his work, *De Orbium Cœlestium Revolutionibus—d.* 1543—his system condemned by a Bull of pope Paul V., 1616—Galileo compelled by the Inquisition to reject it, 1633—the Bull revoked by Pius VII., 1821.

Copleston, Dr., bp. of Landaff, *d.* 1849.

Copley, J. S., the artist, *b.* 1738—*d.* 1815.

Copley, John Singleton, son of the artist, *b.* 1772—defends Watson, arraigned for high-treason, June, 1817—made solicitor-general, 1819—sums up the evidence against qu. Caroline, 1820—attorney-general, 1823—created a peer, May, 1827. See Lyndhurst, lord.

Coponius, Roman gov. of Judea, 7–9.

Copper coin first issued from the mint in London, 1609. See Wood.

Copronymus. See Constantine V.

Coptos destroyed by Diocletian, 297.

Copts, the Jacobite or Monophysite, assist Amrou in the conquest of Egypt, 639.

Copyholds, enfranchisement of, by 4 and 5 Vict., c. 35, 1841.

Copyright Act, the first, passed, 8 Anne, c. 19, 1709—decided by the Court of Chancery, in the suit against Taylor, 1770—petition of the London booksellers for its amendment, 1774—the Commons pass a Bill for that purpose, which is thrown out by the Lords, June 2—engravings protected, 1775 and 1777—dramatic writings, by Act of 3 Wm. IV., c. 15, 1833—general copyright secured in certain cases by an Act passed, July 11, 1838—extended to designs for manufactures, 1839—a new Act, 4 and 5 Victoria, c. 45, passed, 1842—international, with France, Germany, and other countries, established by treaties, 1850.

Coram, capt., originator of the Foundling Hospital, *d.* 1751.

Corax, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 1455 (1392 C.)

Corbet, Sir John, imprisoned for resisting the arbitrary impositions of Charles I., 1626.

Corbet, Miles, one of the Judges of Chas. I., seized at Delft, in Holland, and brought to England, Apr. 16—executed, Apr. 19, 1662.

Corbiere, count, *b.* 1767—*d.* 1853.

Corbinian, bp. of Utrecht, 730.

Corbulo, Domitius, commands in Armenia, 54—expels Volagases, and gives Tiridates royal authority there, 58—appointed to succeed Quadratus in Syria, 60—again in Armenia, to oppose the Parthians, 62—his services excite the jealousy of Nero, and he commits suicide, 67.

Corcyra (now Corfu)—the town founded by Chersicrates, B.C. 734—sea-fight between its people and the Corinthians, 664—war with Corinth, 435—implores the assistance of the Athenians, who send a fleet for its protection, 433—sea fight, which preludes the Peloponnesian war, 432—a faction attempts to break off the alliance with Athens, 427—the Athenians send a fleet, under Timotheus, 374—Mnasippus arrives with a Lacedæmonian fleet, 373—is defeated and slain—conquered by the Romans, 230. See Corfu.

Corday, Charlotte, *b.* 1768—assassinates Marat, July 14, 1793—is guillotined, July 17.

Cordeliers, party in the French revolution, Hebert, Anacharsis Cloots, and others, executed, Mar. 24, 1794.

Corder, William, executed, at Bury St. Edmund's, for murder, Aug. 8, 1828.

Cordova, the ancient Corduba—M. Claudius Marcellus, Roman consul, winters at, B.C. 152—makes a vigorous defence against the Saracens, but is finally taken by a Roman captive and proselyte, 711—taken by Abderahman, 755—and made capital of his new kingdom, 757—the great mosque, and the Aljama, built by him, 786—decorated with fountains, bridges, and palaces, by his son, Hixem, 793—many of the citizens put to death for a plot against Al Hakem, 806—disaffected to him and his son, 815—numerous emigrations to Africa, 817—paved by Abderahman II., 850—revisited by Mohamad, after suppressing an insurrection, 854—embassy arrives from Constantinople, 949—eminence of its medical school—Sancho I., k. of Leon, resorts to its physicians for advice, 957—concourse of learned men from all parts, 989—besieged by Suleiman, in his civil war, 1011—and taken, 1012—claimed by Yahye, son of Ali, 1018—Al Casim expelled, 1019—shared between them, 1020—Al Casim is expelled by the people, 1021—first entry of the caliph Hixem III., 1028—given up to him by Gehwar, 1031—taken by treachery, by Muhamad Almustedid, 1060—rebels against Ali Ben Yusef, 1121—taken by the Almohades, 1148—conquered by Ferdinand III., k. of Castile and Leon, 1236—seized by Sancho, son of Alfonso X., of Castile, 1281—captured by the French marshal, Mortier, 1809—abandoned by him, 1813.

Cordova, Gonsalvo Fernandes de, the Spanish general, assists Ferdinand II. to recover Naples, 1495—partitions the country with France, 1501—defeats the French at Cirignuola, Apr. 28, 1503—and again on the Garigliano, Dec. 28—re-

turns to Spain, 1507—*d.* at Granada, Dec. 2, 1515.

CORDUS, Cremutius, writes a history of the civil wars of Rome, which the senate order to be burnt—it is secretly preserved—the author starves himself to death, 25.

CORDUS, Valerius, a preceptor of Alexianus (Alexander Severus), 220.

CORDWAINERS' COMPANY (workers in Spanish leather from Cordova), founded in London, 1410.

CORFE CASTLE. See EDWARD II., k. of the Anglo-Saxons.

CORFU, attacked by Bohemond, 1081—plundered by Roger, k. of Sicily, 1146—recovered by the Venetians, 1149—attacked by the Turks, 1537—again, 1716. See IONIAN, or SEVEN ISLANDS.

CORIA, taken by Ordonio, k. of Leon, 861.

CORINTH, institution of the Isthmian Games at, by Sisyphus, B.C. 1326—Aletes, son of Hippothus, one of the Heraclidæ, establishes his dynasty, 1068—succeeded by Ixion, 1033—Agelas, 996—Prumnis, 959—Bacchis, 925—Agelas, 889—Eudemus, 859—Aristodemus, 834—Agemon, 799—Alexander, 783—Triremes invented; Telestus, 758—governed for ninety years by an annually elected magistrate, called Prytanis, 745—teaches the Samians to construct triremes, 704—war with Corcyra, 664—Cypselus usurps the sovereignty, 655—Periander, one of the seven sages of Greece, succeeds, 625—mediates between Athens and Mitylene, 606—*d.* 586—Psammetichus, his nephew, becomes k., 586—*d.*, the last of the Cypselidæ, and Corinth regains freedom, 581—sends forty ships to Artemisium and Salamis, 480—and 10,000 men to Platæa, 479—war with Athens—victorious in a sea-fight at Halis—defeated at Cecryphalæ, 458—battles in the Megarid, 457—war with Corcyra, 435. See CORCYRA, and ATHENS.—Joins Athens, Argos, and Thebes, in a league against Sparta, 395—battle of, the allies defeated by the Lacedæmonians, 394—again, at Lechæum—civil discord in Corinth, 393—makes peace with Thebes, 366—Timoleon undertakes his Sicilian expedition, 344. See TIMOLEON.—The Greek States assembled at, by Philip of Macedon, to declare war against Persia, 337—Diogenes dies at, 323—battle of; Areus I., k. of Lacedæmon, defeated and slain, 265—set free by Aratus, and joins the Achæan league, 243—the Achæans, defeated by Metellus, make their last stand within its walls, 147—taken and destroyed by Mummius, 146—rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, 46—the first epistle of Paul addressed to its church, A.D. 56—the second, 58—another, from Clement, bp. of Rome, to heal its divisions, 94—another, to the senate and people, by the emperor Julian, 361—taken by Alaric, 396—plundered by Roger, k. of Sicily, and its silk-weavers taken to Palermo, 1146—taken by William de Villehardouin, prince of Achaia, 1246—the barony of, granted to Niccolo Acciaiuoli, 1358—his son, Angelo, mortgages it to his relation, Nerio, 1370—the emperor Manuel attempts to fortify the isthmus of, 1415—the sultan, Amurath, breaks through the fortified hexamilion of, 1446—taken by the Venetians, 1687—retaken by the Turks, 1715—taken by Demetrius Ipsilanti, and recovered by the Turks, 1822—again taken by the Greeks, 1823, and remains part of their new kingdom.

CORIOLANUS, C. Marcius, named from the taking of Corioli, (time uncertain,) withdraws from Rome to the Volscians, B.C. 490—urges the Volscians to war, and leads their army to besiege Rome, 489—yields to the entreaties of his wife and mother, and withdraws, 488, (placed at 457 by Niebuhr).

CORIPPUS celebrates the praises and consulship of Justin II., 566.

CORK, Perkin Warbeck lands at, 1492—taken from the partisans of James II., by the earl of Marlborough, Sept. 21, 1690—riot at, June 4, 1842—Queen's College at, endowed by Act of parliament, 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 56, 1845—visit of Queen Victoria, Aug. 3, 1849—exhibition at, opened, June 10, 1852—railway from Dublin completed, 1850—to Bandon, 1851.

CORN, distribution of, to 150,000 poor citizens of Rome, B.C. 50—provision is made for obtaining supplies from the other provinces of Africa, in consequence of the frequent commotions at Alexandria, A.D. 186—scarcity of, in England; acts passed to relieve it, 1757—embargo on the exportation of, 1766—act of indemnity for the advisers, Dec. 16—free trade in, permitted, during the scarcity in France, 1768—the importation of, prohibited by Mr. Robinson's Act, till the price of wheat is eighty shillings per quarter; popular tumults in London, 1815—in bond, discretionary power granted to release, May 5, 1826—foreign, the duty on, regulated by a "sliding scale," Act 9 George IV., c. 60, 1828—agitation against it begins, 1841. See ANTI-CORN-LAW ASSOCIATION.—A new "sliding scale" introduced by Sir R. Peel, 1842; suspended, 1847—Importation Bill introduced. 1846—read a third time by the Com-

mons, May 15—read a second time by the Lords, May 28—receives the royal assent, June 26.

CORN EXCHANGE, the new, opened June 24, 1828.

CORNARO, Francesco, doge of Venice, 1656.

CORNARO, Giovanni I., doge of Venice, 1625–1630.

CORNARO, Giovanni II., doge of Venice, 1709–1722.

CORNARO, Marco, doge of Venice, 1365–1367.

CORNEILLE, Peter, *b.* 1606—composes his first comedy, "Melite," 1629—produces his "Cid," at the Theatre Français, 1636—"Cinna" and "Horace" brought out, 1639—first performance of the "Polyeucte," 1640—*d.* Feb. 17, 1684.

CORNELIA, chief of the Vestals, is buried alive for having broken her vows, 91.

CORNELIANUS, consul of Rome, 237.

CORNELIANUS, Atidius, the Roman governor of Syria, defeated by Volagases, 162.

CORNELIUS, bp. of Rome, 250.

CORNELIUS, bp. of Antioch, 129–143.

CORNELIUS, a Roman *Gens*, for which, see CINNA, GALLUS, LENTULUS, NEPOS, RUFINUS, SCIPIO, SYLLA.

CORNICEN, Postumius Ædutius, consul of Rome, B.C. 442.

CORNICOLA, Felice, master of the military at Venice, 788.

CORNIFICIUS, L., a Latin poet, and consul of Rome, B.C. 35.

CORNISH, alderman, unjustly condemned for high treason, Oct. 19, 1685.

CORNWALL, with the western side of the Island, remains in possession of the Britons, 586—its tin-mines flourish, 1233—insurrection in, 1497. See AUDLEY, lord.—Some Spaniards land in, and are defeated, 1595—the Stannary courts abolished by the Long Parliament, 1641.

CORNWALL, Richard, earl of, second son of k. John, *b.* Jan. 6, 1209—sent by his brother, Henry III., to assist in defending Poitou and Gascony, 1225—quarrels with him for a manor belonging to his earldom, 1227—visits Palestine, redeems Jerusalem, and induces the sultan to conclude a truce, 1240—employed by the emperor Frederic II. to negotiate with pope Gregory IX., 1241—refuses the crown of Sicily, offered to him by pope Alexander IV., 1255—elected k. of the Romans, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1257—returns to England, and swears to observe the "Provisions of Oxford," 1259—taken prisoner by the barons in the battle of Lewes, 1264—released, 1265—visits Germany, and regulates the tolls on the Rhine, 1269—*d.* at Berkhamstead, Dec. 12, 1271.

CORNWALL, duke of, Edward the Black Prince, created by his father, 1337; the title, and the revenues of the duchy, have since descended to the heir apparent of the Crown; the arrears of these, claimed by George, prince of Wales, and refused by the House of Commons, 1802.

CORNWALL, Mr., appointed Speaker of the House of Commons, Oct. 31, 1780—*d.* Jan. 2, 1789.

CORNWALLIS, Charles (afterwards marquis of), *b.* 1738—takes Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1777—defeats Gates at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780—defeats Green at Guildford, March 16, 1781—surrenders to Washington, at Yorktown, Oct. 29—appointed governor-general of India, Feb. 24, 1786—defeats Tippoo Saib, May 15, 1791—again defeats him, and compels him to make peace, March 19, 1792—retires from office, 1793—receives the freedom of London, and a pension of £5,000 a-year from the East India Company, 1794—appointed viceroy of Ireland, June 20, 1798—publishes an amnesty, and discourages the violence of the Orangemen—reappointed governor-general of India, 1804—*d.* at Ghazipore, Oct. 5, 1805.

CORŒBUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 306.

CORŒBUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 776. See OLYMPIADS.

CORON taken from the Venetians by the Turks, 1500—retaken by the Venetians, 1685.

CORONATION BANQUET, discontinued by William IV., 1831.

CORONATION OATH settled in a new form for William III. and Mary, 1689.

CORONATION-STONE, from Scone, placed in Westminster Abbey, 1296.

CORONEA, battles of—the Athenians defeated by the Bœotians, B.C. 447; and the Grecian confederates, by Agesilaus II., k. of Lacedæmon, 392.

CORONUS, k. of Sicyon, according to Pausanias, B.C. 1560.

CORPORATION ACT, passed, Dec. 20, 1661—rigorously enforced, 1662—meeting of dissenters, to petition for its repeal, Jan. 5, 1787. See BEAUFOY, and COMMONS, House of.—Repealed, 1828.

CORPORATIONS. See CHARTERS.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE. See OXFORD.

CORPUS CHRISTI, or BENEDICT COLLEGE. See CAMBRIDGE.

CORREGIO, Antonio Allegri, head of the school of Parma, *b.* 1494—*d.* 1534.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETY, London. See COPENHAGEN FIELDS.—The committee arrested, Apr. 20, 1798.

CORRY, admiral, sails from Spithead with the second division of the Baltic fleet, March 16, 1854.

CORSICA, the ancient Cyrnos, subject to Carthage, B.C. 550—attacked by L. Corn. Scipio, consul of Rome, who carries off many captives and rich spoil, 259—given up to the Romans, 238—strives to throw off the yoke, 234—finally subjugated, 231—a Roman prætor appointed for, 227—a Vandal fleet destroyed on its coast by Ricimer, A.D. 456—attacked by the Saracens, who are repulsed, 807–809—again attacked by them; defended by Boniface of Tuscany, 828—taken by them, when many thousand refugees are planted by Pope Leo IV. in the deserted city of Porto, 852. See ADALBERT, son of Berenger.—Taken by the Genoese, 1050—given by pope Boniface VIII. to James II. of Aragon, but never occupied by him, 1297—great part of, conquered from the Genoese by the French and Turks, 1553—recovered by Andrew Doria, 1554—revolts against the Genoese, 1730—an independent republic erected by Hiacinto Paoli, 1735—baron Neuhof, a Prussian, arrives, and is chosen king, by the title of Theodore I., 1736—French auxiliaries, invited by the Genoese, arrive, and put him to flight, Hiacinto maintains the contest, 1738—the French reduce nearly the whole island, 1739—Pascal Paoli heads a new revolt, 1754—death of Theodore, 1756—the island ceded by Genoa to France, 1768—brought by Pascal Paoli under the dominion of Great Britain, June 18, 1794—a parliament assembled, Feb. 9, 1795—insurrection, June 8, 1796—abandoned by the British, Aug. 22, 1796—re-occupied by the French, Oct. 22.

CORSINI, Lorenzo, cardinal, elected pope, July 12, 1730. See CLEMENT XII., pope.

CORTENUOVA, battle of; the Milanese defeated by the emperor Frederic II., Nov. 27, 1237.

CORTE REAL, a Portuguese navigator, explores the gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador, as far as Hudson's Bay, 1500.

CORTES, the Portuguese, assemble under the charter of Pedro IV., Oct. 30, 1826—apply to Great Britain for assistance against the Absolutists; suppressed by Miguel, 1828—restored, 1833.

CORTES, the Spanish, a faint image of the ancient Gothic Councils of Toledo. See COUNCILS.—Preserved by the refugees of the Asturian mountains. See ASTURIAS.—Gradually developed, first in Castile, and then in the other Spanish kingdoms, consisted generally of Three Estates, Clergy, Nobles, and Citizens—in Castile, cities send deputies, 1169—43 are represented, 1188—only 12 in 1422—dissolved by the emperor Charles V., 1539—gradually abolished by Philip III., 1598—convoked by the Spanish Junta, Feb. 1, 1810—assemble at Cadiz, Sept. 24—proclaim a free constitution for Spain, Mar. 19, 1812—abolish the Inquisition, 1813—dissolved by Ferdinand VII., 1814—convoked by him; meet, July 9, 1820—unable to offer effectual resistance to the French, retire to Seville, and thence to Cadiz—give Ferdinand liberty, Oct. 1, 1823—again abolished, Nov. 7—restored, 1834—proclaim qu. Isabella of age, Nov. 8, 1843.

CORTEZ, Fernando, attacks Mexico, 1519—takes the city, and puts the emperor Montezuma to death; but is obliged to abandon it, 1520—completes the conquest of the country, 1521.

CORTICELLA, battle of; Eccelino da Romano defeats the papal forces, Aug. 30, 1258.

CORTONA, Pietro da, the painter, *b.* 1596—*d.* 1669.

CORUNCANIUS, Tib., consul of Rome, B.C. 280.

CORUNNA (the Groyne), John of Gaunt lands at, to invade Castile, July 25, 1386—British troops land at, Oct. 25, 1808—battle of; sir John Moore defeats the French marshal, Soult, but falls in the engagement; his army re-embarks, Jan. 14, 1809.

CORVÉE, or forced labour; unsuccessful attempt of the emperor Joseph II. to relieve the peasantry from, 1775—abolished in France, 1789.

CORVINUS, consul of Rome, 45.

CORVINUS, M. Valerius, consul of Rome, B.C. 289.

CORVINUS, M. Valerius Messalla, *b.* B.C. 60; studies at Athens, 45—proscribed by the second triumvirate, 43—defeats the Salassi, 34—consul of Rome 31—the last of the old republican party—*d.* A.D. 11.

CORVINUS. See MATTHIAS CORVINUS, k. of Hungary.

CORVUS, M. Valerius, consul of Rome, B.C. 348, 346, II.; 343, III.—commands against the Samnites, 342—appeases plebeian commotions, 341—consul, 335, IV.—dictator, 301—consul, 300, V.

COSA, in Etruria, colonized by the Romans, B.C. 273.

COSENZA. See CONSENTIA.

COSMAS INDICOPLEUSTES writes his "Christian Topography," 548.

COSMO. See MEDICI, DE'; FLORENCE, and TUSCANY.

COSPATRIC, earl of Northumberland, rebels against William the Conqueror, 1069.

COSSACKS, first entry of, into Russia, 1444—support a pretender in Russia, 1609—the Cossacks of the Don take Azof from

the Turks, 1637 — oppressed in Poland, place themselves under the protection of Russia, 1654—overrun Poland, 1655—make inroads into Poland, 1667-1672—defeated at Choczim by John Sobiesky, 1673—claim the Ukraine, 1678—treaty of their hetman, Mazeppa, with Charles XII. of Sweden, 1707 — they abandon him, and choose another hetman, 1708—support the rebellion of Pugatchef, 1773.

Cossæi, a people of Persia, against whom Alexander makes a winter campaign, B.C. 325.

Cossova, or Kossova, battle of—John Huniades is defeated by the sultan, Amurath II., 1448.

Cossus, A. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 428—another, 342, 332, II.

Cossus, Cn. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 409.

Cossus, Cn. Corn. Lentulus, consul of Rome, B.C. 1.

Cossus, L. Cornel. Malug., consul of Rome, B.C. 459.

Cossus, M Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 413.

Cossus, Corn., master of the horse, slays Tolumnius, k. of the Veientes, and dedicates the second *spolia opima*, B.C. 437.

Cossus, Serv. Corn. Malug., consul of Rome, B.C. 485.

Cossus, P. Cornelius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 415, 395.

Cossus, P. Cornel. Rutilus, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 406.

Cossus, A. Cornelius, plebeian tribune of Rome, B.C. 367.

Cotignuola. See Sforza.

Cotta, C. Aurelius, consul of Rome, defeats the Carthaginians in Sicily, and obtains a triumph, B.C. 252, 248 II.—other consuls of the same name, 200, and 75.

Cotta, L. Aurelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 144—others, 119 and 65.

Cotta, M. Aurelius, consul of Rome, defeated by Mithridates, B.C. 74—another consul, A.D. 20.

Cottenham, Lord. See Pepys, Sir Charles. —Brings in a Bill for some reforms in the Court of Chancery, Apr. 28, 1836—resigns his office, 1841 — re-appointed, 1846—resigns, June 19, 1850—*d.* 1851.

Cottian Alps, restored to the church of Rome by Aribert, k. of Lombardy, 707.

Cottin, Madame, *d.* 1808.

Cottle, Joseph, *b.* 1769—*d.* 1853.

Cotton, Sir Charles, procures the surrender of a Russian fleet in the Tagus, Sept. 3, 1808.

Cotton, Sir Robert, the collector of the Cottonian Library, *b.* 1570—*d.* 1631.

Cotys, appointed by Caligula k. of the Lesser Armenia, 38.

Cotys, k. of Thrace, assassinated, B.C. 360.

Council, Orders in. See Continental System.

Council of Ten. See Venice.

Councils, General — the First, held at Nice, by the emperor Constantine, condemns the doctrines of Arius, and adopts the Nicene creed, June 10 to Aug. 25, 325.

—— The Second, at Constantinople — a scene of turbulence and ambitious strife, from May to July 30, 381—causes Gregory Naz. to resign his patriarchate in disgust.

—— The Third, at Ephesus, where the violence of Cyril obtains the deposition of Nestorius, June 2 to July 31, 431.

—— The Fourth, called by the emperor Marcian, at Chalcedon, transferred to Nice—annuls the Acts of the "Robber Synod," and deposes and banishes Dioscorus, 451.

—— The Fifth, (second of Constantinople), condemns the works of Origen, and the "Three Chapters," from May 4 to June 2, 553.

—— The Sixth, at Constantinople, confirms all previous decisions against the Monothelites, and for a time reconciles the Eastern and Western churches, from Nov. 7, 680, to Sept. 16, 681.

—— The Seventh, at Nice, decrees the worship of images, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 23, 787.

—— The Eighth, at Constantinople, confirms the deposition of Photius, and anathematizes all Iconoclasts, from Oct. 5, 869, to Feb. 28, 870.

—— The Ninth, (the eighth Lateran,) confirms the agreement made at Worms, between the emperor Henry V. and pope Callistus II., from Mar. 18 to Apr. 5, 1123.

—— The Tenth, (the ninth Lateran,) Apr. 20, 1139.

—— The Eleventh General, or third Lateran, (the eleventh held there), decrees that the true pope must be elected by two-thirds of the cardinals, Mar. 5-19, 1179.

—— The Twelfth, fourth Lateran, (the twelfth held there,) against the Albigenses—decrees transubstantiation to be a doctrine of the church, and enforces auricular confession, Nov. 11-30, 1215.

—— The Thirteenth, held by pope Innocent IV., at Lyons, to depose the emperor Frederic II.—deputies from England declare k. John's Act of Submission to be invalid, June 8 to July 17, 1245.

—— The Fourteenth, at Lyons, receives ambassadors from Michael Palæologus —forms a temporary union of the Greek

COUNCILS, General—*continued.*
and Latin churches, and regulates the future proceedings of the conclave in electing a pope, May 7 to July 17, 1274.
—— The FIFTEENTH, at Vienne, in Dauphiny, proscribes the Knights Templars —condemns the Beghards and Beguines, and refuses to hear the charges of Philip IV. against Boniface VIII., from Oct. 16, 1311, to May 6, 1312.
—— The SIXTEENTH, called by the cardinals at Pisa, to heal the Schism of the West—deposes Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., and elects Alexander V.—three rival popes, Mar. 25 to Aug. 7, 1409.
—— The SEVENTEENTH, at Constance, 1414–1418. See CONSTANCE.
—— The EIGHTEENTH, at Basle, 1431 to 1443. See BASLE.
—— The NINETEENTH, (not considered a *General* Council by some,) opened in the Lateran by pope Julius II., May 3, 1512—continued by Leo X.—reverses all the Acts of the Councils of Constance and Basle, and closes, Mar. 16, 1517.
—— The TWENTIETH, (or Nineteenth, according to some,) opened at Trent, Dec. 13, 1545—finally closed, Dec. 4, 1563. See TRENT.

COUNCILS, not General—held at
—— Adramyttum, or Adrymettium, on the Arsenite schism in the Greek church, 1283.
—— Agde, by Alaric II., the Visigoth, to check the growth of monachism, and regulate the discipline of the clergy, 506.
—— Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aquisgrana, 809—to regulate the Benedictine priories, 816—on the marriage of Lothaire II., 862.
—— Alexandria, against Arius, 321—to ordain Athanasius, 326—by Cyril, against Nestorius, 430.
—— Ancyra, respecting apostates, 314.
—— Antioch, to depose Paul of Samosata, 264—to adopt an Arian creed, 341—to depose Meletius, 361—to restore him, 363—to depose all Arian bishops, 380.
—— Aquileia, by Ambrose of Milan, to depose the Arian bishops, Palladius and Secundianus, 381.
—— Ariminum. See RIMINI.
—— Arles, against the Donatists, 314—to condemn Athanasius, 353 — called by Charlemagne, 813.
—— Autun, excommunicates Philip I. of France, 1094.
—— Baccancelde, or Beckenham, 694.
—— Bari, by Urban II., to condemn the doctrines of the Greek church, 1098.
—— Bourges, to order another crusade against the Albigenses, 1225—to frame the Pragmatic Sanction, 1438.

COUNCILS, not General—*continued.*
—— Brixen, by the emperor Henry IV., to depose pope Gregory VII., Jan. 25, 1080.
—— Cæsarea, in Palestine, by the Arian prelates, to depose Athanasius, 334.
—— Calne, by Dunstan, 978.
—— Carthage, by Cyprian, to enforce stricter canons, 252—another, which provokes angry disputes, 256—against the Donatists, 403, 405, 411—against Pelagius, 416, 418—against appeals to the bp. of Rome, 425—to support Arianism, 484—to claim restitution of church property, 535.
—— Chalcedon, Ad Quercum (Synod of the Oak), against Chrysostom, 403.
—— Chalons, *sur Saone* (Cabillonum), called by Charlemagne, 813.
—— Cividale. See CIVIDALE.
—— Clermont, by Urban II., to originate the first crusade, 1095—by Innocent II., against the anti-pope, Anacletus II., 1130.
—— Cloveshoo, 747, 803, 822, 824. See CLOVESHOO.
—— Constance, 1094. See ADELAIDE, empress of Henry IV.
—— Constantinople, to restore Arius, 336—to dedicate the church of St. Sophia, and support Arianism, 360—to decide on the claims to the bishopric of Bostra, 394—to expel Chrysostom, 404—against Eutyches, 448, 449—a riotous meeting to condemn heretics, 518—to depose Anthimus, 536—to publish the Ecthesis of Heraclius, 638—the "Quinisextum in Trullo," not acknowledged by the Western Church, 691—by the emperor Constantine V., to ordain the removal of images from churches, 754—by Irene, in favour of image-worship; violently dispersed by the people and soldiers, 786—to annul all decrees against Iconoclasts, 815—by Theodora, to restore the worship of images, Feb. 19, 842—by Photius, to excommunicate pope Nicholas I., 867—another, Nov. 23, deposes Photius—to anathematize the papal legates, 1054—to annul the re-union of the churches concluded at Florence, 1450.
—— Diospolis, against Pelagius, Dec. 20, 415.
—— Duren, on the Roer, decrees the payment of tithes throughout the dominions of Charlemagne, 779.
—— Emerita (Merida), or Ildefenso, 666.
—— Ephesus, the "Robber Synod," 449.
—— Ferrara, called by Eugenius IV., to oppose the Council of Basle—the Greek emperor, John VI., invited to attend, 1437—opened by cardinal Nicholas Albergati, Jan. 8, 1438—removed to Florence, 1439.

COUNCILS, not General—*continued.*
—— Florence—continuation of the Council of Ferrara—formal union of the Greek and Latin churches, signed July 6, 1439.
—— Francfort on the Maine, condemns Felix of Urgel, and Eliprand, archbp. of Toledo, 794—condemns the proceedings against heretics, instituted by the Inquisition, 1234.
—— Friuli, on the Trinitarian controversy, 796.
—— Gaza, to depose Paulus, bp. of Alexandria, and appoint Zoilus, 541.
—— Heathfield, or Bishop's Hatfield, Herts, concurs in the decrees against Monothelites, 680.
—— Hippo Regius, to ordain Augustin bishop, 395.
—— Illiberis, in Spain, about 305.
—— Ingelheim, on the conversion of Jutland, 826.
—— Jerusalem, against Athanasius, 335—against Pelagius, 415.
—— Lambeth, to confirm the marriage of Henry I. to Margaret of Scotland, 1100.
—— First Lateran, ordains the celibacy of the clergy, 649—the second, 864—third, 900—fourth, canonizes Udalric, bp. of Augsburg, Jan. 31, 993—fifth—Pascal II. resigns to the emperor Henry V. the right of investiture, Feb., 1111—sixth, annuls the concession, Mar. 18–23, 1112—seventh, excommunicates the emperor, 1116—tenth, excommunicates the emperor Frederic I., 1167.
—— Leptines (now Estines, in Hainault), held by Boniface, 743.
—— London, makes decrees for the celibacy of the clergy, which Henry I. dispenses with, 1129—publishes the absolution of k. John, and revocation of the interdict, 1213—against the papal extortions, 1246, 1255—condemns the doctrines of Wickliffe, 1382, 1396, 1401, 1413.
—— Lyons, conference between Arians and Catholics, 501.
—— Mantua, resists the interference of the emperor in the election of a pope, and rejects Cadalo, 1067—by Pius II., to form a league against the Turks, 1459.
—— Mentz, condemns the doctrines of the monk Gottschalk, 848—to annul the marriage of the emperor Henry IV., 1069—acquits the Templars, 1310.
—— Milan; the bishops of the West declare their adherence to the Nicene creed, 346—deposes Athanasius, and all bishops holding his faith, 355.
—— Mopsuesta, 550.
—— Mouson, deposes Gerbert, bishop of Rheims, 995—transferred from Tours and Pisa, 1511.
—— Narbonne, calls on Raymond of Toulouse to expel the Albigenses, 1211.
—— Northampton, condemns Thomas à Becket, 1164—publishes the Bull of Innocent III. against k. John, 1212—condemns the adherents of de Montfort, 1265.
—— Oak, the (Ad Quercum). See CHALCEDON.
—— Orleans, regulates ordination and the use of litanies, July 10, 511—condemns thirteen Manichæans to be burnt, 1022.
—— Palestine, in favour of Arius, 321.
—— Paris, encouraged by the emperor Julian to oppose the Council of Rimini, 360—in favour of image-worship, 825—condemns Berenger of Tours, 1050—condemns fourteen heretics, and the works of Aristotle, to be burnt, 1210—by Louis VIII., against the Albigenses, 1225—by Philip IV., to hear his charges against Boniface VIII., 1303—against the Templars, Oct. 11–26, 1310—on the schism of the church, renounces Benedict XIII., May 22, 1398—on the schism again, Aug. 11 to Nov. 5, 1408—against Luther, 1528.
—— Pavia (Ticinum), supports the antipopes, Clement III., 1081, and Victor IV., 1160—Martin V., when elected at Constance, having promised to hold a council at Pavia, calls it in 1430, and transfers it to Sienna.
—— Perpignan. See PERPIGNAN.
—— Philippopolis, by the Arian seceders from Sardica, 347.
—— Pisa, transferred from Tours and adjourned to Milan, 1511.
—— Placentia, by Urban II., to prepare for a crusade, March 1, 1095.
—— Quiercy, against Gottschalk, 849.
—— Quinisextum. See CONSTANTINOPLE.
—— Ratisbon, condemns Felix of Urgel, 792.
—— Ravenna, acquits the Templars of the charges brought against them, 1310.
—— Rheims, excommunicates Philip I. of France, for his marriage, 1094—held by Callistus II., 1119—by Eugenius III., who lays England under an interdict, because king Stephen refuses to send bishops, 1148.
—— Rimini, or Ariminum, on the Arian controversy, 359.
—— Rockingham, decides that the archbp. of Canterbury shall not obey the pope, without the king's consent, 1094.
—— Rome, to support Athanasius, 342—by Felix III., to excommunicate Acacius of Constantinople, 484—declares the pope to be amenable to no human authority, 503—for the reunion of the Greek and

COUNCILS, not General—*continued.*
Latin churches, 679—annuls all the acts of pope Constantine, declares laymen incapable of being bishops, and excommunicates all who condemn the worship of images, 769—condemns simony, and declares no election of a pope valid without the emperor's sanction, 1047—against Berenger of Tours, 1050—against simony and the licentious lives of the priests, 1063—decrees that all ecclesiastical appointments must be made by the pope, 1075—by Gregory VII., to depose the emperor Henry IV., March 9, 1080—by Urban II., to excommunicate all his adversaries, 1099—repeated by Pascal II., 1102—by Boniface VIII., asserts the right of the pope to appoint and depose sovereigns, 1302—against the writings of Wickcliffe, excommunicates John Huss, and all who harbour him, 1413.
—— Salamanca, acquits the Templars, 1310.
—— Saragossa (Cæsar-Augusta), against Priscillian, 380.
—— Sardica, on the Arian controversy, secession of the Arians to Philippopolis, the two councils excommunicate each other, 347.
—— Seleucia in Isauria, on the Arian controversy, 359.
—— Sens, against Abelard, 1140.
—— Side, in Pamphylia, 383. See AMPHILOCHIUS.
—— Sirmium, against Photinus, 351.
—— Soissons, presided over by Pepin, 744—condemns Abelard to burn his writings, 1122.
—— Toledo, readmits many Priscillianists into the church, Sep. 7, 400—condemns them, 447—king Recared and the Visigoths abjure Arianism, 589—fixes the succession in the family of Chintilla, 636—the eighth, composed of bishops and nobles, enacts laws in concurrence with k. Rechesuinthus, for church and state, 653—the ninth, Nov. 2, 655—recognizes Ervigius as king, Jan. 9-25, 681—the fifteenth, held by Egica, May 11, 688—the seventeenth and last, persecutes the Jews, 696.
—— Toulouse, forbids laymen to read the scriptures, and organizes an Inquisition for the suppression of heresy, 1229.
—— Tours, held by Alexander III., a refugee in France, condemns all the acts of his adversaries, and frames severe laws against the heretics of Southern France, 1163.
—— Troyes, by Pascal II., to urge a new crusade, 1107.
—— Tyre, against Athanasius, 335—against Nestorianism, 449.
—— Utrecht, excommunicates pope Gregory VII., 1079.
—— Valence, to which Raymond of Toulouse submits, after the crusade against him, 1209.
—— Vercelli, in defence of Transubstantiation against Berenger of Tours, 1050.
—— Verona, by pope Lucius III., excommunicates the people of Rome and the Waldenses; and claims the lands of the countess Matilda for the papal see, 1184.
—— Whitby, on the Paschal controversy, 664.
—— Winchester, deposes Stigand, and elects Lanfranc to be archbp. of Canterbury, 1070—acknowledges the empress Matilda as queen of England, 1141.
COUNTY BANKS, many stop payment, 1797, and Dec. 1825.
COUNTY COURTS established, 1846.
COUNTY franchise, Mr. Locke King's motion on the, agreed to by the Commons, Feb. 20, 1851—rejected, April 27, 1852.
COUNTY meetings against the government policy in regard to America, 1781.
COUP D'ETAT, by which the French Republic is overthrown, Dec. 2, 1851.
COUR, M. de la, ambassador from France, arrives at Constantinople, April 6, 1853—objects to the Russian propositions, April 9.
COURIER newspaper, the editor and others connected with, fined and imprisoned for animadversions on the emperor Paul, May 30, 1799.
COURLAND conquered by Waldemar II., k. of Denmark, 1218—by the Livonian Knights of the Short Sword, 1230—crusade against its remaining pagans, 1254—erected, with Semgallen, into a duchy by Gotthard Kettler, Livonian grand master of the Teutonic knights, 1561—retained by Stephen Bathori, king of Poland, 1582—conquered by Charles XII. of Sweden, 1701—Anne, empress of Russia, procures the election of Ernest John Biren to be duke, 1737. See BIREN, Ernest John, and Peter.—Charles, third son of Frederic Augustus II., king of Poland, made duke of Courland by his father, is displaced by Katharine II., of Russia, to restore Biren, 1763—annexed to Russia, March 18, 1795.
COURT-DAYS, Calendar of. See FLAVIUS CN.
COURT. See BURGESSES, CHANCERY, COMMON PLEAS, EXCHEQUER, KING'S BENCH, CENTRAL CRIMINAL, COUNTY.
COURT OF REQUESTS instituted in London, 1493.
COURTENAY, Peter de, count of Auxerre, husband of Yolande, the sister of the emperors Baldwin I. and Henry, on the death of the latter is elected emperor of

the East, 1216—crowned at Rome by pope Honorius III. in the church of St. Lorenzo, April 9, 1217—on his way to the East is seized and detained by Theodore Comnenus, despot of Epirus—*d.* in his captivity, 1219.

COURTENAY, Philip de, count of Namur, eldest son of Peter and Yolande, refuses the imperial crown on his father's death, 1219.

COURTENAY, Robert de, their second son, elected emperor, 1220. See ROBERT, emperor of the East.

COURTENAY, Baldwin de. See BALDWIN II., emperor of the East.

COURTENAY, Joscelin de, succeeds Baldwin du Bourg, as count of Edessa, 1118.

COURTENAY, William, *b.* 1341—archbp. of Canterbury, 1381—condemns the doctrines of Wickliffe, 1382—*d.* 1396.

COURTENAY, Edward, created earl of Devonshire by Henry VII., 1485.

COURTENAY. See EXETER, marquis of, and Devonshire, earl of.

COURTRAI, battle of. See ARTOIS, Robert, count of.—Taken by the French, 1646—occupied by Louis XIV., 1684—prince Waldeck forces the lines of, 1689.

COURVOISIER executed for the murder of lord William Russell, July 6, 1840.

COUTRAS, in Guyenne, battle of; Henry of Navarre defeats the royal army under the duke de Joyeuse, Oct. 20, 1587.

COUTTS, Thomas, the rich banker, *b.* 1735—*d.* 1821—his great wealth devolves by his will to his widow, (formerly Miss Mellon, the actress), 1822. See BURDETT, Miss.

COVE of Cork, queen Victoria lands at, and gives it the name of Queenstown, Aug. 3, 1849.

COVENANT, the, signed in Scotland, 1638—adopted by the English parliament, June 15, 1643—assented to by Charles II. to gain the support of the Scotch, 1650—burnt by the hangman all over England, May 22, 1661.

COVENANTERS assisted with money by Richelieu, raise an army, commanded by Lesley, earl of Leven, 1639—enter England and negotiate with Charles I., 1640.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, first built by Sir Wm. Davenant, 1662—burnt, Sept. 20, 1808—first stone of a new edifice laid by the prince of Wales, Dec. 31—opened, Sep. 17, 1809—O. P. resistance to the advanced prices of admission. See ANTI CORN-LAW LEAGUE.—Opened for the performance of Italian Operas, 1847—burnt, March 5, 1856.

COVENTRY, held by Leofric; he and Godiva (Godgyfu) are noted for their liberality, 1052—said to have given rise to the fable of "Peeping Tom," 1057—Mary, queen of Scots, is removed to, 1569—its gates are shut against king Charles I., Aug. 20, 1642—its walls destroyed, 1662—railway to Leamington opened, Dec. 2, 1844—to Nuneaton, 1850.

COVENTRY, Sir John, a member of the House of Commons, outraged, by the duke of Monmouth, and other courtiers, Dec. 25, 1670—an act passed in consequence, called the Coventry Act, against maliciously maiming, 1671.

COVERDALE, Miles, *b.* 1487—afterwards bp. See BIBLE.—*d.* 1568.

COVILHAM, Peter, sent by prince Henry of Viseu, to explore India, 1461—detained in Abyssinia, 1469—advises an embassy to the Portuguese in India, 1508.

COWAN, John, lord mayor of London, created a baronet, Nov. 1837.

COWLEY, Abraham, *b.* 1618—*d.* 1667.

COWLEY, Henry Wellesley, lord, *b.* 1775—*d.* 1847.

COWPER, William, *b.* 1670—appointed lord keeper, 1705—created a peer, and lord chancellor, 1707—resigns, 1710—re-appointed by George I., 1714—resigns, 1718—opposes the South-sea scheme, 1719—*d.* 1723.

COWPER, William, the poet, *b.* 1731—*d.* 1800.

COW-POX, its anti-variolous influence first noticed by Jenner, 1776. See JENNER, Edward, and VACCINATION.

COX, Fort, repulse of the Caffres near, Jan. 30, 1851.

COXE, William, *b.* 1747—archdeacon of Wilts, publishes Travels in Switzerland, 1779—Memoirs of the duke of Marlborough, 1817-19—*d.* 1828.

COXE, general, surrenders Almeida to marshal Massena, Aug. 27, 1810.

CRABBE, George, *b.* 1754—*d.* 1832.

CRACOW, a bishopric made subject to the archbp. of Gnesna, by the emperor Otho III., 1000—given by Boleslas III. to his son Ladislas, and made supreme over the rest of Poland, 1138—ravaged by the Mongols, 1256—taken by Premislas, duke of Posen, 1290—Ladislas Loktok, on regaining his authority, crowned there as king, 1320—university established by Casimir III., 1347—and high court of justice, 1356—treaty of, by which Sigismund I. recognizes Albert of Brandenburg as duke of Prussia, 1525—taken by Ernest, archduke of Austria, 1588—by Charles Gustavus of Sweden, 1655—by Charles XII., 1702—occupied by Kosciusko, March 24, 1794—taken by the Prussians, June 15—made a free republic by the congress of Vienna, 1815

—seized by Austria, 1846—a large part destroyed by fire, July 18, 1850.

CRAIG, general, and admiral Elphinstone, take the Cape of Good Hope, 1795.

CRANAUS, k. of Athens, B.C. 1506 (1508 H., 1388 C.)

CRANE, Sir Francis, assisted by James I. to establish a manufactory of tapestry at Mortlake, 1619.

CRANFIELD, a London merchant, created earl of Middlesex, and lord treasurer—impeached, fined, and displaced, 1624—his fine remitted by Charles I, 1625.

CRANIOLOGY. See GALL, DR., and SPURZHEIM.

CRANMER, Thomas, *b.* 1489—fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge—introduced to Hen. VIII., 1529—conveys to the pope the opinions of the universities, 1530—appointed archbishop of Canterbury, 1532—holds his consistorial court at Dunstable—declares Henry's marriage with Katharine invalid, and ratifies that with Anne Boleyn; his proceedings declared null and void by the pope, 1533; but confirmed by the parliament, 1534—employed on an English version of the Scriptures, 1536—his Bible published, 1539—defeats Gardiner's attempt to restrict reading it, 1542—is permitted to publish an English Litany, 1544—protected by Henry, 1546—his first book of Homilies published, 1547—yields to the entreaty of Edward VI., and signs the patent for giving the crown to lady Jane Grey; is committed to the Tower by qu. Mary, 1553—removed to Oxford, 1554—cited to Rome to answer for his heresy, and condemned there as contumacious, 1555—burnt at Oxford, Mar. 21, 1556.

CRANON, battle of, B.C. 322. See ATHENS.

CRANWORTH, lord, sir R. M. Rolfe, created, and made vice-chancellor, 1851—lord chancellor, Dec. 28, 1852.

CRASSUS, L. Furius Camillus, consul of Rome, defeats the Senones, B.C. 349.

CRASSUS, C. Licinius, consul of Rome, B.C. 168.

CRASSUS, L. Licinius, the orator, *b.* 140—taught by Cælius Antipater, 123—begins his career by accusing Papirius Carbo, the consul of the preceding year, 119—defends Licinia, the Vestal, 114—in Greece, as quæstor, 111—tribune of the people, 107—supports the judicial reform proposed by Servilius, 106—consul of Rome, 95—as censor, issues an edict against rhetoricians, 92—*d.* 91.

CRASSUS, L. Papirius, consul of Rome, B.C. 436, 430.

CRASSUS, L. Papirius, consul of Rome, B.C. 336, 330 II.

CRASSUS, M. Licinius, consul of Rome, B.C. 30; others, 14, and A.D. 27.

CRASSUS, M. Licinius, prætor of Rome, defeats Spartacus, B.C. 71—consul with Pompey; reconciled to him, they restore the power of the tribunes, and repeal the obnoxious laws of Sylla, 70—censor, 65—one of the first triumvirate, 60—consul II.—meets Cæsar and Pompey at Lucca—Syria is again voted to him by the Roman people, 55—in his first campaign, plunders the temple of Jerusalem, and proceeds against Parthia, 54—totally defeated and slain at Carrhæ, in Mesopotamia, June 9, 53.

CRASSUS, M. Otacilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 263, 246 II.

CRASSUS, M. Papirius, consul of Rome, B.C. 441.

CRASSUS, P. Licinius, *Dives*, Pontifex Maximus, B.C. 212—censor; abdicates on the death of his colleague, L. Veturius, 210—consul, 205—*d.* 183.

CRASSUS, P. Licinius, consul of Rome, conducts the war against Perseus without advantage, B.C. 171.

CRASSUS, P. Licinius, *Mucianus*, Pontifex Maximus, B.C. 133—consul, 131. See ARISTONICUS.

CRASSUS, P. Licinius, consul of Rome, B.C. 97.

CRASSUS, Sp. Papirius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 381.

CRASSUS, T. Otacilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 261.

CRATERUS, after the death of Alexander, contends for a share of his empire—assists Antipater in Greece, B.C. 322—killed in Asia Minor, while making war on Eumenes and Antigonus, 321.

CRATES, poet of the Old Comedy, fl. B.C. 450.

CRATES, the academic philosopher, fl. B.C. 287.

CRATINUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 652.

CRATINUS, of the Old Comedy, *b.* B.C. 519, writes comedies, 454—receives the first prize, 436; the second after Aristophanes, 424—*d.* 422.

CRATIPPUS, preceptor of Cicero's son at Athens, B.C. 44.

CRAVEN, lady. See ANSPACH, margravine of.

CRAYFORD, battle of—Hengist gains a victory over the Britons, 457.

CREATION of the World, 120 different epochs assigned for, from B.C. 6984 to 3616; the date commonly assumed for the purposes of chronology is 4004.

CREATION of the World, the mystery of the, exhibited by the parish clerks of London during a grand tournament, 1409.

CREBILLON, De, *b.* 1674—*d.* 1762.

CRECY, battle of, Aug. 25, 1346. See EDWARD III., k. of England.

CREEDS, the Nicene, 325: the first of Sir-

mium (Arian), 351; the second, 356; the third, 359; of Constantinople (addition to the Nicene), 380; Athanasian, supposed to have been made, 434; of Friuli, another addition to the Nicene, 796.

CREMA, taken by AZZO Visconte, 1335.

CREMERA, the Fabii take up a position near the, B.C. 478—battle of the; the Fabii surprised and slaughtered by the Veientes, 477.

CREMONA, founded by the Romans, B.C. 221—the people of, defeat the Milanese at Castelnuovo, 1150; and at Castiglione, 1213 — ruled by the marquis Uberto Pelavicino, 1262—a meeting of deputies from the cities of Lombardy called at, by Charles I. of Sicily, 1269—besieged by Galeazzo Visconte, 1321—surrenders, 1322—re-annexed to Milan, 1420—Bianca, widow of Francesco Sforza, retires into a convent there, and *d.* 1468. See BIANCA. — Acquired by the Venetians, 1499—surprised by prince Eugene, 1702. See VILLEROI, marshal.

CREON, the first annual Athenian archon, B.C. 683.

CREON, k. of Thebes, B.C. 1276 (1213 C.)

CREQUI, the duke and marshal de, French ambassador at Rome, insulted by the papal guards, 1662—takes Dinant; is defeated at Consarbruck, and taken prisoner at Treves, 1675.

CRESCENS, the cynic philosopher, and enemy of Justin Martyr, fl. 153.

CRESCENTIUS, son of Theodora, acquires influence in Rome, and styles himself consul — puts to death Benedict VI.; drives the anti-pope, Boniface VII., to Constantinople, and makes Domnus II. pope, 974—expels John XV., 987—banished by the emperor Otho III., 996—returns, and sets up the anti-pope, John XVI.; is excommunicated by pope Gregory V.; besieged by Otho in the castle of St. Angelo, 997—taken, and beheaded, Apr. 8, 998.

CRESCENZAGO, the monastery to which Matteo Visconte retires, and *d.* June 27, 1322.

CRESPHONTES, one of the Heraclidæ, on their return into the Peloponnesus, occupies Mycenæ, B.C. 1103.

CRESPY, treaty of peace between Charles V. and Francis I., Sept. 18, 1544.

CRESSY. See CRECY.

CRETE, the poet Epimenides born at Cnossus, in, B.C. 659 — attacked by the maritime prefect, M. Antonius, 74—Metellus sent to conduct the war in, 69—conquered by him, 67—the Greeks, expelled from Carthage by Hassan, retire there, and elect Absimar emperor of the East, A.D. 698 — the expatriated Andalusian Saracens settle there and build Candia, which gives its name to the whole island, 822—recovered from them by Nicephorus Phocas, 960—sold to the Venetians, by Boniface, k. of Thessalonica, 1205 — attacked by the Genoese, 1208 and 1294. See CANDIA. — Conquered by the Turks, 1645-69.

CRETICUS, Qu. Cæcilius Metellus, consul of Rome, B.C. 69; another, A.D. 7.

CREVANT SUR YONNE, battle of; the French and Scotch defeated by the earls of Salisbury and Suffolk, 1423.

CREVELD, battle of; prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeats the French, under the count de Clermont, June 23, 1758.

CRIASUS, k. of Argos, B.C. 1642 (1572 C.)

CRICHTON, sir William, regent of Scotland, in the minority of James II., 1437.

CRIDDA founds Mercia, the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom, 586—slain, by Ceolric, king of Wessex, 593.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY. See CHERSONESUS TAURICA. — An independent khanate, 1441—Caffa and the Genoese possessions taken by the Turks, to whom the khan, Mengheli Kerai, becomes tributary, 1475—ravaged by the Russians, 1736—conquered by them, 1771—divided by two parties, the Russian and the Turkish, each having its own khan, 1777—occupied by a Russian army, 1778—Potemkin takes possession, and massacres the people, 1783 — it is formally given up by Turkey, 1784—the Allied armies land, Sept. 14, 1854. See ALMA, BALAKLAVA, INKERMANN, SEBASTOPOL.

CRIMEAN MEDALS, public distribution of, by the queen, in St. James's park, May 18, 1855.

CRIM TARTARY. See CRIMEA.

CRIMESUS, a river in Sicily—battle of the; Timoleon of Corinth defeats the Carthaginians, B.C. 339.

CRIMINAL LAWS, many petitions against their severity in England presented to the House of Commons; a committee appointed on them, sir Jas. Mackintosh chairman, March 2, 1819—Bills to mitigate them brought in by him, May 9, 1820—reformed by Peel's Acts, 7 Geo. IV. c. 27-31, 1826.

CRIPPS, J. M., *b.* 1780; the companion of Dr. Edward Clarke's travels, 1799-1806 —*d.* 1853.

CRISO, Olympic victor, B.C. 448.

CRISPINA, daughter of Bruttius Præsens, married to the emperor Commodus, 177 —banished to Capreæ and put to death, 186.

CRISPINUS, Tib. Quinctius, consul of Rome, drawn into an ambuscade by Hannibal, *d.* of his wounds, B.C. 208.

CRISPINUS, consul of Rome, 187—another, 224.
CRISPINUS, C. Clodius, consul of Rome, 113.
CRISPINUS, L. Quinctius, consul of Rome, 44 II.
CRISPO, Francis, assassinates the duke of Naxos, Nicholas III., and seizes the duchy, 1361—*d.* 1414.
CRISPO, James IV., the last duke, expelled by the Turks, 1566.
CRISPUS, son of the emperor Constantine, *b.* 300—receives the title of Cæsar, 317—educated by Lactantius, 317—watches the Franks on the frontier of the Rhine, 319—gains his first victory against them, and the Allemanni, 320—a naval victory over the fleet of Licinius, in the Hellespont, 323—put to death by his father on false accusations, 326.
CRISPUS, brother of the emperor Claudius II. See CLAUDIA.
CRISPUS. See PRISCUS.
CRITIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 604 (594 H.)
CRITOLAUS, the philosopher, sent on an embassy from Athens to Rome, B.C. 155.
CROATIA, conquered by Coloman, k. of Hungary, 1102—ceded to Bela, brother of Stephen IV., 1164—recovered by Bela III., 1181—Charles Robert, son of Charles Martel, proclaimed k. there, 1300—invaded by the Turks, 1469, 70, 76, 1521—united with Hungary to Austria, 1526.
CROCODILE, fossil remains. See DODDRIDGE.
CROCYNAS, Olympic victor, B.C. 404.
CRŒSUS, son of Alyattes, k. of Lydia, *b.* B.C. 595—succeeds his father, 560—solicits the aid of Greece against Cyrus, 555—conquered by him, 546.
CROFT, Sir Herbert, *b.* 1751—*d.* 1816.
CROFT, Sir Richard, attends the accouchement of the princess Charlotte of Wales, Nov. 6, 1817—commits suicide, Feb. 14, 1818.
CROKER, Thomas Crofton, *b.* 1797—*d.* 1854.
CROMWELL, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, and grand-daughter of Oliver, *b.* 1649—*d.* 1731.
CROMWELL, Henry, second surviving son of Oliver, *b.* 1627—lieutenant of Ireland, 1657—submits to the parliament, June 22, 1659—*d.* Mar. 24, 1674.
CROMWELL, Oliver, *b.* 1599—declaims in the House of Commons against Arminianism, 1629—intends to emigrate to America, and is prevented, 1637—distinguishes himself in a battle at Horncastle, 1643—also at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, and at Naseby, June 14, 1645—assists in taking Bristol, Sept. 10, 1645—heads the Independents, rules the army, and refuses to lay down his arms, 1647—defeats a rising of the royalists in Wales, under col. Langhorne, May 8, 1648—another, at Preston, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Sir Philip Musgrove, Aug. 17—marches to Edinburgh, and puts down all resistance in Scotland—returns to England with his army, Nov. 20—comes to London, and receives the thanks of the Commons, Dec. 7—lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Aug. 16, 1649—takes Drogheda, and massacres the garrison, Sept. 11—returns from Ireland, and resides in St. James's palace, May 31, 1650—passes the Tweed, July 22—victorious at Dunbar, Sept. 3—takes Edinburgh castle, Dec. 24—crosses the Forth, takes Perth, and advances to the north, July 31, 1651—pursues Chas. II. into England—overtakes him, Aug. 28—battle of Worcester, Sept. 3—Hampton Court, and a large estate, voted to him by the Commons, Sept. 12—marches a file of musqueteers into the House of Commons, takes the mace from the table, pulls the Speaker out of the chair, dismisses the members, and locks the doors, Apr. 20, 1653—by his own summons, collects the assembly or council, called "Barebones' Parliament," July 4—the council of officers draw up "The Instrument," and appoint him "Lord Protector," Dec. 16—Louis XIV. of France treats for an alliance with him, and all his demands are conceded by the United Provinces—he stipulates that the prince of Orange shall not be appointed statholder, 1654—a new parliament meets, Sept. 4—Fleetwood marries his daughter; the parliament refuses to make the Protectorate hereditary; death of his mother, Nov. 17—dissolves the parliament, Jan. 22, 1655—makes war on Spain—Jamaica taken, May 3—sends out a fleet under Blake, which commands the Mediterranean; obtains redress from the grand duke of Tuscany; compels Algiers and Tunis to give up their English captives and desist from piracy; subjects the press in England to a licenser; imprisons Vane, Bradshaw, and other leading republicans; a Spanish fleet destroyed by Blake near Cadiz, Sept. 1656—summons a new House of Commons—they pass an Act, making it treason to attempt his life, Oct. 27—debate on offering him the title of king—detection of Syndercombe's plot to assassinate him, Jan. 19, 1657—treaty of alliance with France against Spain, Mar. 23—the crown offered to him—his officers petition him not to accept it—he finally refuses it, May 8—a Spanish fleet destroyed by Blake in the harbour of Santa Cruz, April 29; marriage of the

CROMWELL, Oliver—*continued.*
Protector's youngest daughter to Mr. Rich, a grandson of the earl of Warwick, Nov. 11—and of his daughter Mary, to viscount Faulconbridge, Nov. 17—creates a new House of Lords, Dec. 11—assembles the Houses, and opens their proceedings by a speech, Jan. 20, 1658—dissolves them, Feb. 4—a plot against him discovered, Mar. 17—sends a force to co-operate with the French in Flanders; they defeat the Spaniards in the battle of the Dunes, June 14—Dunkirk surrenders, and is given up to the English—projects the partition of the Spanish Netherlands with France; attacked by illness, at Hampton Court, Aug. 12—removes to Whitehall, where he *d.*, Sept. 3, 1658—buried with great pomp in Henry VII.'s chapel, Nov. 23—his body removed, exposed on the gibbet at Tyburn, and buried there, Jan. 30, 1661.

CROMWELL, Oliver, a lineal descendant of the Protector, *b.* 1742—*d.* 1821.

CROMWELL, Richard, eldest living son of Oliver, *b.* 1622—appointed Protector, 1658—dissolves the parliament, Apr. 22, 1659—withdraws to Hampton Court, and ceases to exercise authority; the government still carried on in his name; he submits to the parliament, and receives a pension, May 25, 1659—retires to France, 1660—returns to England, and leads a quiet life till his death, at Cheshunt, 1712.

CROMWELL, Susan, the last of the Protector's family, *b.* 1744—*d.* 1834.

CROMWELL, Thomas, defends cardinal Wolsey in the House of Commons, 1529—secretary of State, 1534—vicar-general; conducts a general visitation of the monasteries, 1535—made a peer; promotes the marriage of Henry VIII. to Anne of Cleves, 1539—falls into disgrace, is attainted, and executed, July 28, 1540.

CRONSLOT, or Cronstadt, fortified by the czar Peter, 1704—the Russian Baltic fleet collected under the protection of its forts, June 12, 1853.

CROPREDY BRIDGE, near Banbury; battle of; Sir W. Waller defeated by the royal army, June 29, 1644.

CROSBIE, Sir Edward, executed as concerned in the Irish rebellion, June 4, 1798.

CROSBY, Brass, lord mayor of London, committed to the Tower by the House of Commons, Mar. 26, 1771—a silver cup presented to him by the common council, Jan. 22, 1772.

CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate, palace of Richard, duke of Gloucester, 1480—restored, 1836.

CROTCH, Wm., M.D., *b.* 1775—*d.* 1847.

CROTONA, a town in Italy, founded by the Achæans, B.C. 710—the people of, destroy Sybaris, 511—taken by the Romans, 27[illegible]—by Hannibal, 216—by Belisarius, A.D. 548.

CROTOPUS, k. of Argos, B.C. 1507 (1480 C.)

CROWLAND ABBEY. See CROYLAND.

CROWN POINT, taken by gen. Johnson, Aug. 8, 1755—again taken by the English, Aug. 1, 1759—surprised by the American colonists, May 17, 1775.

CROWN AND SCEPTRE of Scotland brought to London by Edw. I., 1296.

CROYA seized by Scanderbeg, 1443—Amurath I., 1447.

CROYDON CANAL commenced, 1801—railway from London opened, June 1, 1839—to Epsom, May 17, 1847. See HARRIS.

CROYLAND, or Crowland, an island in the ancient estuary of the Wash, where Ethelbald, k. of Mercia, having been sheltered in the hermitage of Guthlac, founds an abbey, 718—Felix writes its history, 730—plundered by the Danes, 869—restored, and a peal of bells introduced by the chancellor Thurcytel, 945—he endows it, and becomes its abbot, 948—Ingulf, abbot, writes its history, 1075.

CRUCIFIXION OF JESUS, assigned to various dates—to
29, Mar. 25, by Lactantius and many ancients—by Clinton among moderns.
30, by Africanus.
31, by Prosper's Chronicle and Epiphanius, who are followed by Hales.
32, Mar. 24, by the Paschal Chronicle.
33, Apr. 3, by Eusebius—the date approved by Usher and Blair, and now generally adopted.

CRUDEN, Alexander, *b.* 1701—*d.* 1770.

CRUIKSHANK, George, *b.* 1794.

CRUNNUS, k. of Bulgaria. See BULGARIA.

CRUS, L. Cornelius Lentulus, consul of Rome, ordered by a decree of the senate to see that the republic receives no detriment, B.C. 49.

CRUSADE, the first prepared by the pilgrimage of Siegfried and other bishops, 1064—pope Gregory VII. suggests the idea, 1074—preached by Peter the hermit by order of Urban II.—great excitement at the councils of Placentia, March 1, and of Clermont, Nov. 18, 1095—the first sets out, 1096. See CRUSADERS.—A new crusade urged by pope Pascal II., 1107—pope Eugenius III. employs Bernard to preach another, 1146—the second crusade undertaken by the emperor Conrad III., Louis VII. of France, and duke Guelf of Bavaria, 1147—they totally fail and return, 1148. See BERNARD.—Another, urged by pope Alexander III., 1180—preached in France, 1185—the third,

CRUSADE—*continued.*
commenced by the emperor Frederic I., 1189—Richard I. of England, and Philip Augustus of France follow, 1190. See CRUSADERS.—Fulk of Neuilly employed by pope Innocent III. to preach a fourth crusade, 1198—preparations for it, 1201—Boniface of Montferrat chosen general; departure of the fleet from Venice, Oct. 2, 1202. See CRUSADERS.—Innocent exacts from the emperor Frederic II. a promise to undertake a crusade, 1215—pope Honorius III. requires Andrew II. of Hungary to begin the fifth, 1217—requires Frederic to perform his promise, 1220. See ANDREW II.—The emperor pledges himself to proceed on the crusade within two years, 1223—obtains another delay of two years, 1225—is again vehemently urged by pope Gregory IX.—he embarks, but soon again lands, and is excommunicated for it, 1227—finally embarks on the sixth crusade; when he is again excommunicated, and a crusade proclaimed against him in his Italian States by the pope, 1228. See CRUSADERS.—The seventh crusade originated by pope Innocent IV. at the council of Lyons; Louis IX. of France pledges his nobles against their will to join it, 1245—they depart, and winter in Cyprus, 1248. See CRUSADERS.—The eighth and last crusade projected by Louis, 1267—preached by the papal legate to the English parliament at Northampton, 1269—Louis, prince Edward of England, and Charles, king of Naples, proceed, 1270. See CRUSADERS.—Gregory X. urges the emperor Rudolf to another, 1275—Nicholas IV. vainly endeavours to arouse Europe to another, 1291—Boniface VIII. appoints James II. of Arragon to command it, 1297—pope Clement V. urges a general crusade, 1306—pope Callistus III. fails to organize one against the Turks, 1456.

CRUSADE. See ALBIGENSES, APULIA, COLONNA family, and PRUSSIA.

CRUSADERS, four bands of, depart for Palestine, led by Peter the hermit, Walter de Pexejo, Walter the Pennyless, the priest Gottschalk, and William the Carpenter; most of them perish in Hungary and Bulgaria, some return, some pass the Bosphorus, and are massacred by Kilidsch Arslan, 1096—a regular military force proceeds under Godfrey de Bouillon, duke of Lorraine, Hugh de Vermandois, Raymond of Toulouse, Stephen of Chartres, Bohemond, prince of Tarentum, and his cousin Tancred, Robt. count of Flanders, Robert, duke of Normandy, and Godfrey's brothers Eustace and Baldwin, 1096—the emperor, Alexius Comnenus, suspicious of them, obtains from their chiefs an oath of fealty, 1097—they conquer Nicæa, June 20—gain the battle of Dorylæum, July 4. See BALDWIN, count of Hainault.—Besiege Antioch, Oct. 21—it surrenders, June 3, 1098—they defeat Kerboga, June 28—besiege Jerusalem, June 7, 1099.—take it, July 15. See GODFREY of Bouillon, and JERUSALEM, kingdom of.—Defeat the Fatimite army from Egypt, at Ascalon, Aug. 12—a large reinforcement sets out under Anselm, archbp. of Milan, the bp. of Pavia, and Count Albert of Biandrate, 1100—another is led by Guelf, duke of Bavaria, and William, duke of Aquitain; their united forces are met by Kilidsch Arslan, and are all cut to pieces or dispersed; Anselm *d.* at Constantinople, and Guelf in Cyprus, 1101—Erik, k. of Denmark, sets out, 1103—*d.* in Cyprus, 1105—Bohemond stipulates with Alexius for a free passage for all crusaders by land, 1108. See BOHEMOND, son of Robert Guiscard.—Tyre taken by them, 1124—Edessa by the Turks, 1144—defeated by Noureddin, near the Orontes, 1149—Damascus taken by him, 1153—Jerusalem by Saladin, 1187—Acre surrenders to the leaders of the third crusade, 1191—they defeat Saladin at Arsouf, and take Joppa and Ascalon; conclude a treaty with Saladin, and leave Palestine, 1192—the fourth crusaders take Zara, and winter in Dalmatia; Innocent threatens to excommunicate them; are urged to restore Isaac Angelus, 1202—his son Alexius joins them, they take Constantinople, July 8, 1203—again, April 9, 1204. See CONSTANTINOPLE, and LATIN EMPIRE of the East.—The fifth crusaders are led by John de Brienne into Egypt, where they take the port and outworks of Damietta, 1218—take the city, and threaten Cairo, 1219—the legate Pelagius makes them reject favourable terms of peace offered by the sultan, 1220—he overrules the advice of John de Brienne; the Christian army is totally ruined, and Damietta given up, 1221—the sixth crusaders under the emperor Frederic II., land at Acre; the knights Hospitallers and Templars are forbidden, by the pope, to join them; Jerusalem and other cities are restored to them by the sultan, and Frederic hastens back to recover the States, which the papal crusaders had taken from him in his absence, 1229—, the seventh crusaders land in Egypt, and take Damietta, 1249—are defeated at Mansourah, April 5, 1250—are made

CRUSADERS—*continued.*
prisoners, restore Damietta, bind themselves to cease hostilities, and retire to Acre—Louis returns to France, 1254—leads the eighth crusaders against Tunis, and *d.* there of the plague; his fleet wrecked and plundered by Charles of Sicily, 1270—the English, under prince Edward, relieve Acre, and take Nazareth, 1271—conclude a truce with Bibars for ten years, and leave Palestine, 1272—Acre, Beyrout, and Tyre, the last remnant of the crusaders' conquests, taken from them by Chalil, 1291.

CRYSTAL PALACE, in Hyde Park, commenced, Sept. 22, 1850. See EXHIBITION, the Grand.—Purchased by the Brighton Railway Company, May 13, 1852; re-erected at Sydenham, Aug. 5—leave obtained to place Cleopatra's needle there, Nov. 9—opened by the queen, June 10, 1854.

CRYSTAL PALACE, the Parisian, ordered to be erected in the Champs Elysées, March 30, 1852—the building commenced, Sept. 6. See EXHIBITION of Paris.

CTESIAS, a Greek, made prisoner by the Persians at the battle of Cunaxa, resides at the court of Artaxerxes Mnemon, B.C. 401—writes his History, which terminates at 398—leaves the court of Artaxerxes, 384.

CTESICLES, Athenian archon, B.C. 334.

CTESIPHON, built by the Parthian Arsacidæ about B.C. 150—taken by Trajan, A.D. 116—again taken by the generals of M. Aurelius and Verus, 165—taken by Sept. Severus, 198—made by Artaxerxes, the capital of the new Persian empire, 226—taken by Odenathus, 264—by Carus, 283—threatened by Heraclius, 627—plundered by the Saracen Said, and thenceforth deserted, 637.

CTISTES. See MITHRIDATES.

CUBA discovered by Columbus, 1492—the Dutch admiral, Hein, captures a richly laden Spanish fleet off, 1628—conquered by lord Albemarle and admiral Pococke, 1762—enterprises of American adventurers against, prohibited by president Taylor, Aug. 11, 1849—they persist, under general Lopez, land, May 17, 1850—fail and retire, 25—an attempted revolution under Aguero; the Spanish troops defeated; independence declared, July 4, 1851—Lopez returns; general Enna killed, Aug. 17—the insurgents defeated; Lopez hanged, Sept. 1—the other invaders expelled, 7.

CUBITT, Mr., the architect of the Crystal Palace, knighted, Oct. 1851.

CUBLAI. See KUBLAI.

CUCUSUS. See CHRYSOSTOM.

CUDDALORE, the siege of, abandoned by the English, on the conclusion of peace with France, 1783.

CUDWORTH, R., *b.* 1617—*d.* 1688.

CUFA, a city founded by the Saracens out of the ruins of Ctesiphon, 637—revolts against the caliph Othman, 655.

CUICHELM, son of Cynegils, king of Wessex. See BRANDUNE.—Is baptized, and *d.* 636.

CUJACIUS, the French jurist, *d.* 1590.

CULEN, k. of Scotland, 965-970.

CULLEN, Dr. William, *b.* 1712—*d.* 1790.

CULLEN'S WOOD, near Dublin, the scene of a frightful massacre of English people, by some wild Irish, Mar. 30, 1209.

CULLODEN, battle of; the Pretender defeated by the duke of Cumberland, Apr. 16, 1746.

CULMBACH. See BRANDENBURG, and ALBERT.

CUMÆ, an ancient city of Italy, taken by Narses, 553—destroyed by an earthquake, 1538.

CUMANS, COMANS, KOMANS or KUMANS, an Asiatic tribe, arrive in Europe and harass the Russians, 1055—repelled by the Hungarians, 1091—some are allowed by Stephen II. to settle in Hungary, 1120—in alliance with the Russians are totally defeated and dispersed by the Mongols in the battle of the Kalka, June 16, 1224—the fugitives are received in Hungary by Bela IV., 1239—are converted to Christianity by Ladislas III., 1279—are greatly favoured by him, so that he has the surname of *the Cuman*—but at last offends some, by whom he is assassinated, 1290.

CUMBERLAND, named from the united British Cymri, who occupy it, 586—granted by Edmund I. as a fief to Malcolm I., king of Scotland, 945—Canute exacts the *Danegeld* for it from Malcolm II., 1031—taken from Malcolm Canmore by William the Conqueror—and restored to him (except Carlisle) on his doing homage, 1072—resigned to Henry II. by William the Lion, after his defeat and captivity at Alnwick, 1175—finally annexed to England by Henry III., 1237.

CUMBERLAND, Ernest Augustus, (afterwards) duke of, fifth son of George III., *b.* June 5, 1771—created a peer, April 23, 1792—attacked and wounded, May 31, 1810—marries Frederica Caroline, widow of the prince of Salms-Braunfels, Aug. 29, 1815—a parliamentary grant on his marriage, refused, July 11, 1815 and April 13, 1818—birth of his son, Geo. Frederic, (now k. of Hanover), May 27, 1819—becomes k. of Hanover, June 20, 1837. See ERNEST AUGUSTUS, k. of Hanover.

CUMBERLAND, Henry Frederic, (afterwards) duke of, fourth son of Frederic, prince of Wales, *b.* Nov. 7, 1745—is amerced in £10,000 damages, to lord Grosvenor, for crim. con., 1770—marries lady Anne Horton, daughter of lord Irnham, Oct. 4, 1771—received at court for the first time after, June 15, 1780—*d.* Sept. 18, 1790.

CUMBERLAND, William Augustus, duke of, second son of George Augustus, prince of Wales, afterwards George II., *b.* April, 1721—serves under sir John Norris, 1740—at the battle of Dettingen, 1743—takes the command of the allied army in Flanders, April 9—is defeated by marshal de Saxe at Fontenoy, 30, 1745—returns from the Netherlands with part of his army, to oppose the young Pretender—arrives at Lichfield; Carlisle surrenders to him, Dec. 30—gains the battle of Culloden, April 16—arrives at Edinburgh, 1746—the Commons vote £40,000 a year to him, May 14—defeated by Marshal Saxe at Laffeld, June 20, 1747—commands the allied army in Hanover, 1757—allows the French, under marshal D'Estrées, to pass the Weser, July 10—is defeated by him at Hartenbeck, 25—he capitulates at Closter Seven, Sep. 8—resigns his commissions, Oct. 11—*d.* Oct. 18, 1765.

CUMBERLAND, Richard, *b.* 1731, *d.* 1811.

CUMBRI. See CIMMERIANS, CIMBRI, and CYMRI.

CUNAXA, battle of; Cyrus the younger defeated and slain in his rebellion against his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, B.C. 401.

CUNEGONDA, of Luxemburg, queen of Henry II. of Germany, 1004.

CUNEGONDA. See GUNHILD.

CUNEGONDA, sister of Guelf, count of Carinthia, first wife of Albert Azzo II., marquis of Lombardy, and mother of Guelf IV., the progenitor of the Brunswick family, 1047.

CUNERSDORF, battle of, Frederic, king of Prussia, defeated by the Russian gen. Soltikow, and the Austrian marshal Laudohn, Aug. 12, 1579.

CUNIBERT, son of Bertaridus, reigns jointly with his father over Lombardy, 678—becomes sole king, 688—quells the rebellion of Alachis, duke of Trent and Brescia, 690—*d.* 700.

CUNIMUND, k. of the Gepidæ, falls in battle against the Longobardi, 567.

CUNNINGHAM, Allan, *b.* 1786—*d.* 1842.

CURAÇOA, taken by the Dutch, 1634—taken from them by the British, 1807.

CURDISTAN. See KURDISTAN.

CURETON, general, slain in a battle against the Sikhs, on the river Chenab, Nov. 22, 1848.

CURFEW-BELL, introduced by William I., 1068.

CURIO, C. Scribonius, consul of Rome, B.C. 76—succeeds Ap. Claudius Pulcher in Macedon, 75.

CURRAN, John Philpot, *b.* 1750—opposes the Union in the Irish House of Commons, 1800—*d.* 1817.

CURRENCY ACT, Peel's. See BANK OF ENGLAND.

CURRY, admiral, *b.* 1772—*d.* 1855.

CURSOR, L. Papirius, consul of Rome, B.C. 333—dictator; threatens to punish Qu. Fabius for gaining a victory in his absence, 325—dictator II. 309.

CURSOR, L. Papirius, consul of Rome; places the first sun-dial at, on the temple of Quirinus, B.C. 293—consul II. 272.

CURSOR, L. Papirius, consul of Rome, B.C. 324; II. 320; III. 319; IV. 315; V. 313.

CURTIS, Sir Roger, assists in defending Gibraltar, Sept. 13, 1782.

CURTIS, Sir William, *b.* 1752; sheriff of London, 1788; lord mayor, 1795—*d.* 1829.

CURTIS, William, the botanist, *b.* 1746—*d.* 1799.

CURUBIS. See CYPRIAN, bp. of Carthage.

CURULE, Ædile, the office of, created, B.C. 366. See FLAVIUS, Cn.

CURVUS, L. Fulvius, consul of Rome, B.C. 322.

CURWEN, W. C., *b.* 1756; long M.P. for Cumberland—*d.* 1828.

CURZOLA, an island of Dalmatia, naval battle of; the Venetian fleet, under Andrea Dandolo, destroyed by the Genoese, under Lamba Doria, Sept. 8, 1298. See POLO, Marco.

CUSHAN, k. of Mesopotamia, conquers the Israelites, B.C. 1413 (1565 H., 1558 C.)

CUST, Sir John, chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, Nov. 3, 1761—resigns, Jan. 17, 1770—*d.* Jan. 22.

CUSTINE, general, takes Spires, Worms, and Mentz, 1792—the last retaken by the Prussians, July 22, 1793—he is executed for its loss, Aug. 28.

CUSTOMS, consolidation of the, by William Pitt, Feb. 26, 1787.

CUSTOMS' Duties Bill (Sir R. Peel's) receives the royal assent, June 26, 1846.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, London, the first, built, 1559; burnt, and rebuilt, 1718; burnt, Feb. 12, 1814—the new edifice opened, May 12, 1817—the floor of the Long Room there gives way, Jan. 26, 1825.

CUSTRIN, a Prussian fortress, taken by the Russians, 1758—occupied by the French, 1806.

CUTHA, brother of Ceawlin, k. of Wessex,

and father of Ceolric and Ceolwulf, falls in the battle of Fethanlea, 584.

CUTHBERT, bp. of Lindisfarne and Hexham, 685—*d.* 687.

CUTHBERT, archbp. of Canterbury, 741—*d.* 758.

CUTHBURGA, sister of Ina, k. of Wessex, founds the monastery of Winburn, 718.

CUTHRED, son of Cuichelm, baptised by Birinus, 639—receives a grant of land from his uncle, Kenwalk, k. of Wessex, 648—*d.* 661.

CUTHRED, k. of Wessex, resists Ethelbald, k. of Mercia, 741—defeats him at Burford, 752—at war with the Britons, 753—*d.* 754.

CUTHRED, k. of Kent, 796-805.

CUVIER, Frederic, *b.* 1773—*d.* 1838.

CUVIER, George, *b.* 1769 — publishes his "Comparative Anatomy," 1799—*d.* 1832.

CUVIER, French steamer, destroyed by the spontaneous combustion of coals, Jan. 23, 1848.

CUZCO conquered by Cortez, 1533.

CYAXARES, k. of Media, B.C. 632—expels the Massagetæ from his kingdom, 607—war between him and Alyattes, k. of Lydia, 603—*d.* 594.

CYCLADES, islands of the Ægean, rebel against the emperor Leo III.; their fleet is destroyed by the Greek fire, and the mock Augustus beheaded, 726.

CYME, a town of Æolia, founded B.C. 1033—regained by the Persians, 497.

CYMRI (*Lat.* Cambria), the Cumrhi or league of the Britons, when they unite against the Saxons, 586 — defeated by Ethelfrid, k. of Northumberland, at Caerlegion (Chester), 603—at Beandune, by Cynegils, k. of Wessex, and his son Cuichelm, 614—Kentwin, k. of Wessex, extends his kingdom into their lands, 682—Egfrid, k. of Northumberland, attacks them in Strath-cluyd—is defeated and slain, May 20, 685.

CYNEGILS, k. of Wessex, 611—defeats the Cymri at Beandune, 614—baptised, and makes Birinus bishop of Dorcic, 635. See BIRINUS.—*d.* 643.

CYNEGIUS, consul of Rome, 388.

CYNEWOLF, bp. of Lindisfarne, resigns his see, 780—*d.* 782.

CYNEWULF, k. of Wessex, 755—defeated at Bensington by Offa, k. of Mercia, 777—slain in battle, 784.

CYNOSCEPHALÆ, battles of, B.C. 364. See ALEXANDER of Pheræ, and PELOPIDAS — Flaminius and his Ætolian allies defeat Philip V. of Macedon, 197.

CYNOSSEMA, naval battle of; the Lacedæmonian fleet, under Mindarus, defeated by the Athenians, B.C. 411.

CYNRIC, son of Cerdic, arrives in Britain with his father, 495—succeeds him on the throne of Wessex, 534—defeats the Britons at the battle of Searobyrig (Sarum), 552—gains a victory at Beranbyrig (Banbury), 556.

CYNWITH, battle of; the Danes defeated by Alfred, and lose their Raven war-flag, 878.

CYPRIAN (Thascius Cyprianus), bishop of Carthage, 248—withdraws from Carthage during the persecution of Decius, and conceals himself, 250—holds a council at Carthage to enforce stricter canons, 252—writes "De Mortalitate," 253—dictates to another council articles that provoke angry disputes, 256 — banished to Curubis, 257—martyred at Carthage, Sept. 14, 258—his Life, written by Pontius, 259.

CYPRUS, part of the Persian empire, revolts and is recovered by Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 498—taken by the Greeks, 477. See CONON.—Revolt of Evagoras, 390-388—left, by the treaty of Antalcidas, to the mercy of Artaxerxes, 387 — Evagoras hard pressed by the Persians, 380—a revolt suppressed by Ochus, 351—conquered by Alexander, 333; by Ptolemy, 318—naval victory of Demetrius Poliorcetes over Ptolemy, 306—Ptolemy of Megalopolis, Egyptian governor, 195—the island seized by Antiochus Epiphanes, 171; abandoned by him, 168—Ptolemy Physcon takes refuge in, when expelled from Egypt, 130 — Ptolemy Soter II. retires there, when dethroned by his mother, Cleopatra, 107—Cato sent there by the tribune Clodius, 58—conquered by Gabinius, 57—some of its people are among the first teachers of Christianity to the Greeks of Antioch, A.D. 36—Paul and Barnabas preach in the island and make many converts, 38 — desolated by an earthquake, 77—rebellion of Jews, 115; repressed, 117 — revolt of Calocærus, quelled by Dalmatius, 334—refuge of John V., bp. of Alexandria, when the Persians invade Egypt, 616—conquered by Moawiyah, 648—Justinian II. attempts to transplant the whole population of, and abandons the island, 691—recovered by Leo III., 726—conquered by Harun al Raschid, 803—John Zimisces expels the Saracens, 964—many crusaders die there—Guelf IV., duke of Bavaria, 1101—Erik I., k. of Denmark, 1105—Amadeus, count of Maurienne and Savoy, 1148—conquered by Richard I., k. of England, and given to Guy of Lusignan, who founds the new kingdom of Cyprus, 1191—succeeded by his brother, Almeric, 1198. See ALMERIC.—Hugh I., 1206—Louis IX., of France, and his crusaders winter in, 1248—the Knights Hospitallers and Templars take

refuge at Limisso, 1291—attacked by the Genoese, Famagosta taken, the island tributary to them, 1373—made tributary by Bursbai, sultan of Egypt, 1426—conquered by the Venetians, 1475—invaded by the Turks, 1570—a powerful allied fleet, collected for its defence, remains inactive, through the discord of its commanders, while Nicosia and the greater part of the island are conquered—the Turks complete the conquest, 1571.

CYPSELUS, k. of Corinth, B.C. 655—*d.* 625—the reign of his family ceases with Psammetichus, 581.

CYRENAIC SCHOOL of philosophy founded by Aristippus and his daughter, Arete, B.C. 365. See ANNICERRIS.

CYRENE, founded by Battus, B.C. 631—Arcesilaus I. succeeds, 591. See BATTUS I. and II., and ARCESILAUS I. and IV.—conquered by the Persians, 524—visit of Plato, 395—conquered by Ptolemy Soter, 320—many thousand Jews transplanted there by him, 312—the doctrines of "Plato's Republic" introduced in its constitution, 251—given to Ptolemy Physcon, 164; to Ptolemy Apion, 116—bequeathed by him to the Romans, 96—some of its people, with others from Cyprus, teach Christianity to the Greeks of Antioch, A.D. 36—the Jews of, rebel, 115; are quelled by Lusius Quietus, 117.

CYRENEANS, the, request Plato to frame laws for them, which he declines, B.C. 355.

CYRIACUS, bp. of Constantinople, 595—claims the title of "Œcumenical bishop," and is opposed by pope Gregory I., 596.

CYRIADES, the first of the Thirty Tyrants, joins Sapor, and is slain in the beginning of the Persian war, 259.

CYRIL, bp. of Alexandria, 412—connives at the murder of Hypatia, 415—plots the expulsion of Nestorius from C.P., 430—deposes him, 431—reconciled to John of Antioch, 434—persuades Theodosius II. to banish Nestorius to the Oasis in the desert of Africa; his conduct is censured by Isidore of Pelusium, 435—*d.* 444.

CYRIL, *b.* 317—bp. of Jerusalem, 348—deposed, 349—contest with Acacius of Cæsarea, 357—with Irenæus, 362—reinstated for the fourth time, 381—*d.* 388.

CYRILLUS, bp. of Antioch, 280–302.

CYROPEDIUM, in Phrygia, battle of; Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus Nicator, B.C. 281.

CYRUS, founds the Persian empire, B.C. 559—threatens Lydia, 555—invades Babylon, 538—Lydia, 546—permits the Jews to return to their country and rebuild the temple, 536—killed in a war with the Massagetæ, 529.

CYRUS, the younger, son of Darius Nothus, sent to command the army in Ionia, B.C. 407—rebels against his brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon, defeated and slain in the battle of Cunaxa, 401.

CYRUS, prætorian prefect of the East, dismissed by Theodosius II., becomes bp. of Cotyæum in Phrygia, 444.

CYRUS, patriarch of Constantinople, 705—ejected, 712.

CYRUS, bp. of Alexandria, 630—expelled by the Saracens, 640—excommunicated by pope Theodorus, for monothelitism, 646.

CYTHERA (now Cerigo), the island of, taken by the Athenians, B.C. 424. See IONIAN or SEVEN ISLANDS.

CYZICENUS. See ANTIOCHUS VIII. Cyzicenus.

CYZICUS, a decayed Milesian colony, restored by the Megarians, B.C. 675—naval battle of—the Lacedæmonians defeated by Alcibiades, and their commander, Mindarus, slain, 410—besieged by Mithridates, 74—taken by the Goths, A.D. 259—by the usurper Procopius, 365—winter quarters of the Mohammedans during the siege of Constantinople, 668—Roger di Flor establishes himself at, 1303.

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DACIA. See DACIANS.—A Roman province, 106—retained by Hadrian, 117—commotions in, settled by Albinus and Niger, 188—relinquished to the Goths by Aurelian; and the name given to another province south of the Danube, 270—made part of the Eastern Empire by Gratian, 377.

DACIA, a name given to Denmark in the middle ages; used by the emperor Frederic II., in his letter to the princes of Europe, 1241.

DACIANS, a Gothic people north of the Danube, first encountered by Valerius Messalla, B.C. 34—invade Mœsia, and defeat the Roman general, Fuscus, A.D. 86—again defeat the Romans, and are bribed to retire, 87—make peace with Rome, 91—their annual payment discontinued by Trajan; they invade the Roman provinces, but are driven back and pursued over the Danube by him, 101—he dictates terms of peace, 103—they renew the war, 104—their leader, Decebalus, falls in battle, and they submit to Trajan, 106. See DACIA.

DACIER, Andr., *b.* 1650—*d.* 1722.

DACIER, Madame, *b.* 1650—*d.* Aug. 6, 1720.

DACRES, Lord, concludes a truce with the duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, 1522.

DADASTANA. See JOVIAN, emperor of Rome.

DAENDELS, the French general, crosses the Waal, and invades Holland, Dec. 25, 1794.

DÆTALES. See ARISTOPHANES.

DAGALAIPHUS, a Roman general, serves under the emperor Julian, 360—declines the command in the Allemannic war, offered to him by Valentinian, 365—consul of Rome, 366—another consul of the same name, 461.

DAGHISTAN, a province of Asia, between the Black and Caspian Seas, conquered by the czar Peter, 1723—restored to Persia by the empress Anne, 1735—finally annexed to Russia by Alexander I., 1813.

DAGOBERT I., son of Clotair II., receives Austrasia from his father, 622—succeeds him in Neustria, and becomes sole k. of the Franks, 628—*d.* 638.

DAGOBERT II., son of Sigebert II., on his father's death is sent to Ireland by Grimoald, mayor of the palace, 656—brought back by Wulfoald, and placed on the throne of Austrasia, 674—murdered, 680.

DAGOBERT III., son of Childebert III., succeeds his father as nominal k. of Neustria, 711—*d.* 715.

DAGUERRE invents the daguerreotype, or photographic process, 1839—*d.* July 10, 1851.

DAHRA, massacre of the Kabyles by the French in the caves of, 1845.

DAICLES, Olympic victor, B.C. 752.

DAILY COURANT, the first English daily newspaper, established, 1709.

DALE, David, establishes the factory at Lanark, on the Clyde, 1792.

DALECARLIA, the peasants of, revolt—Engelbrechtson, a nobleman, places himself at their head, and drives Erik's officers out of Sweden, 1433—expel Christian II., 1521 — place Gustavus Vasa on the throne, 1523—oppose the Reformation, 1527.

DALHOUSIE, James Andrew Ramsay, marquis of, appointed governor-general of India, Aug. 4—sails in Nov., 1847—warden of the Cinque Ports, 1853—returns from India, 1855.

DALLAS, Sir Robert, chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Nov. 5, 1818-1824.

DALMATIA, the coast of, conquered by the Romans, B.C. 230—the consul, C. Marcius Figulus, begins a new war, 156—terminated successfully by Scipio Nasica, 155—the Vardæi, a people of, conquered by the consul, Ser. Fulvius Flaccus, 135—the conquest completed by L. Cæcilius Metellus, 117—reduced to obedience by Octavius, 34—a revolt put down by Tiberius, 11—another revolt, A.D. 5—continued, 8—suppressed, 9—retirement of Diocletian to Spalatro, near Salona, 305—maintained against Ricimer by Marcellinus, 461. See MARCELLINUS.—Conquered by Odoacer, 481—by Ilauph, 549—invaded by the Slavonians, 642—compelled by the Venetians to abstain from piracy, 839—defended against the Saracens by the emperor Basil I., 868—conquered by Coloman, k. of Hungary, 1102—defended against the Hungarians by Ordelafo Faledro, doge of Venice, who falls at Zara, 1117—Spalatro taken by Domenico Michele, doge of Venice, 1125—the coast regained by the Venetians, 1150—Stephen IV., k. of Hungary, takes Zara, Spalatro, and other places in, from the Venetians, 1171—the whole recovered by Bela III., 1181—the Crusaders take Zara, and pass the winter there, 1202—Bela IV. driven out of Hungary by the Mongolians of the Golden Horde, takes refuge there, 1241—Charles Robert, son of Charles Martel, is proclaimed there; and the Apostolicals are conducted there by Dolcino, 1300—resigned to Louis. k. of Hungary, by the Venetians, 1358—conquered by them, 1420—by the Turks, 1526—restored to Venice, 1573—taken again by the Turks, 1663—desolated by an earthquake, 1667—a part given up to Venice by the treaty of Carlowitz, 1699—given to Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio, 1797—again, by the treaty of Luneville, 1801—added by Napoleon to the kingdom of Italy, 1805—given to Austria again by the congress of Vienna, 1814.

DALMATIUS, brother of Constantine, employs Exuperius to educate his two sons, 330—consul of Rome, 333.

DALMATIUS, nephew of Constantine, represses the revolt of Calocærus, in Cyprus, 334—created Cæsar, 335—put to death, 338.

DALMENY, Lord, *b.* 1809—*d.* 1851.

DALRYMPLE, Sir Hew, concludes the convention of Cintra, 1808.

DALTON, Dr., *b.* 1766—*d.* 1844.

D'ALTON, Count, *b.* 1766—*d.* 1851.

DAMASCENUS. See JOHN, of Damascus.

DAMASCIUS writes the life of Isidore, the Alexandrian philosopher, 525—is expelled from Athens by Justinian, 529—seeks refuge at the court of Chosroes, 532—returns from Persia, 533.

DAMASCUS conquered by Tiglathpileser, k. of Assyria, B.C. 738—taken by Parmenio, a general of Alexander, 333—by the Persians, A.D. 614—besieged by the Moslems, 633—taken, 634—battle of; Baldwin II., k. of Jerusalem, defeated, 1131—unsuc-

cessfully besieged by the Christians, 1148—conquered by Noureddin, 1153—by Saladin, 1183—by Hulagou, 1258—by Bibars, sultan of the Mamelukes, 1260—by Timour, 1401—by Ibrahim Pasha, 1832.

DAMASIAS, Olympic victor, B.C. 320.

DAMASIUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 639.

DAMASIUS II., Athenian archon, B.C. 586.

DAMASUS I., bp. of Rome, violently opposed by Ursinus, 366—distinguished for his ostentation and arrogance, 370—*d.* Dec. 10, 384.

DAMASUS II., pope, dies twenty-three days after his consecration, 1048.

DAMER, Hon. Anne Seymour, *b.* 1748—*d.* 1828.

DAMIANO, Pietro, *b.* at Ravenna, 1007—distinguishes himself in the church, 1052—bp. of Ostia, 1057—assembles a council at Sienna to elect a pope, 1058—as papal legate, prevents the divorce of the emperor Henry IV. from his wife, 1069—*d.* 1072.

DAMIENS attempts to assassinate Louis XV., Jan. 5, 1757—is tortured to death, Mar. 28.

DAMIETTA, the emperor Maurice I. sends an unsuccessful expedition against, 1170. See CRUSADERS.

DAMON, Olympic victor, B.C. 376.

DAMOPHON, k. of Pisatis, B.C. 588.

DAMPIER explores the north-west coast of New Holland, 1699.

DAMPIERRE, near Saumur. See MARGARET of Anjou.

DAMPIERRE, Guy de, count of Flanders, 1280—leagues against Philip IV. of France, 1294—defeated by the French, and loses Furnes—Edward I. goes over to France to succour him, 1296—defeated and taken prisoner by Charles de Valois, 1300—*d.* 1305.

DANAUS introduces pumps into Greece from Egypt, B.C. 1489 (1486 H., 1446 C.)—obtains the kingdom of Argos, 1475 (1486 H., 1444 C.)

DANAWERK, a line of defence on the Eyder, constructed by Godfrey, k. of Jutland, 808—destroyed by the emperor Otho II., 975.

DANBY, earl of. See OSBORNE, Sir Thomas.—Created lord-treasurer by Charles II., 1673—lays before the House of Lords Oates' information of the "Popish plot," 1678—is impeached by the Commons for a letter, written by the king's order to his ambassador at Paris; is pardoned by the king, 1679—the Commons protest against the pardon granted him, Mar. 23, 1679—he is again committed, April 15—admitted to bail, 1684—acquitted by the Lords, 1685—concurs in the invitation to the prince of Orange, 1688—created president of the council by Wm. III., and marquis of Caermarthen, 1689—made duke of Leeds, 1693. See LEEDS, duke of.

DANCE, Capt., repulses Linois's attack on the homeward-bound India fleet, Feb. 15, 1804.

DANCE, George, *b.* 1741—professor of architecture in the Royal Academy, and last survivor of the original 40 members, *d.* 1825.

DANDOLO, Andrea, the Venetian admiral, defeated by the Genoese, dies of grief, 1298. See CURZOLA.

DANDOLO, Andrea, doge of Venice, 1343—writes his Chronicle, 1345—*d.* Sept. 7, 1354.

DANDOLO, Francesco, doge of Venice, 1328—1339.

DANDOLO, Giovanni, doge of Venice, 1279—1289.

DANDOLO, Henry, *b.* 1108—goes on an embassy to the Greek emperor, Manuel I., 1172—elected doge of Venice, 1192—concludes the treaty for the fourth crusade, 1201—diverts it to the siege of Zara, and disregards the pope's threat of excommunication, 1202—leads the attack on Constantinople, 1203—declines the imperial crown, 1204—*d.* June 1, 1205.

DANDOLO, Riniari, defeats the attempts of the Genoese on Crete, 1208.

DANEBROG ORDER of Knighthood, founded by Waldemar II., k. of Denmark, 1240—revived by Christian V., 1671.

DANEGILD TAX, imposed by Ethelred II., k. of England, to raise a tribute for the Danes, 991—abolished by Edward the Confessor, 1052—exacted by Wm. the Conqueror, from Malcolm III. of Scotland, for his fief of Cumberland, 1072.

DANES, the general name given by the English to all northern piratical adventurers—attack England for the first time, 787—pillage Lindisfarne, 793. See DENMARK.—Defeated at Wearmouth, 794. See LODBROK, Ragnar.—Infest Ireland, 795—again, 807—plunder Banchor, in Ireland, 812—land in the isle of Sheppey, 832—in Wessex, and defeat Egbert, 833—defeated by him at Hengston, 835—harass the countries about the Meuse and the Waal; are repulsed by the West Saxons at Southampton, and defeat them on the isle of Portland, 837—sail up the Loire, and ravage the country as far as Tours—invade Kent, and infest the marshlands of Lindsey and East Anglia, 838—defeat Ethelwulf at Carrum, 840—plunder Rouen, 841—called by the Arabian writers Magioges—land at Lisbon from 54 ships, and carry off much booty, 843—infest the neighbourhood of Cadiz and Seville, 844—repulsed by Ethelwulf

DANES—*continued.*
at the Parret, 845—in Gallicia by Ramiro I., k. of Leon; take the island of Noirmoutier, on the coast of Vendée, 846.

Ascend the Rhine, with 252 ships, and plunder Ghent, Cologne, Treves, and Aix-la-Chapelle; defeated by the ealdorman, Ceorl, at Wieganbeorh, near Plymouth; repulsed at Sandwich by Athelstan, but afterwards take Thanet; another host, from Friesland, under Rôric, enters the Thames in 350 ships, defeats Beortwulf, k. of Mercia, pillages London and Canterbury; at last defeated by Ethelwulf, at Ockley, in Surrey, 851. See RÔRIC.

Seize Nantes and Tours. See NORMANS.—Maintain their ground in Thanet against the men of Kent and Surrey, 853—keep the isle of Sheppey through the winter, 855—again devastate the coasts of Spain, 859 — a large body led by Weland from the Somme, land at Southampton, and ravage Winchester; repulsed by Osric and Ethelwulf, 860—ravage East Kent, 865; and East Anglia, 866—leave East Anglia, go beyond the Humber, and take York, 867—take Nottingham, and are besieged there by Burhred, Ethelred, and Alfred, who allow them to return to York with all their booty, 868—destroy Bardney, in Lindsey—defeated in Kesteven, Sept. 22 — reinforced by Guntrum, plunder Croyland and Medehamstede, 869.

Enter East Anglia under Ingwar and Ubba; take Thetford, slay Edmund, k. of East Anglia, at Bedericsworth, 870—proceed to the south of the Thames, where nine battles are fought against them, at Reading, Englefield, Wilton, and other places—Bagsac, one of the kings, is slain, and nine of their jarls—a treaty of peace for Wessex is made, 871—take London, Burhred makes peace for Mercia, and pays them tribute, 872—after an incursion into Northumberland, winter at Torksey, in Lindsey, 873—conquer Mercia, and set up Ceolwulf as their tributary king, 874—under Healfdene, enter Northumberland, set up Ricsig for king; destroy Coldingham, Tynemouth and Lindisfarne, and make inroads into Strathclyde; another band, under Guntrum, Oskytil, and Amund, establish themselves at Cambridge—others, conquered by Alfred in a sea-fight, 875—See VIKINGR.

Take Wareham and Exeter, 876—fresh bands arrive there; others take London, and occupy Essex; Alfred defeats their fleet of 120 ships, at Swanewic (Swansea) — Ubba winters in Dimetia (South Wales), 877—Rollo visits them; Alfred concludes a peace with them, at Exeter; Ceolwulf is deposed, and the Danes occupy all Northumberland, 877 — defeated at Cynwith, and lose their warflag of the Raven. See ALFRED, the Great.—Again defeated, at Ethandun, by Alfred; peace concluded; Guthrum embraces Christianity, and takes the name of Ethelstan — Rollo returns to France, 878—Chippenham and Fulham occupied, 879—Hasting conducts his band from Fulham into Belgium; Guthrum-Ethelstan divides East Anglia among his followers; Alfred, by a treaty, gives the Danes equal rights, and they acknowledge his supremacy, 880.

Hasting defeated by Louis III., on the Loire, attempts to land in Wessex; repulsed by Alfred's complete naval victory, is then worsted at Norden in East Friesland, and joins his countrymen, who occupy Treves and Cologne; after the battle of Haslo, Friesland is given up to them by the emperor Charles the Fat, 882—Guthred rules them in Northumberland, and England has a year of peace, 883—they go up the Scheldt to Louvain; others land in Kent and besiege Rochester; Alfred drives them back to their ships, 884—Godfrey, their chieftain in Friesland, is invited to a conference, and assassinated; they defeat Alfred's ships at the mouth of the Stour, in East Anglia, 885—long siege of Paris; Eudes and Robert defend it; the emperor Charles pays a large sum of money; the besiegers retire to Sens, 886.

Eric succeeds Guthrum-Ethelstan as chief of the Danes in East Anglia, 890 — Hasting and Björn Jærnside bring large bodies into Kent, and fortify Milton, 893 — defeated by Alfred at Farnham and Bemfleet, and compelled to raise the siege of Exeter, 894 —avoid an encounter with him; some retire into the isle of Mersey, others up the river Lea, 895—having lost all their ships there, they march to Bridgenorth, on the Severn, 896—Alfred defeats them near the isle of Wight, and puts a final stop to their incursions, 897.

Ethelwold, son of Ethelbald, retires among them in Northumberland, 901—they attempt to land at Holm, in Kent, and are repulsed, 902—Ethelwold conducts a Danish fleet to Essex, 904—defeated and slain, 905—peace is concluded at Itchingford, with the Danes of East Anglia and Northumberland, 906—the Northumbrian Danes break the peace, and are defeated at Tettenhall, 910 — sustain a great defeat at Wodnesfeld, 911—the Danes of the Five-

DANES—*continued.*
burghs break the peace, and invade Mercia: Ethelfled repels them, and takes Derby, 917. See NORMANS.

Bedford taken from them, 919—they endeavour to destroy Edward's new fortifications at Towcester, and are repulsed, 921—those of Northumberland submit to him, 924—league with the Scotch and Irish, 937. See ANLAF.—Edmund is defeated by them at Tamworth, afterwards conquers Anlaf, the son of Sihtric, and takes the Five-burghs, 943—reduces Northumberland to complete subjection, 944.

The northern pirates renew their depredations, 979—ravage Chester, Southampton, and Thanet, 980—attack Padstow, and lay waste the coasts of Devonshire and Wales, 981—ravage the isle of Portland, and burn London, 982—plunder Watchet, in Somersetshire, 988—ravage Ipswich and Maldon, 991. See DANEGILD.—Are defeated at sea by Ethelred, 992—take Bamborough and ravage Lindsey, 993—under their king, Sweln, attack London; are beaten back by the citizens, and conclude a treaty of peace, 994—burn the abbey of Tavistock, 997—invade Dorsetshire, 998—overrun and plunder Kent, 999—gain a victory at Alton, 1001.

Ethelred makes a truce, and pays them tribute, after which he orders a general massacre on St. Brice's day, Nov. 13, 1002—Swein invades England to avenge the massacre of his countrymen; Exeter and Wilton plundered, 1003—he ravages East Anglia, burns Norwich and Thetford; is driven back to his ships by Ulfkytel, 1004—they withdraw from England, 1005—return, and lay waste all England; defeat Ethelred at Kennet, and obtain tribute, 1006—make fresh incursions, 1009—defeat Ulfkytel, at Ringmere, in East Anglia, burn Thetford, Cambridge, and Northampton; another band defeated in Scotland, by Malcolm II., 1010.

Plunder and lay waste all the south of England; take Canterbury, and the archbishop Elphege prisoner, 1011—put him to death, and receive a tribute of 48,000*l.*, 1012—Swein takes London, and nearly all England, 1013—death of Swein, at Gainsborough, Feb. 3—his son, Canute, is driven out by Ethelred II., 1014—land again at the Frome, 1015—defeat Edmund Ironside, and become masters of the whole country. See CANUTE, k. of England and Denmark, and his successors.—Defeated at Clontarf, near Dublin, 1089. See BRIAN BOROIMHE.—They leave Ireland, and generally desist from piratical expeditions. For the continuation of their history, see DENMARK, and its several kings.—They lose their power in England, 1049.

DANGERFIELD, brings out the meal-tub plot, Oct. 23, 1679—the grand jury discredits his evidence, and ignores his charge against the countess of Powis, May 11, 1680—lord Castlemaine accused by him, is acquitted, June 23—examined by the Commons, Oct. 26—condemned to a fine, pillory, and whipping, May 30, 1685—dies of a wound received during the execution of his sentence, June 1.

DANIEL, prophesies, B.C. 606.

DANIEL, b. of Winchester, 703—resigns his see, 744—*d.* 745.

DANIELIS, a rich widow of Patras, befriends Basil the Macedonian before his elevation, 850—visits him after he becomes emperor, and brings him magnificent presents, 870—bequeaths her wealth to his son, Leo VI., 887.

DANIELL, J. F., professor of chemistry at King's College, *d.* 1845.

DANTE, Alighieri, *b.* 1265—finishes his Divina Comedia, 1300—expelled from Florence with the Bianchi or Ghibelin party; befriended in his exile at Ravenna by Guido Novello da Pollenta, *d.* there, 1321.

DANTON, a leader of the Jacobin club, instigates the massacres at Paris, Aug. 10, 1792—a member of the committee of the Constitution, Sept. 29—executed, Apr. 5, 1794.

DANTZIC, occupied by the Teutonic knights, becomes an important Hanse town, 1404—the place of refuge of Charles VIII. when driven from Sweden, 1457—incorporated with Poland by the treaty of Thorn, 1466—unsuccessfully besieged by the knights, 1521—receives Stanislas Leczinsky on his second expulsion, 1733—taken by the Russians and Saxons, June 29, 1734—allotted to Prussia in the second partition of Poland, 1793—surrenders to Napoleon and remains in the occupation of French troops, May 26, 1807—restored to Prussia, 1814—the cholera breaks out and spreads into Northern Germany, May 29, 1831.

DANUBE, the, crossed by Darius, who leaves Megabazus there to attack Greece, B.C. 507—its banks occupied by Celtic tribes, who cross the river and invade Greece, 280—recrossed by them after their repulse at Delphi, 277—made the northern boundary of the empire by Augustus, 29—crossed by Trajan in pursuit of the Dacians, A.D. 101—his bridge over it constructed, 105—the Roman empire extended beyond it by the province of

DANUBE—*continued.*
Dacia, 106. See DACIA.—The open frontier between it and the Neckar fortified by Hadrian, 120—its banks infested by a German tribe called Carpi, 241—crossed by the Goths, 251—recrossed by them after having defeated Decius, and obtained money from Gallus, 252—again made the northern frontier by Aurelian, 270—the line between it and the Rhine fortified by Probus, 278 — its frontier threatened by the Goths, and guarded by Constantine, 319 — crossed by Constantine to repel the Quadi and Sarmatians, 358 — the Visigoths allowed by Valens to settle on its southern side, 376—other Gothic tribes, one called Gruthungi, attempt to force a passage, and are repelled by Theodosius, 386—both banks occupied by the Huns, 422—Attila withdraws to its northern side, 452—its provinces invaded by his son Dengezic, 469. See DENGEZIC.—Occupied by the Gepidæ, 505—ravaged by the Goths, 517—crossed by the Bulgarians on the ice, 559—empire of the Avars, 574. See AVARS and PRISCUS; included in the empire of Charlemagne, 788-799. See CHARLEMAGNE. See EASTERN EMPIRE, BULGARIANS, SERVIANS; HUNGARY, AUSTRIA, and BAVARIA. First passage of the Russians over the Danube in the war with Turkey, 1773—their second, 1774—crossed again by them, 1790—again, 1807—driven back at Silistria, 1809—advance again over the river, and reach the Balkan, 1810—cross again under gen. Von Wittgenstein, Jan. 7, 1828 — are driven back at Shumla; force a passage over at Silistria, under gen. Diebitsch, June 4, 1829 — crossed by the Turks, to attack the Russians at Giurgevo, July 5, 1854 — the navigation set free by the treaty of Paris, 1856.

D'ANVILLE appointed geographer to the king of France, 1775.

DAPHNE, a sacred grove near Antioch, visited by the emperor Verus, 163 — pagan rites in it suppressed by Gallus, 352—restored by Julian, 362.

DARA, in Mesopotamia, fortified by Anastasius, 507—battle of, the Persians defeated by Belisarius, 530—taken by the Persians, 573.

D'ARBLAY, Madame, (Miss Burney), *b.* 1752—*d.* 1849.

DARBY, adm., relieves the garrison of Gibraltar, 1781.

DARCY, lord, surrenders Pontefract castle to the Pilgrimage of Grace, 1536—beheaded for joining the insurrection, 1537.

DARDANELLES passed by the Venetians, and a Turkish fleet destroyed, June 21, 1655—forced by sir John Duckworth, Feb. 19, 1807—repassed, March 1—the combined British and French fleets are invited by the sultan to enter, Oct. 8, 1853.

DARDANUS, king of Troy, B.C. 1490 (1883 C.)

DARIEN, isthmus of, crossed by Balboa, who reaches the Pacific Ocean, 1513—a Scotch colony established there, Nov. 4, 1698—abandoned, 1699. See PANAMA.

DARIUS, Hystaspes, king of Persia, B.C. 521—takes Babylon, 518—divides his empire into satrapies, 516—makes India a twentieth satrapy, 512—unsuccessful in his Scythian war; enters Europe; crosses the Danube, and leaves Megabazus to attack Greece, 507. See GREECE.—Leaves Artaphernes governor of Sardis, conquers Imbros and Lemnos, takes Chalcedon, crosses the Bosphorus, and conquers Byzantium, 505—crucifies Sardoces, takes him down from the cross, and restores him to favour, 504—introduces a regular system of finance, and levies tribute on his conquered provinces, 503—promises to assist the Naxian exiles, 502—fails in his attempt to restore them, 501. See ARISTAGORAS.—Defeats the Ionians at Ephesus, 499—recovers Cyprus, 498—Caria, Clazomenæ, and Cyme, 497—defeats the Ionian fleet and takes Miletus, 494—prepares a fleet under Mardonius against the Greeks, 492—defeated, 491—sends another army into Greece; defeated at Marathon, 490—begins preparations for another attempt, 489—*d.* 485.

DARIUS, Nothus, an illegitimate son of Artaxerxes II., after the death of the usurper Sogdianus, is made king of Persia, B.C. 424—sends his youngest son, Cyrus, to command the army in Ionia, 407—*d.* 405.

DARIUS III., *Codomanus*, king of Persia, B.C. 336. See BAGOAS.—War with Alexander; defeated on the Granicus, May 22, 334—near Issus, Oct. 333—at Arbela, Oct. 1, 331—on his flight to Media, assassinated by Bessus, 330.

DARLING, Grace, heroism of, in succouring the shipwrecked crew and passengers of the Forfarshire, Sept. 5, 1838.

DARLINGTON, lord, moves the address at the meeting of parliament, Feb. 4, 1830.

DARNLEY, lord Henry, proposed as a husband for Mary, queen of Scots, 1564—they are married, July 29, 1565—quarrels with the queen, and leaves the court, 1566—returns, Jan. 1567—is murdered, Feb. 10, 1567.

DARNLEY, earl of, *b.* 1795—*d.* from an accident in his park, 1835.

DARTMOUTH. See BEORN.—The duke of Clarence and the earl of Warwick land at, 1470. See CLARENCE, George, duke of.—Taken by Fairfax, Jan. 18, 1646.

DARTMOUTH, George Legge, lord, accused of having projected a Jacobite insurrection, and is committed to the Tower, 1691—*d.* 1691.

DARTMOUTH, William, lord, a privy councillor to queen Anne, 1701—secretary of state, 1710—negotiates with the French envoy the preliminaries of peace, 1711—prevents a duel between the duke of Marlborough and earl Paulet, 1712—*d.* 1750.

DARU, count, *d.* 1829.

DARWIN, Dr. Erasmus, *b.* 1731—*d.* 1802.

DASMON, Olympic victor, B.C. 724.

DASTAGERD, the palace of Chosroes Purvis, occupied by the emperor Heraclius, 627.

DATES, Olympic victor, B.C. 472.

DATES, one of the Persian generals defeated at Marathon, B.C. 490.

DATIANUS, consul of Rome, 358.

DAUN, count, *b.* 1705—defeats Frederic the Great at Hochkirchen, Oct. 14, 1758—takes the Prussian general Finck and his army, 1759—is defeated by Frederic at Torgau, Nov. 3, 1760—*d.* 1766.

DAUPHIN. See DAUPHINY.—The title first borne by Charles, eldest son of John II. See CHARLES V., king of France.—Louis, eldest son of Charles VI., *d.* 1415—his brother, John, betrothed to Jaqueline, countess of Holland and Hainault, poisoned, 1417—Charles, third son of Charles VI. See CHARLES VII., king of France.—Louis, only son of Louis XIV., *b.* 1661—*d.* of the small-pox, Apr. 14, 1711—his eldest son, Louis, duke of Burgundy, *b.* 1682—*d.* of the same disease, Feb. 18, 1712—his eldest son, the duke of Britanny, *b.* 1707—*d.* of the same, March 8, 1712—a younger son, Louis, *b.* 1710—becomes dauphin. See LOUIS XV., king of France.—Louis, only son of Louis XV., *b.* 1729—*d.* 1765—his eldest son, Louis, *b.* Aug. 23, 1754—inherits the title; marries Maria Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa, of Austria, May 16, 1770. See LOUIS XVI., king of France.—His only son, Louis Charles, *b.* 1785—titular k. of France, Louis XVII., 1793—*d.* a prisoner in the Temple, June 8, 1795—Louis Antony, eldest son of Charles X. See ANGOULÊME, duke d'—Henry Charles Ferdinand, son of the duke de Berry, titular dauphin, 1836–1844. See BORDEAUX, duke of.

DAUPHINESS of France, consort of Louis, duke of Burgundy and dauphin, *d.* of the small-pox six days before her husband, and twenty-five days before her son, Feb. 12, 1712.

DAUPHINY annexed to France, on condition that the king's eldest son should be called the dauphin, 1349—invaded by Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, 1692.

DAVENANT, sir William, *b.* 1605—retires to Holland with the marquis of Newcastle, 1644—appointed poet laureate—and obtains a patent for Covent Garden Theatre, 1662—*d.* 1668.

DAVENTRY, Charles I. marches to, before the battle of Naseby, May 31, 1645.

DAVID, son of Jesse, *b.* B.C. 1086—kills Goliath, 1063—on the death of Saul becomes king, but is opposed seven years by Ishbosheth, 1056 (1070 H.)—becomes sole king, and allies himself with Hiram, king of Syria, 1049—subdues Syria, 1040—rebellion of Absalom, 1023—*d.* 1016 (1030 H.)

DAVID, king of Abyssinia, misrepresented by Alvarez to the conference of Bologna, 1533.

DAVID, twenty-first emperor of Trebizond, excludes his nephew Alexius from the throne, 1458—dethroned by Mahomet II., sultan of the Ottomans, and sent with his family to Mavronoros near Serres, 1461—put to death, 1470.

DAVID I., king of Scotland, 1124—supports the cause of the empress Matilda; but is conciliated by Stephen, 1136—he invades England, and is defeated by the earl of Albemarle in the battle of the Standard, near Northallerton, in Yorkshire, Aug. 22, 1138—*d.* 1153.

DAVID II., Bruce, king of Scotland, June 7, 1329—attacked by Edward Balliol; he and his affianced bride, Jane, sister of Edward III., king of England, take refuge in France, 1332—returns to Scotland and assumes the government, 1342—defeated and taken prisoner, and his army destroyed at Neville's Cross, by queen Philippa, Oct. 17, 1346—he is released for a ransom, after an imprisonment of eleven years, 1357—he is entertained in London by sir Henry Pikard, 1363—he dies Feb. 22, 1371.

DAVID, brother of Llewelyn, put to death by Edward I., 1283.

DAVID, eldest son of Robert III., king of Scotland, put to death by his uncle, the duke of Albany, 1405.

DAVID, earl of Huntingdon, brother of Wm., the Lion, k. of Scotland. See BALLIOL, John; BRUCE, Robert; and HASTINGS, John.

DAVID, Jaques Louis, *b.* 1750—founds a new school of painting in France, 1784—*d.* in exile, 1825.

DAVIDSON, J., murdered on his travels in Africa, 1836.

DAVIES, sir John, the poet, *b.* 1570—*d.* 1625.

DAVIES, Henry Thomas, rear-admiral, *b.* 1788—*d.* 1853.

DAVILA, the Italian historian, *b.* 1576—*d.* 1631.

DAVIS, John, explores the north-eastern coast of America, 1585—penetrates into the Straits that still bear his name, 1607—*d.* 1609.

DAVIS, Mr., afterwards sir John, succeeds lord Napier, as superintendent in China, Oct. 11, 1834—re-appointed to succeed sir Henry Pottinger, 1844—takes the forts of Bocca Tigris, and compels the Chinese to make reparation for their insults and aggressions on the British residents at Canton, April 5, 1847.

DAVISON, Alexander, convicted of peculation, and imprisoned, Dec. 8, 1808.

DAVOUST, marshal, distinguishes himself in the battle of Eckmühl, Apr. 22, 1809—is created by Napoleon, prince of Eckmühl—besieged in Hamburg, by Chas. John, 1813—surrenders Paris to Wellington and Blücher, July 3, 1815.

DAVY, Humphrey, *b.* 1779—professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution, 1800—decomposes fixed alkalies, 1808—invents the safety lamp, 1816—president of the Royal Society, 1820—experiments on the MSS. of Herculaneum, 1822—resigns the chair of the Royal Society, 1827—*d.* at Geneva, 1829.

DAY, EDW., the constable who arrested Eugene Aram, *d.* 1836—æt. 101.

DAY, Thomas, the author of "Sandford and Merton," *b.* 1748—*d.* 1789.

DEAL CASTLE built, 1539.

DEAN, Forest, of, its enclosures thrown down by the country people, June 8, 1831.

DEANE, adm., killed in the battle off the North Foreland, June 2, 1653.

DEBATES in Parliament. See COMMONS, House of, and GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DEBORAH and Barak, deliver the Israelites, B.C. 1285 (1898 H., 1391 C.)

DE BRIENNE, archb. of Toulouse. See BRIENNE, M. de.

DECAMERON. See BOCCACCIO.

DECATUR, American commodore, commanding the frigate "United States," takes the English ship, "Macedonian," Oct. 25, 1812.

DE CAZES appointed head of the ministry by Louis XVIII., 1818—dismissed, Feb. 20, 1820.

DECCAN, campaign of sir Arthur Wellesley in the, 1803—of sir Thomas Hislop, 1817—prize money distributed, Mar. 20, 1828.

DECEBALUS. See DACIANS.

DECELEA, a city of Attica, fortified by the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 413.

DECEMVIRI, called for by the tribunes of the people, to make the Roman laws more explicit, B.C. 460—appointed, 451—promulgate the first Ten Tables, 450—abuse their power, deposed, and brought to justice, 449.

DECENNALIAN games, celebrated by Antoninus Pius, B.C. 148.

DECENTIUS, brother of Magnentius, takes the title of Cæsar, 351—defeated; commits suicide, 353.

DECIANUS, C. Plautius, consul of Rome, B.C. 329.

DECIUS Mus, P., tribune of the people, saves the Roman army in their first campaign against the Samnites, B.C. 343—consul of Rome—devotes himself to death at the battle of the Veseris, 340.

DECIUS Mus, P., the son, consul of Rome, B.C. 312—consul II., 308—III., 297—consul IV.—devotes himself to death at the battle of Sentinum, in the third Samnite war, 295.

DECIUS, consul of Rome, 496—another, 339.

DECIUS, C. Messius Qu. Trajanus, sent to appease the mutinous legions, is proclaimed emperor by them, and leads them into Italy, 249—consul II.—sends his son against the Goths, and then marches in person, 250—consul III.—both are defeated by the Goths, and fall in battle, 251.

DECLARATION of Rights assented to by William and Mary, 1689—issued by the first American Congress, Sept. 5, 1774.

DECLINATION of the magnetic needle changes from west to north, 1817.

DECRETALS, Forged, used by pope Gregory IV., to extend the power of the church, 837—pope Nicholas I. asserts their genuineness, 859.

DECRETALS. See CANON LAWS.

DECULA, M. Tullius, consul of Rome, B.C. 81.

DEFENCE, man-of-war, wrecked on Jutland, 1811.

DEFENDER of the Faith, a title given to Henry VIII. for his book against Luther, by pope Leo X., 1521.

DEFOE, Daniel, *b.* 1663—his pamphlet "Legion," in defence of the Kentish petition, voted by the Commons seditious and libellous, 1701—punished for his pamphlet, "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters," Feb. 25, 1703—employed in secretly negotiating the Union at Edinburgh, 1705—commences his "Review of the state of the English nation," 1706—publishes his "Robinson Crusoe," 1719—*d.* 1731.

DE GRASSE defeated by Rodney in the West Indies, April 12, 1782—on his return to France is brought to trial and banished from Paris, 1784—*d.* 1788.

DEGSASTAN, or Egesanstane, battle of, Ethelfred defeats the Scots, 603.

DEIOCES, king of Media, B.C. 709–656.

DEIOTARUS, king of Galatia, father-in-law of the chronographer Castor, extends his dominions, B.C. 64—receives part of Pontus from Cæsar, 47—defended by

Cicero against the accusation of his grandson, 45.
DEIRA, part of Northumberland, the kingdom of, founded and governed by Ælla, 560—on his death, joined with Bernicia to form the kingdom of Northumberland, 588. See ACCA. — Claimed by Oswin, son of Osric, 644.
DELAMBRE, *b.* 1749—*d.* 1822.
DELAMERE, Peter, first speaker of the House of Commons, 1377.
DE LA RUE, Cornish, and Rock, invent porcelain paper and card, 1829.
DELAVIGNE, J. F. C., *b.* 1794—*d.* 1843.
DELAWARE, one of the United States of America, 1774—the French fleet, under D'Estaing, arrives in the Bay of, July 11, 1778—canal to the Chesapeake completed, 1830.
DELFINO, Giovanni, doge of Venice, 1356—dies of the plague, 1361.
DELFINO, Uberto, employed by pope Clement VI. to preach a crusade against the Turks, but without effect, 1345.
DELFT, William, prince of Orange, assassinated at, by Balthazar Gerard, July 10 (June 30), 1584—ineffectual conference of the Remonstrants and Calvinists at, 1613.
DELHI taken by Timour, 1399—by Nadir Shah, 1739—conquered, and the Great Mogul pensioned by the East India Company, 1803—seized by Sepoy mutineers, and the British massacred, 1857.
"DELICATE investigation" into the charges made against the princess of Wales, May 22, 1806
DELILLE, Jaques, the French poet, *b.* 1738. —*d.* 1813.
DELIUM, battle of; the Athenians defeated by the Lacedæmonians; Socrates saves the life of Xenophon, B.C. 424.
DELIUS, M., a German traveller, killed by falling into the crater of Mount Vesuvius, 1854.
DELMENHORST and Oldenburg ceded by Denmark to Paul, grand duke of Russia, in exchange for Holstein, June 1, 1773—given by Paul to Augustus Frederic, bp. of Lubeck, Dec. 14.
DELOLME, *d.* 1806.
DELOS, a common treasury established at, by the Greeks for the Persian war, B.C. 470—treasury removed from, to Athens, 461—Lustration of, 426.
DELPHI, the temple of, burnt, B.C. 548—a congress for the pacification of Greece, 368. See THEBES.—Seized by the Phocians, 357—its mountain-passes occupied by the Ætolians, 290—attacked by the Celts or Gauls, 278—Eumenes II., k. of Pergamus, attacked by assassins in its neighbourhood, 172. See PYTHIAN GAMES.
DELUGE, Noachian, assigned to fifteen different periods between 3246 and 2104 B.C.—Ogygian, in Attica, 1764—Deucalion's, in Thessaly, 1503 (1504 H., 1383 C.) See INUNDATION.
DEL UOVO, one of the forts of Naples, taken by Gonsalvo de Cordova, 1503.
DEMADES, an Athenian orator, obtains influence in Athens after the battle of Chæronea, B.C. 338—prevails on Alexander to spare the orators, 335—his twelve years' administration, 326—put to death by Cassander, the son of Antipater, 318.
DEMARATUS, Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 510—deposed by Cleomenes, retires into Persia, 491.
DEMERARA surrenders, with Essequibo, to the British, 1781—taken by gen. White, Apr. 22, 1796—surrenders, with Berbice, to gen. Grinfield and commodore Hood, Sept. 25, 1803—ceded to Great Britain by Holland, 1814—the missionary Smith ill-treated there, 1824.
DEMETRIANUS, bp. of Antioch, 252-260.
DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, first takes part in Athenian politics, B.C. 325—head of an oligarchical government, 317—archon, 309—expelled from Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 307—withdraws first to Thebes; goes thence to Egypt, 296—fills the chair of philosophy at Alexandria; banished by Ptolemy Philadelphus into Upper Egypt, and *d.* there, 283.
DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES, son of Antigonus, k. of Asia, *b.* B.C. 337—defeated at GAZA by Ptolemy Soter and Seleucus Nicator, 312—occupies Megara, drives Demetrius Phalereus from Athens, and restores the democracy, 307—defeats Ptolemy in a naval battle near Cyprus, 306—besieges Rhodes, 304—secures the neutrality of Rhodes by a treaty, and sails to oppose Cassander, 303—defeats him, 302—initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens, called into Asia to assist his father, escapes after his defeat at Ipsus, 301—marriage of his daughter, Stratonice, to Seleucus Nicator, who gives him Cilicia, and enables him to recover Athens, 299—defeats Archidamus IV., the Proclidan, 296—invited to assist the sons of Cassander, 295—they are slain, and he makes himself k. of Macedon, 294—takes Thebes, 293—again, 291—celebrates the Pythian games at Athens, 290—expelled from Macedon by Pyrrhus, 287—made prisoner by Seleucus Nicator, 286—*d.* in captivity, 283
DEMETRIUS II., k. of Macedon, son of Antigonus Gonatas, succeeds his father, 239—defeats the Ætolians; *d.* 229.
DEMETRIUS, son of Philip V., k. of Macedon, sent by him to plead his cause before

the senate of Rome, 184—put to death by him, 181.

Demetrius Soter, son of Seleucus Philopator, while detained as a hostage at Rome, claims the throne of Syria, B.C. 163 — assisted by Polybius to escape, makes himself k., and murders Antiochus Eupator, with his guardian, Lysias, 162—expels Ariarathes V. from Cappadocia, and gives the kingdom to Holophernes, 158 — defeated and slain by Alexander Bala, 150.

Demetrius Nicator, son of Demetrius Soter, having defeated and killed Alexander Bala, becomes k. of Syria, B.C. 146 —is opposed by Diodotus Trypho, who sets up Antiochus, a young son of Alexander Bala, 143—invades Parthia, 140—defeated and taken prisoner, 138—restored to liberty, and regains his throne, 128—killed in battle against Alexander Zebina, 125.

Demetrius Eucherus, a younger son of Antiochus Grypus, proclaimed king of Syria at Damascus, B.C. 93—his fate uncertain.

Demetrius, son of Euthydemus, k. of Bactria, B.C. 200.

Demetrius writes Greek comedies, B.C. 299.

Demetrius Pharius, the Illyrian, surrenders Corcyra to the Romans, B.C. 230—breaks the treaty with them, renews piracy, is overcome by the consuls, and takes refuge in Macedon, where he becomes the evil counsellor of Philip V., 219.

Demetrius of Scepsis, fl. B.C. 190-145.

Demetrius of Magnesia, fl. B.C. 55.

Demetrius, son of Ariarathes V., king of Cappadocia, commands the auxiliary force sent by his father to Attalus II., k. of Pergamus, B.C. 154.

Demetrius, the Cynic, a friend of Seneca, fl. 39-66—expelled from Rome by Vespasian, 77.

Demetrius. See Alexandria, bishops of.

Demetrius, second son of Boniface of Montferrat, k. of Thessalonica, inherits the kingdom on his father's death, 1207—deprived of it by Theodore Angelus, despot of Epirus, 1222—his elder brother, William, fails and *d.* in attempting to recover it, 1225—Demetrius *d.* in Italy, 1227.

Demetrius Angelus succeeds his brother, John, as despot of Thessalonica, 1244—expelled by the emperor John Vataces, 1246.

Demetrius Palæologus, youngest son of the emperor Manuel II., accompanies his brother, John VI., to Ferrara, but refuses to witness the union of the churches, 1439—attempts a weak rebellion against him, 1440 — succeeds his brother, Constantine, as despot of the eastern part of the Morea, 1448—expelled by Mahomet II., 1460.

Demetrius of Russia. See Dmitri.

Demetrius. See Ipsilanti.

Demochares, nephew of Demosthenes, defends the decree forbidding the philosophers to lecture at Athens, B.C. 316—banished, 302.

Democles, Athenian archon, B.C. 278.

Democlides, Athenian archon, B.C. 316.

Democritus of Abdera, philosopher, *b.* B.C. 460—*d.* 357.

Demogenes, Athenian archon, B.C. 317.

Demophanes assists Aratus in restoring freedom to Sicyon, B.C. 251.

Demophilus, Athenian archon, B.C. 361.

Demophilus writes his history of the Sacred War, B.C. 357.

Demophilus, an Arian, contends with Evagrius, a Nicenian, for the bishopric of Constantinople, 370.

Demophoon, k. of Athens, B.C. 1182.

Demosthenes, Olympic victor, B.C. 316.

Demosthenes, an Athenian general, victorious at Olpæ, in Acarnania, B.C. 426—sent to Sicily to assist Nicias, 413.

Demosthenes, the orator, *b.* B.C. 382—left an orphan, 376—pleads against his guardians, 364—in his oration against Leptines, he describes the Cimmerian peninsula as the granary of Athens, 355—date of his first Philippic, 352—delivers an oration in favour of the Rhodians, 351—pleads the cause of the Olynthians, 349—date of his second Philippic, 344—third and fourth, 341—urges the Athenians to solicit aid from Persia against Philip, 340—foils Æschines in an argument "De Corona," 330—accused of receiving a bribe from Harpalus, and fined 50 talents; not being able to pay, he retires first to Trœzen, then to Ægina, 324—returns to Athens, and rouses the Greek States to recover their freedom, 323—poisons himself in the island of Calauria, near Trœzen, 322—a statue raised to him, 280.

Demostratus, Athenian archon, B.C. 393 (C. 390.)

Demotica, the ancient Didymoteichos, stormed by the emperor Frederic I., on his way to Palestine, 1190—in the partition of the Eastern empire, given to the count St. Pol, 1204—held by John Cantacuzene; besieged by Apokaukos, with Bulgarian mercenaries, 1343—relieved by Amour, the Ottoman, 1344—taken by Amurath I., 1360—Charles XII. of Sweden is removed to, from Adrianople, by the Turks; he escapes, Nov. 1, 1714.

Demotion, Athenian archon, B.C. 470 C.

Denain, battle of. See Albemarle, lord.
Denbigh, earl of, fails to relieve Rochelle, 1628.
Denewulf, bp. of Winchester, *d.* 908.
Dengezic, son of Attila, takes the command of the shattered forces of the Huns after the death of Ellac, and leads them farther northward, 453 — invades the Danubian provinces, where he is defeated and slain, 469.
Denham, Sir John, *b.* 1615—*d.* 1668.
Denia surrenders to the Aragonese, 1243.
Denison, archdeacon, the opinions of, pronounced by a commission of inquiry to be contrary to the doctrine of the Church of England, Jan. 10, 1855.
Denison, Edward, bp. of Salisbury, *b.* 1801 —*d.* 1854.
Denman, Thomas, afterwards lord, *b.* 1778 —solicitor-general to qu. Caroline, April 29, 1820—defends her before the House of Lords, Sept.-Oct.; common serjeant of London, April 25, 1822—attends with lord Nugent at the opening of John Hampden's tomb, July 21, 1828—attorney-gen., 1830—made a peer and lord chief justice of the King's Bench, Nov. 7, 1832—in the action Stockdale v. Hansard, questions the extent of the privilege of parliament in publishing Reports, Feb. 6, 1837—retires, Mar. 5, 1850 —*d.* 1854.
Denmark, first known, together with Sweden and Norway, as a land of pirates, under many independent chieftains. See Danes, and Normans.—These by degrees acknowledge one supreme chief—the earliest on record is Ivar Vidfame, who rules till 794—after him the three kingdoms are divided, and Sigurd II., *Snogöye*, is the first separate k. of Denmark; *d.* 824. The following is the series of his successors. See, under their respective names in this Index, the principal events in Denmark during each reign:—
Hardicanute I., 824—855.
Gorm, 855—936.
Harold II., *Blue-tooth*, 936—makes Norway tributary, 963—expelled, 985.
Swein I., *the Double-bearded*, 985—divides Norway with Sweden, 1000—invades England, 1008 — *d.* at Gainsborough, 1014.
Harold III., 1014—1016.
Canute (already k. of England, 1014), 1016—1035.
Hardacanute, 1035; (k. of England, 1039); *d.* 1042.
(Swein II. See Norway.)
Magnus, *the Good* (already k. of Norway, 1036), 1042—1047.
Swein III. *Estritson*, 1047—1076.
Harold IV., 1076—1080.
Canute II., 1080—1086.
Olaf III., 1086—1095.
Erik I., 1095—*d.* in Cyprus, 1105.
Niels, or Nicholas, 1105—1135.
Erik II., 1135—1137.
Erik III.. 1137—1147.
Swein IV., 1147—contends with Canute III., till they are both overcome, 1157, by Waldemar I., 1157—1182.
Canute IV., 1182—1202.
Waldemar II., 1202—1241.
Waldemar III., associated by his father in the government, 1215 — *d.* before him, 1231.
Erik IV., 1241—1250.
Abel, 1250—1252.
Christopher I., 1252—1259.
Erik V., 1259—1286.
Erik VI., 1286—1319.
The throne vacant one year.
Christopher II., 1320—1333.
Anarchy; Gerard, count of Holstein, regent, 1334—1340.
Waldemar III. or IV., 1340—1375.
Olaf IV., 1376—his mother, Margaret, regent; he *d.* 1387.
Margaret, 1387—qu. also of Sweden and Norway, 1389 — combines the three kingdoms into one by the Union of Calmar, 1397—*d.* at Flensburg, 1412.
Erik VII. (XIII. of Sweden), 1412—deposed, 1439.
Christopher III., 1439—elected in Sweden, 1440—*d.* 1448.
The Union of Calmar dissolved.
Oldenburg family introduced.
Christian I., 1448—1481.
John I., 1481—acknowledged also in Sweden and Norway, 1483—conditional renewal of the Union; fully re-established, 1497—*d.* 1513.
Christian II., 1513 — Sweden finally breaks off the Union of Calmar; Norway remains attached to Denmark; Christian expelled by his subjects, 1523—*d.* 1559.
Frederic I., 1523—Luther's opinions prevail; the Diet of Odensee establishes religious liberty, 1527 — Frederic *d.* 1534.
Christian III., 1534—completes the Reformation, 1536—*d.* 1559.
Frederic III., 1559—1588.
Christian IV., 1588—1648.
Frederic III., 1648—1670.
Christian V., 1670—1699.
Frederic IV., 1699—1730.
Christian VI., 1730—1746.
Frederic V., 1746—1766.
Christian VII., 1766—1808.
Frederic VI., 1808 — Norway ceded to Sweden, 1814—*d.* 1839.

Christian VIII., 1839—1848.
Frederic VII., 1848—revolt of Holstein and Schleswig, 1848—1851.

DENNEWITZ, battle of; marshal Ney defeated by Charles John, crown prince of Sweden, Sept. 6, 1813.

DENON, Dominique Vincent, *b.* 1741-4-accompanies the French expedition to Egypt, 1798—created a baron, and made a director of the Musée Napoleon, 1807—*d.* 1825.

DENTATUS, M. Curius, consul of Rome, B.C. 290—censor, 289—cuts a canal to drain Lake Velinus into the river Nar, 288—consul II.; defeats Pyrrhus at Beneventum, and exhibits in his triumph the first elephants seen in Rome, 275—consul III., 274.

DENTER, M. Livius, consul of Rome, B.C. 302.

DEODELAPIO, or Teodelapio, duke of Spoleto, 603—*d.* and is succeeded by AEZO, 651.

DEOGRATIAS, bp. of Carthage, relieves the distress of the captives brought from Rome by Genseric, 455.

DEPARTMENTS, France, first divided into 83, 1790.

DEPORTATION of 130 republicans accused of being concerned in the infernal machine plot, Jan. 4, 1801—of suspected persons from Paris, Dec. 18, 1851.

DEPUTIES, Chamber of, first introduced in France by the charter of Louis XVIII., 1814—refuses to restrain the liberty of the press, and is dissolved by Charles X., 1827—votes an address hostile to the Polignac ministry, Mar. 16, 1830—prorogued by the king, Mar. 19—dissolved, May 16—the new Chamber dissolved before it meets; violent scenes in the, Jan. 1848—superseded by the National Assembly, May 4—restored by Louis Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1851.

DE RANCE founds the Order of La Trappe, 1664.

DERBEND, the Pass of, between Caucasus and the Caspian Sea, fortified by Cabades, k. of Persia, 495—forced by Toushi, son of Dschingis-khan, 1219—occupied by Peter the Great, 1722.

DERBY, taken by Etheldred from the Fiveburghers, 917—Sir Thos. Lombe's silk-throwing machine set up at, 1719—reached by the young Pretender, Chas. Edw., Dec. 4, 1745—he commences his retreat from, Dec. 6. See BRANDRETH.—Railway to Nottingham opened, May 30, 1839.

DERBY, Henry, earl of, son of the earl of Lancaster, sent by Edw. III. to defend Guienne, 1344. See AUBEROCHE, and BERGERAC.—Gains further successes, 1346—inherits his father's title, 1355. See LANCASTER, Henry, earl of.

DERBY, earl of. See BOLINGBROKE, Henry.

DERBY, earl of. See STANLEY, lord.

DERBY, earl of, *b.* 1752—marries Miss Farren, 1797—*d.* 1834.

DERBY, earl of, *b.* 1775—*d.* 1851.

DERBY, earl of. See STANLEY, E. G. S.—Succeeds to his father's title, 1851—forms a ministry, Feb. 23, 1852—elected chancellor of Oxford, Oct. 12—resigns the premiership, Dec. 28.

DERBY, countess of, wife of Henry Bolingbroke, *d.* 1394.

DERBY, countess of, defends Latham House, 1644—surrenders it, Dec. 4, 1645—holds out in the isle of Man, and is the last royalist who submits to the Commonwealth, 1651.

DERBY, countess of. See FARREN, Miss.—*d.* 1829.

DERCETO, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1250.

DERCYLLIDAS, sent by the Lacedæmonians to attack the Persians, B.C. 399—makes a truce with Pharnabazus; fortifies the Thracian Chersonesus, and then renews the war in Asia, 396—invades Caria, and agrees to an armistice with Tissaphernes, 397.

DERCYLUS, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 1084.

DEREHAM railway from Norwich and to Lynn opened, 1847.

DERMOT, king of Leinster, solicits the aid of Henry II. against his rival, Roderic O'Connor, 1167.

DERWENTWATER, Charles Ratcliffe, titular earl of, captured at sea, and brought to Deal, Nov. 25, 1745—executed, Dec. 8, 1746.

DERWENTWATER, James Ratcliffe, earl of, takes arms for the Pretender, and is captured at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715—pleads guilty, and is condemned to death, Feb. 9, 1716—is beheaded, Feb. 24—his forfeited estates granted to Greenwich Hospital, May 15, 1735.

DESAIX killed at Marengo, June 14, 1800.

DESBOROUGH, brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, petitions him not to accept the crown, 1657—joins the Wallingford-House party, 1659—cashiered by the parliament, Oct. 12.

DES CARTES, or Cartesius, *b.* 1596—publishes his philosophical system, 1637—invited to Stockholm, and *d.* there, Feb. 11, 1650—a statue of him erected at Tours, Sept. 12, 1852.

DESHT-JITTEH. See GETES.

DESIDERATA, daughter of Desiderius, k. of Lombardy, married to Charlemagne, 770—divorced by him, 771.

DESIDERIUS, duke of Istria, contends with

Rachis for the crown of Lombardy, and obtains the support of pope Stephen III. by giving up Ancona, 756—the new pope, Paul I., supports him, and he becomes king of Lombardy, 757 — employs and patronises Paul Warnefrid (Diaconus), 767 — negotiates with Pepin's widow, Bertha, for the marriages of their children, 770. See DESIDERATA.—Gilberga, the widow of Carloman, Charlemagne's brother, and her two infant sons, seek his protection, 771—he invades the Roman States, 772—repulsed, and besieged in Pavia by Charlemagne, 773 — surrenders, and is sent, with his queen, Ansa, to France, where they end their days in convents, 774.

DESIDERIUS, abbot of Monte Casino, supports pope Alexander II., 1061—enlarges and decorates the abbey, 1065—elected pope, and takes the office very reluctantly, with the name of Victor III., 1086 —Rome is alternately occupied and lost by him and Clement III.—Victor retires to Monte Casino, where he *d.* Sep. 16, 1087.

DESLAU, Roger, elected by the Catalans grand-duke of Athens, 1311—*d.* 1326.

DESMOULINS, Camille, executed by the Jacobins, Apr. 5, 1794.

DE SOUBISE. See SOUBISE, DE.

DESPARD, Col. Edw. Marcus, engages in a treasonable plot; discovered, Nov. 19, 1802—he and the other conspirators committed, Nov. 29—convicted, Feb. 9, 1803 —executed, Feb. 21.

DESPENSER, Hugh le, father and son, favourites of Edward II. of England, 1315—the favours bestowed on them excite the jealousy of the barons, 1320—an Act of attainder and banishment passed against them; the king collects an army, reverses the Act, and recalls the exiles, 1321 —gives them large part of the forfeited estates, 1302—queen Isabella and Mortimer plot to overthrow them, 1324—they are taken and hanged, 1326.

DESSALINES, in St. Domingo, submits to the French, 1802—again takes arms, Nov. —drives out Rochambeau, Nov. 1803— assumes the title of James I., emperor of Haiti, 1804—assassinated by Christophe and Petion, 1806.

DESSAU, battle of, count Mansfeld defeated by Wallenstein, 1626.

DESSAU. See ANHALT DESSAU.

DESSOLLES, minister for foreign affairs with Decazes, 1818.

D'ESTAING. See DELAWARR, Bay of.

D'ESTE. See ESTE and FERRARA.

D'ESTERRE, Mr. See O'CONNELL, Daniel.

D'ESTRÉES, marshal, commands the French army in Germany; passes the Weser, July 10, 1757—defeats the duke of Cumberland at Hartenbeck, 25—concludes with him the convention of Closter Seven, Sep. 8—agrees to a suspension of hostilities with prince Frederic of Brunswick at Kircheim on the Ohm, 1762.

D'ESTRÉES, Gabrielle, marchioness of Monceaux and duchess of Beaufort, mistress of Henry IV. of France. *d.* 1599.

DE THOU (Thuanus), the president, *b.* 1553 —concludes his History, 1607—*d.* 1617.

DE THOU, the friend of Cinqmars, beheaded with him for a conspiracy against Richelieu, Sep. 12, 1642.

DE TOTT, Baron, employed to reorganize the Ottoman military, 1768.

DETROIT Fort, battle of. See BROCK, gen.

DETTINGEN, battle of, the French under the duke de Noailles, defeated by Geo. II., king of Great Britain, June 16, 1743.

DEUCALION, king of Lycoria, or Thessaly, B.C. 1548 (1549 H., 1433 C.)—flood of, in Thessaly, 1508 (1504 H., 1433 C.)

DEUSDEDIT, pope, 615-619.

DEUSDEDIT, archbp. of Canterbury, 653— *d.* of the plague, 664.

DEUSDEDIT or Diodato, son of Orso, the murdered doge of Venice, recalled from exile, 738—made master of the military, 739—doge, with the additional title of *Ipato*, 742—assassinated, 755.

DEUX PONTS, the house of, placed on the throne of Sweden, by Christina, 1645. See CHARLES X., Gustavus, k. of Sweden.

DEUX PONTS, the prince of, commands the army of the empire, in alliance with Austria, against the k. of Prussia, 1758-62.

DEVENTER, taken by the Spaniards from the Hollanders, 1587.

DEVEREUX, Robert, *b.* 1567. See ESSEX, earl of, father and son.

DEVONPORT, the name given to Plymouth Dock, Dec. 27, 1823—a destructive fire in its yards; the Talavera, man of war, burnt, and many stores, Sep. 27, 1840.

DEVONSHIRE, insurrection in, suppressed by lord Russell, 1549.

DEVONSHIRE, Edward Courtenay, created earl of, by Henry VII., 1485.

DEVONSHIRE, Edward Courtenay, earl of, committed to the Tower for refusing to marry queen Mary, 1553 — released through Philip's intercession, 1554—*d.* soon after at Padua.

DEVONSHIRE, Cavendish, earl of, declares for the prince of Orange at Derby, 1688 —privy councillor and lord steward to William III., 1689—made a duke by him, 1693—*d.* 1707.

DEVONSHIRE, duke of. See CAVENDISH, lord.—Steward of the household to Geo. I., 1714—reconciles the k. and the prince of Wales, April 23, 1720—president of the council, 1727—*d.* 1729.

DEVONSHIRE, Wm. Cavendish, duke of, first lord of the treasury, with Wm. Pitt, secretary of state, and Legge, chancellor of the Exchequer, 1756—resigns, 1757.
DEVONSHIRE, duke of, ambassador extraordinary at the coronation of the czar Nicholas, Sept. 3, 1826—visited by queen Victoria at Chatsworth, 1843.
DE WERTH. See BANNER, and WERTH, Von.
DEXICRATES, consul of Rome, 508.
DEXIPPUS, defeats the Gothic tribes at Athens, 267—writes his "Chronica," 269.
DEXITHEUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 385.
DEXTER, consul of Rome, 225—another, 263.
DEXTER, C. Domitius, consul of Rome, 196 II.
DIADUMENIANUS, son of Macrinus, beheaded with his father, 218.
DIÆUS, one of the Achæans taken to Rome, B.C. 167—returns to his country, 151—Prætor of the renewed league, 149—defeated by the Romans at Leucopetra, 146.
DIANA, the temple of, erected at Ephesus, B.C. 552—burnt, July, 356—again, by the Goths, A.D. 262.
DIANA of Poictiers, the former mistress of Henry II. of France, *d.* 1566.
DIAMOND. See KOH-I-NOOR.
DIAMOND necklace (Maria Antoinette's), affair of the, 1785.
DIAZ, Bartholomew, a navigator, gives the name of Cabo Tormentoso (Cape Stormy, now Cape of Good Hope), to the southern extremity of Africa, 1486.
DIAZ DEL BIVAR, Roderigo. See CID, the.
DIBDIN, Charles, the nautical and patriotic song writer, *b.* 1748—*d.* 1814.
DIBDIN, Thos., the dramatist, *b.* 1772—*d.* 1841.
DIBDIN, T. F., *b.* 1775—*d.* 1847.
DICETO, Ralph de, chronicler, fl. 1164.
DICUIL, an Irish monk settled in France, writes "De Mensura Orbis Terræ," 826.
DICKENS, Charles, *b.* 1812.
DICON, Olympic victor, B.C. 384.
DICTATOR, the office of, created at Rome, B.C. 498. See LARTIUS, T. Flavius.
DIDEROT, Denys, *b.* 1713—commences the publication of the "Encyclopædia," 1751—*d.* 1784.
DIDIUS, Julianus, purchases the imperial crown, Mar. 28, 193—deposed and killed, June 2.
DIDIUS, T., consul of Rome, B.C. 98—sent to Spain to control the Celtiberi, 97.
DIDOT, Francis and Firmin, obtain patents for stereotype printing in France, 1797.
DIDYMUS, the grammarian, fl., B.C. 46.
DIEBITSCH, a Russian general, *b.* 1785—forces a passage over the Danube at Silistria, June 4, 1829, and crosses the Balkan—*d.* of cholera, at Pultusk, June 10, 1831.
DIEPPE, bombarded by the British fleet, July 12, 1694.
DIESKAU, baron, French gen., defeated and taken prisoner at Crown Point, by general Johnson, 1755.
DIETS: of Aix-la-Chapelle, 813—831—1099.
—— of Attigni in Ardennes, 722.
—— of Augsburg, 1275—June 25, 1530, to which the Protestant Confession is presented—1548, when the Interim is prepared—Sept. 25, 1555.
—— of Clausemburg, elects Sigismund Racoczi, prince of Transylvania, 1607.
—— of Denmark, confers absolute power on Frederic III., and the hereditary succession on his family, Oct. 16, 1668.
—— of Frankfort, 1142—1147—March 4, 1152—1208—elects Albert of Austria, k. of Germany, 1298—1338.
—— of Halberstadt, 1208.
—— of Mentz, 1105—1184—1235.
—— of Nimeguen, 821, 880.
—— of Odenburg in Hungary, 1681.
—— of Odensee, establishes religious liberty in Denmark, 1527.
—— of Pavia, elects Guy, duke of Spoleto, k. of Italy, 889.
—— of Pesth, elects John von Zapolya, k. of Hungary, 1526.
—— of Petrikow, two deputies admitted from each palatinate in Poland, 1468.
—— of Poland, annuls the treaty made by k. Michael with the Turks, and gives the command to John Sobiesky, 1674—under the dictation of Prussia and Russia, elects Stanislas Augustus, k., 1763—compelled to pass the Act for tolerating the Dissidents, 1767—and to ratify the first partition, 1773—the last held, 1781.
—— of Presburg, ratifies the union of Hungary and Austria, 1526—accepts the Pragmatic Sanction, 1722—resolves to support Maria Theresa, 1741.
—— of Ratisbon, 1541, first interim—nearly surprised by the Swedish gen. Banner, 1640—its sittings made permanent, Dec. 23, 1663.
—— of Roncaglia, 1154—1158.
—— of Spires, 1067—the imperial cities of Germany are for the first time represented, 1309—decrees religious liberty in Germany, 1526—originates the name of Protestants, April 19, 1529.
—— of Stockholm, gives the power of legislation wholly to the king, 1680.
—— of Thionville, 806—831—835—844.
—— of Ulm, 1165, puts an end to the intestine wars of Germany.
—— of Westeraas, establishes religious liberty in Sweden, 1527—declares the

throne hereditary in the family of Gustavus Vasa, 1544.

—— of Worms, 1122, compromises the dispute between the emperor Henry V. and pope Callistus II.—establishes the Imperial Chamber at Wetzlar, 1495—Apr. 4, 1521, at which Luther appears and defends himself.

DIETRICH, burggraf von Altenburg, grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1333.

"DIEU ET MON DROIT," the war cry of Richard I. at the battle of Gisors, 1198.

DIGBY, Sir Everard, implicated in the gunpowder plot: suffers death, 1605.

DIJON, battle of, the Burgundians defeated by Clovis, 500.

DILKES, Sir Thomas, captures and destroys many of the French fleet before Gibraltar, and raises the siege, 1705.

DILLON, a French general, put to death for his failure in his invasion of Flanders, 1792.

DILLON, capt. of the "Research," ascertains the fate of La Perouse, April 7, 1828.

DILZIBULUS, a Turkish chieftain, on Mount Altai, receives Zemarchus, on a mission from the emperor Justin II., 569—and his son receives Valentine, another envoy, 576.

DIMETIA (South Wales), occupied by Ubba, with his followers, 877.

DINANT, taken by the marshal de Crequi, 1675.

DINARCHUS, the orator, *b.* B.C. 361—commences his public career, 336—accuses many eminent Athenians of receiving bribes from Harpalus, 324—banished, 307—returns to Athens, 292.

DINOLOCHUS, writes comedies at Syracuse, B.C. 427.

DINOPHILUS, Athenian archon, 49.

DIO, consul of Rome, 291.

DIO CHRYSOSTOM, or Prusæus (native of Prusa), is in Egypt with Apollonius of Tyana, 69; banished from Rome by Domitian; retires among the Goths, of whom he afterwards writes, 90—returns to Rome after Domitian's death, 96—is patronised by Trajan, 99.

DIOCLES, Athenian archon, B.C. 409.

DIOCLES, Olympic victor, B.C. 728.

DIOCLETIAN, *b.* 245—kills Aper, the assassin of Numerianus; is proclaimed emperor by the eastern army, 284—advances into Europe, defeats Carinus at Margus, and fixes his imperial residence at Nicomedia, consul II., 285—associates Maximian with him as joint emperor, 286. See CARAUSIUS. Consul III., 287—confirms the tranquillity of the eastern frontier, by a treaty with the Persians 288—meets Maximian at Milan, 289—introduces the ceremonial and magnificence of Persia, into his court, consul IV., 290—again meets Maximian at Milan, to settle their respective jurisdictions, and takes on himself the immediate superintendence of the East, 291—appoints Constantius Chlorus, and Galerius, assistant Cæsars, 292. See CONSTANTIUS Chlorus, and GALERIUS.—Consul V., 293—VI. 296—puts down in person the revolt of Achilleus in Egypt, slaughters the inhabitants of Alexandria, destroys Busiris and Coptos, and reprimands Galerius for his defeat by Narses, 297—meets Galerius at Nisibis, 298—consul VII., 299—the empire tranquil, 300—the Christians unmolested, 301—issues an edict to regulate the price of commodities, and fails in the attempt; visits Rome for the first time, and celebrates a triumph there with Maximian; passes the winter at Nicomedia with Galerius, who urges him to repress the power of the Christian hierarchy, 302—commences the persecution of the Christians, Feb. 23, 303—consul VIII. Celebrates the twentieth year of his reign by festivities at Rome; disgusted with the manners of the people, departs on the eve of his ninth consulship, 303—attacked by a severe illness, imputed to his long journey in the winter, but attributable rather to his vexation at the disorders caused by his change of policy towards the Christians, and to his finding it impossible to extirpate their religion; consul IX., 304—the dilemma in which he is placed, by the rash counsels of Galerius determines him to abdicate; he resigns the purple, May 1, at Nicomedia, 305—and retires to Salona; intercedes in vain to save his wife and daughter from the persecution of Maximin, 311—*d.* 313.

DIOCLETIAN, the era of, or Era of Martyrs, dates from Aug 29, 284.

DIODATO, master of the military, and doge of Venice. See DEUSDEDIT.

DIODORUS, a leader of the Peripatetics, B.C. 111.

DIODORUS, bishop of Tarsus, 378.

DIODORUS SICULUS, in Egypt, B.C. 50—begins his History, 43—concludes it, 13.

DIODOTUS, Trypho, claims Syria from Demetrius Nicator, for Antiochus, son of Alexander Bala, B.C. 143—murders the young Antiochus, and is himself defeated and slain by Antiochus Sidetes, 139.

DIOGENES, the Cynic philosopher, *b.* B.C. 413—*d.* at Corinth, 323.

DIOGENES, a philosopher, sent with Carneades and Critolaus, on an embassy to Rome, B.C. 155.

DIOGENES, Laertius, writes his Lives of the Philosophers soon after 205.
DIOGENES, one of the philosophers who accompany Damascius into Persia, 532.
DIOGENES, the Greek commander of Rome, when taken by Totila, 549—retires to Centumcellæ, 550.
DIOGNETUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 868—others, 492 and 264.
DIOGNETUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 548.
DION opposes Dionysius the younger at Syracuse; Plato endeavours in vain to reconcile them, 361—Dion banished from Sicily, 360—returns with a Greek fleet and army, 357—rules at Syracuse, 356—assassinated by Callippus, 353.
DION, Cassius, from this time contemporary with the events related in his History, 180—senator, 190—named prætor for the next year by Pertinax before his death, 193—has an interview with Caracalla at Nicomedia, 214—governor of Pergamus and Smyrna, 218—having, as governor of Dalmatia and Pannonia, offended the army by his restrictions, the emperor, Alexander Severus, shows his approbation by making him consul II., 229—he retires into Bithynia and writes his History, 229.
DIONYSIODORUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 380.
DIONYSIUS becomes master of Syracuse, B.C. 406—makes peace with the Carthaginians, 404, 392 — receives Plato well, 389—takes Rhegium, 387—foiled in war with the Carthaginians, makes peace and fixes the river Halycus as the division of their territories, 383—sends succours to the Lacedæmonians; takes Selinus from the Carthaginians; makes peace, 368—*d.* 367.
DIONYSIUS the younger inherits his father's power at Syracuse, B.C. 367—Plato tries to reconcile him with Dion, 361—sells Plato as a slave, 360—expelled from Sicily, 356—regains his power in Syracuse, 347—banished to Corinth by Timoleon, 343.
DIONYSIUS, k. of Portugal, 1279—leagues against Ferdinand IV., the young k. of Castile, 1296—withdraws from the league, 1297—removes the university from Lisbon to Coimbra, 1308—he gives the confiscated possessions of the Templars in his kingdom to a new military Order of Christ, 1319—his reign is troubled by the discontent of his son, 1320—*d.* 1325.
DIONYSIUS, consul of Rome, 429.
DIONYSIUS, bp. of Alexandria, 249—writes to Sixtus II., bp. of Rome, on the articles of Carthage, 257—*d.* 265.
DIONYSIUS, bp. of Corinth, 173.
DIONYSIUS, bp. of Rome, 259–269.
DIONYSIUS, Milesian, historian, fl. B.C. 520.
DIONYSIUS, first determines the length of the solar year in the astronomical canon, B.C. 285.
DIONYSIUS accompanies Caius Cæsar on his eastern expedition, to instruct him in the geography of Armenia, B.C. 1.
DIONYSIUS, Periegeta, writes his geographical poem, about 300.
DIONYSIUS of Halicarnassus, goes to Italy, B.C. 29—completes his History after a residence at Rome of twenty-two years, 7.
DIONYSIUS of Halicarnassus, jun., soph. and mus., fl. 126.
DIONYSIUS of Thrace, the critic, fl. B.C. 107.
DIONYSIUS Exiguus, the monk, introduces the use of the Christian era, 527.
DIOPHANTUS, preceptor of Libanius, 330—makes the funeral oration of Proæresius, 367—probably the writer of Six Books on Algebra, about 370.
DIOPITHES, the Athenian general, stationed on the Hellespont, B.C. 342.
DIOSCORUS, consul of Rome, 442.
DIOSCORUS, bp. of Alexandria, 444—holds the "Robber Synod" at Ephesus, 449—deposed and banished by the emperor Marcian, 451.
DIOSCORUS II., bp. of Alexandria, 515—deposed by the emperor Justin I., 519.
DIOSPOLIS. See Councils.
DIOTREPHES, Athenian archon, B.C. 384.
DIOTIMUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 428—another, 354.
DIPHILUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 442.
DIPHRIDUS, the Lacedæmonian, renews the war in Asia, B.C. 391.
DIPLOMATIC intercourse of Austria, Prussia, and Russia with Spain, suspended, 1823—of Austria and Russia with Turkey, suspended, Sept 17, 1849—ceases between Great Britain and Spain, May 19, 1848—renewed, May 14, 1850.
DIRECTORY, the French, established, Oct. 28, 1795—overturned by Bonaparte with an armed force, Nov. 9, 1799.
DISBROWE, Sir E. C., *d.* 1851.
DISCOUNT, rate of, raised by the Bank of England from 2½ to 3 per cent., Oct. 16, 1845—to 3½ per cent., Nov. 6—reduced to 2½ per cent. Jan. 1, 1852—to 2 per cent. Apr. 26—advanced to 2½ per cent. Jan. 6, 1853—to 3 per cent. Jan. 20—to 3½ per cent. June 2—to 4 per cent. Sept. 1—to 4½ per cent. Sept. 15—to 5 per cent. Sept. 29—5½ per cent. May 11, 1854—reduced to 5 per cent. Aug. 3.
DISNEY, Mr., presents a collection of ancient marbles to the university of Cambridge, April 11, 1850.
D'ISRAELI, Isaac, *b.* 1766—*d.* 1848.
D'ISRAELI, Ben., *b.* 1805—motion on agricultural distress negatived, Feb. 13, 1851—

chancellor of the exchequer, Feb. 28, 1852—resigns, Dec. 28. .

DISSECTION of dead bodies in the surgical schools of France, authorized by a royal edict, 1396. See ANATOMY.

DISSENTERS, excluded from the church of England by the Act of Uniformity, 1662—address of the Commons against any indulgence to them, Feb. 27, 1663—Charles II. suspends the penal laws against them, 1672—bill for their relief, passed by the Commons, but rejected by the Lords, 1772—Act 19 Geo. III., c. 44, passed in their favour, 1779—petitioned against by the university of Oxford, Mar. 30. See BEAUFOY, and CORPORATION ACT.

DISSENTERS' Marriage Bill introduced, Mar. 17, 1835.

DISSIDENTS or Protestants persecuted in Poland—Russia and Prussia interfere on their behalf, 1766. See DIET of Poland.

"DITCH," or the "Nations," expedition of; the third of the Koreish against Mohammed, 625.

DITMARSH, a province of Holstein, given up, by Waldemar II., king of Denmark, in part of his ransom, 1225—reconquered by him, 1226—war of independence in; John I., king of Denmark, defeated at Meldorf, 1500.

DIUMA, bp. of Repington, 655.

DIVANUBAR, king of Assyria, conquers Armenia, Syria, and Persia, B.C. 900, Lay.—receives tribute from Jehu, k. of Israel, 883, Lay.

DIVANUKHA, or Divanurish, king of Assyria, B.C. 1200, Lay.

DIVANURISH. See DIVANUKHA.

DIVES. See CRASSUS, P. Licinius Dives.

DIVING bell, known to the ancients; first used in modern Europe, 1538—Mr. Spalding, and an assistant, perish in one in Ireland, June 1, 1783—used to explore the wreck of the Royal George, May 23, 1817.

DIVINITY lectures at Cambridge revived by Professor Herbert Marsh, 1809.

DIVORCES in Rome. See ANTONIUS, L., and CARVILIUS, Sp.

DIXMUDE, occupied by Louis XIV., 1684.

DJIDDA attacked by the Wahabys, 1803.

DMITRI I., or Demetrius, grand-duke of Russia, 1276–1294.

DMITRI II., grand-duke of Russia, 1324–1327.

DMITRI III., grand-duke of Russia, 1359–1362.

DMITRI IV., grand-duke of Russia, 1362—builds the Kremlin of Moscow, 1367–1389.

DMITRI Schemjaka, seizes Vasili III., grandprince of Moscow, and blinds him, 1448.

DMITRI, brother of Feodor, czar of Russia, murdered by Godunow, 1591.

DMITRI, a pretender in Russia, is for some time believed to be the murdered brother of Feodor, 1605—he is put to death, 1606.

DMITRI, another pretender, appears in Russia, supported by Sigismund, k. of Poland, 1609—expelled, with the aid of Charles IX. of Sweden.

DOBBO, battle of, Mentchikof defeats the Swedish general, Lagercrona, Sep. 20, 1708.

DOCKS, London, opened, Jan. 20, 1805—East India, opened, Aug. 4, 1806—St. Katharine's, opened, Oct. 25, 1828.

DOCKYARDS, the admission of foreigners into the English, prohibited, July 30, 1779.

DOCTORS' COMMONS, a spiritual court, to take cognizance of cases of adultery, register probates of wills, and other matters of civil law, incorporated, 1768.

DODD, George, the designer of Waterloo bridge, *b.* 1783—*d.* 1827.

DODD, Rev. Dr. William, *b.* 1729—executed for forgery, June 27, 1777.

DODDINGTON. See BUBB.

DODDRIDGE, in Gloucestershire, fossil remains of a crocodile discovered at, 1806.

DODDRIDGE, Dr. *b.* June 26, 1702—*d.* 1751.

DODSLEY, Robert, *b.* 1703. See BURKE, Edm.—*d.* 1764.

DODWELL, Henry, *b.* 1642—*d.* 1711.

DOGE of Venice, election of the first, 697—superseded by a master of the military, 757—the office restored, 742.

DOGGER-BANK, battle of the, between Admiral Parker and the Dutch, Aug. 5, 1781.

DOGGET, Thomas, the actor, gives his first prize for the boat race on the Thames, Aug. 1, 1715.

DOL, in Brittany, besieged by William I., king of England, 1076.

DOLABELLA, Cn. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 159. Another, 81.

DOLABELLA, P. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 283—defeats the Senones, and then gains a victory over the Etruscans, and their Celtic allies near the Vadimonian Lake, 283. Another, the son-in-law of Cicero, after the death of Cæsar, is made consul in his place for the rest of the year, 44. Another, consul, A.D. 10—defeats Tacfarinas, and puts an end to the African rebellion, 24.

DOLABELLA, Ser. Cornel., consul of Rome, 86.

DOLABELLA, L. Cornelius, pro-consul, tranquillizes Spain, B.C. 98.

DOLCI, Carlo, *b.* 1606—*d.* 1686.

DOLCINO, leader of the Apostolicals, retires into Dalmatia, 1300—returns to Italy, and fixes himself on a mountain, near Vercelli, 1301—he, his wife, and many of his followers are burnt alive, 1307. See APOSTOLICALS.

DOLGORUCKI, George, prince of Suzdal, builds Moscow, 1147.

DOLON. See COMEDY.

DOLLART BAY, in East Friesland, formed by an inundation, 1446—successful operations of commodore Holmes in it, 1758.

DOLLOND, the optician, *b.* 1730—*d.* 1820.

DOLLY'S-BRAE, affray at, between Orangemen and Romanists, July 12, 1849.

DOMESDAY SURVEY of England, commenced, 1080—completed, 1086 — ordered to be printed, 1767.

DOMINGO, St., the Haiti of the natives, discovered by Columbus, and named by him Hispaniola, 1492—his brother, Bartholomew, forms the first Spanish settlement, and builds the city of St. Domingo, from which the island afterwards takes its name, 1496—the sugar-cane introduced from the Canaries, 1506—negro slaves first brought in, 1517—the city of St. Domingo and the coasts plundered by sir F. Drake, 1586 — the Spaniards abandon half the island, which the French Flibustiers (Buccaneers) begin to occupy, 1630—the occupation completed by Colbert, 1664—the French negroes revolt, and burn Port au Prince, 1791—the English invited to protect the Whites, Oct. 12, 1793 — revolt of Toussaint l'Ouverture, 1794—the English withdraw, and the inhabitants declare themselves independent, 1798—expedition of Leclerc, Feb. 4, 1802—captivity of Toussaint l'Ouverture; insurrection renewed, Nov. 2—Rochambeau and the French expelled; Haiti an independent State, 1803. See HAITI.

DOMINICA, discovered by Columbus, 1494—a free island, 1660—given to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris, 1763—resists an attack of the combined French and Spanish fleets, Feb. 2, 1805.

DOMINICANS, or Black Friars, origin of the, 1215—contend with the Franciscans for superiority in the university of Paris, 1231. See AMOUR, William de St.—Build a large monastery in London, near the north side of the bridge, now called after them, 1276.

DOMITIAN, second son of Vespasian, *b.* 51—prætor, 70—consul *suffectus*, 71 — consul II., 73—consul *suffectus*, 74, 75, 76, 77—consul VII., 80 — supposed to have written during the life of his brother, Titus, the Paraphrase on the Phænomena of Aratus, ascribed to Germanicus; becomes emperor on the death of Titus, 81 — represses at first his violent passions, completes the public works begun by Titus, and establishes a liberal endowment for rhetoricians; consul VIII., 82—pretends to have gained great victories over the Chatti; assumes the name of Germanicus, and celebrates a triumph; consul IX., 83—consul X., 84—recalls Agricola from Britain; consul XI., 85 — institutes the Capitoline games, and begins his cruelties; consul XII., 86—pays the Dacians a large sum of money to retire; consul XIII., 87—celebrates the secular games, puts Herennius Senecio and Arulenus Rusticus to death; makes Tacitus prætor; consul XIV., 88—orders all philosophers and mathematicians to leave Rome and Italy; consul XV., 90—makes peace with the Dacians, and celebrates a triumph, 91—builds the Forum Palladium; consul XVI., 92—issues, and during the year revokes, an edict against planting vines in cities; goes to repel an inroad of the Sarmatians, 93—sends Juvenal to Egypt; terrifies Rome by his indiscriminate slaughter of his subjects, 94—pardons Celsus Juventius; punishes the Christians and Jews, who refuse to pay a tax for rebuilding the temple of Jupiter; puts the consul, Clemens, to death, and banishes Flavia Domitilla; consul XVII., 95 — his barbarities provoke a conspiracy, and he is slain, Sept. 18, 96.

DOMITIAN, the oriental prefect, sent by Constantius II. to inquire into the conduct of Gallus, is put to death by the people of Antioch at his instigation, 354.

DOMITIUS, Cn. Ahenobarbus, consul of Rome, B.C. 122—defeats the Arverni, and persuades their king, Bituitus, to go to Rome, 121. For other consuls, see AHENOBARBUS.

DOMITIUS, L., prætor, sent into Spain against Sertorius, B.C. 78.

DOMITIUS, Cn. Calvinus, consul of Rome, B.C. 283—first plebeian censor, 280.

DOMITIUS, Cn., censor of Rome, strikes out the names of 32 senators, and interdicts many popular amusements, B.C. 115.

DOMITIUS, L. Aurelianus Aug., consul of Rome, 271—II. 274 — III. 275. N.B. Supply these dates to AURELIAN, emperor, p. 65.

DOMMOC, now Dunwich, in Suffolk, the see of bp. Felix, 631.

DOMNUS I., pope, 676—restores the authority of Rome over Ravenna, 677—*d.* Apr. 11, 678.

DOMNUS II., pope, 974—*d.* 975.

DOMNUS I., II., III. See ANTIOCH, bishops of.

DONVILLE, Wm., *b.* 1742—sheriff of London, 1804—committed to Newgate by the House of Commons for partiality to Sir Francis Burdett, in the Middlesex election, Mar. 9, 1805—lord mayor, 1813—

presides at the banquet to the allied sovereigns, and is created a baronet, 1814 —*d.* 1823.

DONAGHADEE to Port Patrick, the submarine telegraph commenced, July 16, 1852 —completed, May 23, 1853.

DONALD BANE, k. of Scotland, 1093—deposed, and restored, 1094—again deposed, 1098.

DONALD III., k. of Scotland, 860–862.

DONALD IV., k. of Scotland, 892–904.

DONATI, Corso de, commands the Neri (black) faction in Florence, 1300.

DONATISTS, origin of the, 313. See CÆCILIANUS.—Condemned by the council of Arles, 314—appeal to Constantine, who orders an inquiry, which terminates in favour of their opponents, 316—persecuted by the church, become more zealous, 318 — persecuted by the emperor Constans, and receive the name of Circumcelliones, 340 — synod of Carthage against them, 403 — another, 405 — conference with Catholics at Carthage, after which more severe laws are enacted against them, 411—they assist the Vandals, in Africa, 429—they gradually decline from this time, and disappear about 600.

DONATO, Francesco, doge of Venice, 1545–1553.

DONATO, Leonardo, doge of Venice, 1606–1612.

DONATO, Nicolo, doge of Venice, 1618.

DONATUS, consul of Rome, 260.

DONATUS. See CÆCILIANUS, and DONATISTS.

DONATUS, the grammarian, fl. 354.

DONAWERT taken by Marlborough, July 2, 1704. See ANNE, qu. of England, and BLENHEIM.

DONIS, Olympic victor, B.C. 356.

DONIZETTI, *d.* 1848.

DONOUGHMORE, Hely Hutchinson, lord, *b.* 1757—supports the Catholic claims by a motion, which the Lords negative, 1817 —*d.* 1832.

DONOUGHMORE, the earl of, *b.* 1787—*d.* 1851.

DORCHESTER. See BIBINUS.

DORCHESTER LABOURERS, six, sentenced to transportation for administering illegal oaths, March 17, 1834—great meeting of the London Trades' Union, to petition in their favour, Apr. 21.

DORCHESTER, lord. See CARLETON, Sir Guy.—*d.* 1808.

DORCIC. See BIBINUS.

DORDRECHT. See DORT.

DORIA, Andrew, *b.* 1466—in the service of Francis I., k. of France, defeats a Spanish fleet near Naples, Apr. 28, 1528—offended by him, makes a treaty with Chas. V., returns suddenly to Genoa, expels the French, and restores the independence of the republic, Sept. 12—joins the emperor in a successful expedition against Tunis and Bona, 1535—abandons his Venetian allies at Prevesa 1538—advises the emperor not to attack Algiers, 1541—obliged to retire before a Turkish fleet, and loses some of his ships, July 15, 1552—recovers a great part of Corsica for the Genoese, 1554—*d.* Nov. 25, 1560.

DORIA, Antonio, with a Genoese fleet, infests the coast of Catalonia, 1412.

DORIA, Conrad, with Spinola and the Ghibelins, expels the Guelfs, Grimaldi and Fiesco, from Genoa, 1296—commands the Sicilian fleet, 1299—defeated and taken prisoner by Roger de Loria, 1300.

DORIA, Gianandrea, commands an expedition against Algiers, which is dispersed by adverse winds, 1601.

DORIA, Lamba, the Genoese, gains a naval victory off the Dalmatian island, Curzola; the Venetian fleet destroyed, Sept. 8, 1298.

DORIA, Lucian, the Genoese admiral, defeats the Venetian fleet near Pola, and falls in the battle, May 6, 1379.

DORIA, Paganino, with a Genoese fleet, plunders many Venetian towns on the Adriatic and in Negropont, 1351—captures the Venetian fleet at Sapienza, in the Morea, and takes the admiral, Pisani, Nov. 4, 1354.

DORIA, Peter, succeeds Lucian, the Genoese admiral; advances to attack Venice, and conquers Chiozza and Malamocco, 1379—surrenders to the Venetians, 1380.

DORIA, Rafaele, elected one of their captains by the Genoese, 1335.

DORIA, the family of, with the Spinola, obtain the ascendancy in Genoa, and support the Ghibelin party, 1270—expelled by the Ghibelin party, 1306—reconciled to them, 1307—attack Genoa, 1319—raise the siege, 1323.

DORMER, lord, takes his seat in parliament, April 28, 1829.

DOROTHEA, princess of Denmark, marries Albert, duke of Prussia, 1527.

DOROTHEUS. See ANTIOCH, bishops of.

DOROTHEUS, one of Justinian's generals, expels the Huns from Armenia, 532.

DORPAT taken by the czar Peter, July 23, 1704.

D'ORSAY, count, *d.* 1852.

DORSET, the marquis of, sent by Henry VIII. with an English army to Fontarabia, is deceived by Ferdinand of Spain, and returns to England, 1512.

DORSET, the earl of, announces to Geo. I. his accession to the English throne, 1714.

Dorsetshire invaded by the Danes, 998.
Dorso, C. Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 273.
Dorso, M. Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 345.
Dort, or Dordrecht; the country near it inundated by the Meuse bursting its embankment, April 17, 1446. See Bies Bosch.
Dortrecht, the synod of, condemns the doctrines of Arminius, and denies toleration to the Remonstrants, 1618.
Dorylæum, battle of; the Crusaders defeat Kilidsch Arslan, July 4, 1097—taken by Othman, 1288.
Dorysus, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 956–927.
Dositheus, patriarch of Constantinople, 1191–1198.
Doson. See Antigonus, Doson.
Dost Mahomet, assisted by the Persians, to besiege Herat, 1838—deserted by his army, 1839—defeated by the British, Oct. 18; submits and surrenders, Nov. 5, 1840.
Dotades, Olympic victor, B.C. 740.
Dotation Bill for the President of France rejected by the National Assembly, Feb. 10, 1851.
Douay, college formed at, for the education of English Romanists, 1560—surrendered to the allies, June 26, 1710.
Douglas, sir Archibald, regent of Scotland, defeats Edward Balliol at Annan, 1332—defeated by Edward III. of England, and slain at Halidown Hill, 1333.
Douglas, the earl of, slain at the battle of Otterburne, Aug. 15, 1388.
Douglas, Archibald, earl of, captured by the Percies at Homedon Hill, 1402—released and joins them in their attempt to place the earl of March on the throne, 1403—taken prisoner at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 21; slain at Verneuil, Aug. 16, 1424.
Douglas, the earl of, stabbed by James II. in Stirling Castle, 1452.
Douglas, Archibald (Bell the Cat), refuses to proceed with James III. to invade England, 1482.
Douglas, Gawin, Scotch poet, *b.* 1475—*d.* 1522.
Douglas, George, one of the assassins of Rizzio, 1566.
Douglas, capt. of the Royal Oak, burnt, with his ship, in the Dutch incursion up the Thames, 1667.
Douglas family, banished by James V. of Scotland, 1528.
Douro, river frontier between the Gothic and Saracen kingdoms in Spain; Ordonio III. crosses it, and is driven back at Setmanica (Simancas), 950—Al Hakem II. passes it to attack the kingdom of Leon, 963—battle of the, Sir Arthur Wellesley defeats marshal Soult, May 11, 1809.
Dover, the people of, attack the retinue of Eustace, earl of Boulogne, 1051—Edward I. lands at, on his return from Palestine, Aug. 1274—Philip, the husband of queen Mary, sails from, Sept. 4, 1555—interview of Elizabeth with Sully, at, 1601—Henrietta Maria arrives at, June 13, 1625—embarks at, to accompany her daughter Mary, princess of Orange, to Holland, Feb. 16, 1642—Charles II. lands at, May 25, 1660—the duke of Ormond is appointed governor of the castle, 1713—Louis XVIII. embarks at, to take the throne of France, Apr. 24, 1814—Louis Philippe, k. of the French, embarks at, for Calais, Sept. 15, 1844—railway from London opened, May 6, 1844—the wire of the submarine electric telegraph experimentally laid to Calais, 1850.
Dover, Agar Ellis, lord, *b.* 1797—*d.* 1833.
Dow, Gerard, *b.* 1613—*d.* 1680.
Dowlah, rajah al, takes Calcutta, June 18, 1756—defeated at the battle of Plassy; deposed, put to death by Meer Jaffier, 1757.
Downing, Sir George, disputed will of, decided in favour of the Univerity of Cambridge, June 9, 1796.
Downing College, Cambridge, founded and chartered, 1800.
Doyle, Rev. James, *d.* 1834.
Doyle, Sir John, *b.* 1756—*d.* 1834.
Draco, Athenian archon, B.C. 624—his code of laws given, 621—superseded by Solon's, 594.
Dragonetti, *b.* 1755—*d.* 1846.
Dragut Rais, succeeds Hayraddin Barbarossa, 1546—besieges Tripoli, 1549—ravages Sicily and Tuscany, 1561—attacks Oran, 1563—killed at the siege of Malta, June 18, 1565.
Drakard, J., editor of the Stamford News, fined and imprisoned for an article on military flogging, May 25, 1811.
Drake, Francis, *b.* 1545—commences his voyage round the world, Nov. 15, 1577—explores California, 1578; returns, Nov. 3—banquet to qu. Elizabeth on board his ship; she confers knighthood on him, 1580—he attacks the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, 1585—takes the city of St. Domingo; attacks the coasts of Hispaniola and Florida; he returns with a valuable booty, and brings back the Virginian colonists, 1586—expedition against the Spanish harbours; fleet destroyed at Cadiz; he returns with rich prizes, 1587—assists in destroying the Spanish Armada, 1588—ex-

pedition to support Don Antonio in Portugal, 1589 — unsuccessful expedition against Porto Rico; he dies from the effects of the climate and fatigue, 1596.

DRAKE, Dr. Nathan, *b.* 1756—*d.* 1836.

DRAMA, the, receives in England the first regular form of Moralities or Moral Plays, from Skelton and others, about 1500; forbidden by the council of state, 1549; revived by the earl of Dorset, 1570; opposed by the mayor and corporation of London, 1579; the Globe theatre built by Shakspeare and licensed by qu. Elizabeth, 1598. See COMEDY, TRAGEDY, and MYSTERIES.

DRAMATIC COPYRIGHT ACT, 3 Wm. IV., c. 15, 1832.

DRAPER, Sir William, *d.* 1787.

DRAPERS' COMPANY, in London, founded, 1439. See BANCROFT'S Hospital.

DRAYTON, Michael, *b.* 1562—*d.* 1631.

DREBBEL of Alkmaar, the invention of the thermometer ascribed to him, 1610.

DREPANUM, in Bithynia. See HELENOPOLIS.

DREPANUM, in Sicily, now Trapani, naval battle of; the Roman consul, P. Claudius Pulcher, defeated by the Carthaginian fleet, under Adherbal, B.C. 249.

DRESDEN, on the death of the elector of Saxony, Frederic II., and the division of his states, becomes the residence of his second son, Albert, 1464—made the capital of the electorate by his grandson, Maurice, 1548—Frederic Augustus, expelled from Poland, retires there, 1704—unexpected visit of Charles XII., 1707—treaty of, concluded by Frederic the Great with Maria Theresa, Dec. 25, 1745—taken by him, 1756; by the Austrians, 1759—he fails in an attempt to recover it, July 19, 1760 — battle of; the allies defeated by Napoleon, Aug. 27, 1813—abandoned by him, Oct.—surrendered, by Gouvion St. Cyr, with its garrison, Nov. 11—commotions in, 1830 — insurrection, May 3, 1849; suppressed, May 9 — the conference at, closes, May 15, 1851—visit of the emperor Nicholas, May 12, 1852.

DREUX, battle of; the Huguenots, under Condé, defeated by Montmorenci, Dec. 19, 1562.

DROGHEDA, taken by Cromwell, and the garrison massacred, Sept. 11, 1649—surrendered to William III., 1690.

DROGO, brother of William de Hauteville, elected count and leader of the Normans in Apulia, 1046—confirmed in his possessions by the emperor Henry III., 1047—assassinated, 1051.

DROMOCLIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 475.

DRONTHEIM, founded by Olaf I., king of Norway, 997 — made the residence of Olaf II., 1019—an archbishop's see, 1151—ceded to Sweden by the peace of Roskild, 1658 — restored to Denmark, 1660. See NORWAY.

DROPIDAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 593.

DROPILUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 644.

DROUET, French marshal, *b.* 1774—*d.* 1847.

DROUGHT, in Spain, 846, 865, 873; in England, 1750.

DRUIDS, the priests of the Britons, slaughtered in Mona (the isle of Anglesey), by Suetonius Paulinus, 58.

DRUMCLOG, battle of; Graham of Claverhouse defeated by the Scottish Covenanters, June 1, 1679.

DRUMMOND, Sir William, *d.* 1828.

DRUMMOND, Mr., Sir Robert Peel's private secretary, shot by M'Naughten, an insane man, Jan. 20, 1843.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE, the first built by Thos. Killigrew, 1662; burnt down, 1671; rebuilt, under the direction of Garrick, and re-opened, Sept. 22, 1775; transferred to R. B. Sheridan, 1776; taken down, 1791; the new theatre opened, Mar. 12, 1794; burnt, Feb. 24, 1809; re-opened, Oct. 10, 1812; visited by George IV., Feb. 6, 1821.

DRUSUS, M. Livius, tribune of the people, organizes an opposition which proves fatal to C. Gracchus, B.C. 121—consul of Rome, repulses the Celtæ (Scordisci) in Thrace, 112.

DRUSUS, C. Livius, consul of Rome, B.C. 147.

DRUSUS, M. Livius, the son, tribune of the people, advocates, with the consul Philippus, the admission of the allies of Rome to the rights of citizens, is assassinated, B.C. 91.

DRUSUS, Scribonius Libo, convicted of treason and sorcery, commits suicide, 16.

DRUSUS, son of Germanicus, brought to Rome by his mother, Agrippina, 20; banished, with her, by Sejanus, 30; put to death, Sept. 17, 33.

DRUSUS, Nero Claudius, *b.* B.C. 39; conquers the Rhæti and Vindelici, 15—guards the frontier of the Rhine, 13—Gaul prospers under his government, 12 — Ædile; earrries the Roman arms against the Cherusci and Catti, 11 — prætor; birth of his son, Claudius, 10—consul—killed by a fall from his horse, after having crossed the Weser, July 20, 9.

DRUSUS, son of Tiberius, quells a mutiny among the Pannonian legions, 15 — defeats the Germans, 19—associated with his father in the tribunitian power, 22—poisoned by Sejanus, 23.

DRUTHMAR, writes a grammatical commentary on Matthew's Gospel, 850.

DRYDEN, John, *b.* 1631—his first play,

"The Wild Gallant," performed, 1662—poet laureate, and royal historiographer, 1668—*d.* 1700.

DSCHEM. See ZIZIM.

DSCHINGIS-KHAN, Gengiscan, or Zingis-khan, the name assumed by the Mongol Temugin, when acknowledged chief of all the Mongol tribes, begins his victorious career, 1206—invades China, 1210—Carisme, and drives the sultan Mohammed out of the field, 1218—takes Samarcand, and sends his son, Toushi, to conquer Kipzak, 1219—he drives Gelaleddin over the Indus, and remains master of all Carisme, 1222—*d.* 1227.

DUARTE, king of Portugal. See EDWARD.

DUBLIN, the Eblana of Roman times; held by the Danes from about 795-800—abandoned by them after the battle of Clontarf, 1039—taken by earl Strongbow, 1169—first charter granted by Henry II., 1173—castle built, 1220—Trinity College founded and endowed by qu. Elizabeth, 1591—charter granted by James I., 1609—given up by Ormond to the parliament, 1646—besieged by him, and defended by Col. Jones; Cromwell arrives, 1649—Essex bridge built, 1676—the castle burnt, Apr. 7, 1684—James II. holds a parliament at, June 29, 1689—surrenders to William III. 1690—the university printing-office of, established, by Dr. John Sterne, 1734—great agitation in, for free trade, Nov. 15, 1779—the national bank established at, 1782—convention of the Irish volunteers, Nov. 10, 1783-1784—the parliament house destroyed by fire, Feb. 28, 1792—Carlisle bridge erected, 1794—declared in a state of insurrection, 1798—insurrection headed by Emmett, 1803—the national bank removed to the former parliament house, on College Green, 1808—visit of Geo. IV., Aug. 15—Sept. 5, 1821—custom house burnt, 1833—dinner to Wm. Cobbett, Nov. 17, 1834—meeting of the British Association, Aug. 6, 1835—suffers greatly from a hurricane, Jan. 6, 1839—a deputation from, invites queen Victoria to visit Ireland, May 21, 1845—the queen arrives, Aug. 6, 1849—terrific storm at, April 18, 1850—exhibition at, opened, May 12; closed, Oct. 31, 1853—the queen makes a second visit, Aug. 29, 1853—Railway to Kingstown opened, Dec. 17, 1834—to Drogheda, May 26, 1844—to Carlow, Aug. 10, 1846—to Cork, 1850—to Galway, Aug. 1, 1851—junction to Belfast, June, 1852.

DUBOIS, cardinal, archbp. of Cambray, prime minister to the duke of Orleans, regent of France, 1722—*d.* Aug. 10, 1723.

DUBOS, the Abbé, publishes his History of the French monarchy, 1734.

DUBRETON, general, *b.* 1767—*d.* 1855.

DUCANGE publishes his Latin Glossary, 1678.

DUCAS. See CONSTANTINE.—Rebellion of, 912—Constantine XIII., emperor of the East, and his son. See MICHAEL VII., and his son; and JOHN III., Vataces.

DUCAS, John, one of the last of the Byzantine historians, relates the fall of the empire, 1463.

DUCIS translates "Hamlet" for the French stage, 1769.

DUCKWORTH, Sir John Thomas, *b.* 1748—captures the Danish and Swedish West India Islands, March 30, 1801—takes Rochambeau, and the remains of his army, Nov. 3, 1803—captures a French squadron, Jan. 28, 1806—passes the Dardanelles with his fleet, Feb. 19, 1807—returns, March 1—*d.* 1817.

DUDLEY, strike of the colliers at, June 1, 1842.

DUDLEY, Edmund, employed by Henry VII. to extort money from his subjects, 1503—chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, 1504—tried, July 18, 1509—executed, Aug. 18, 1510.

DUDLEY, John, son of Edmund, inherits his father's plunder, is created Viscount Lisle, by Henry VIII., commands the fleet in the war with Scotland, 1544—made earl of Warwick by the regency, Feb. 17, 1547—assists the protector Somerset in defeating the Scots at the battle of Pinkey, Sept. 10—intrigues against him and his brother, 1548—suppresses Kett's rebellion in Norfolk, 1549—sends Somerset to the Tower, and becomes head of the council, Oct.—created duke of Northumberland, 1551. See NORTHUMBERLAND, Dudley, duke of.

DUDLEY, earl of Warwick, eldest son of Northumberland, marries lady Jane Seymour, daughter of Somerset, 1549—sent by queen Elizabeth to occupy Havre de Grace, 1562—the plague breaks out in his garrison, and he capitulates, 1563.

DUDLEY, Guildford, lord, fourth son of Northumberland, marries lady Jane Grey, 1553—charged with treason against queen Mary, July—condemned, Nov. 13; beheaded, Feb. 12, 1554.

DUDLEY, Robert, lord, younger son of Northumberland, *b.* 1532—favourite of queen Elizabeth, created by her earl of Leicester, 1563. See LEICESTER, Dudley, earl of.

DUDLEY, Rev. Sir H. Bate, *b.* 1746—*d.* 1824.

DUDLEY and Ward, lord, *b.* 1781—foreign secretary in the administrations of Mr. Canning and lord Goderich, 1827—resigns, with Mr. Huskisson, 1828—opposes the Reform Bill, 1831—*d.* 1833.

DUELS, public, an ancient custom; between David and Goliath, B.C. 1063—Horatii and Curiatii, about 660—Ali challenges Moawiyah; challenge declined, A.D. 657—Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, challenges Philip, duke of Burgundy, meeting prevented, 1424—Francis I. of France challenged by Charles V.; no meeting takes place, 1528—Lafayette challenges the earl of Carlisle. See CARLISLE, earl of.

DUELS, private. See COMBATS, judicial.—Between Marlborough and lord Chas. Paulet prevented, 1712.

Between Charles James Fox and Mr. Adair, Nov. 30, 1779.

Between lord Shelburne and Col. Fullerton, March 22, 1780.

Between the duke of York and Col. Lennox, May 27, 1789.

Between John Kemble and Mr. Aiken, March 1, 1792.

Between lord Norbury and Napper Tandy, Aug. 21, 1796.

Between lord Valentia and Mr. Gawler, June 28, 1796.

Between Pitt and Tierney, May 27, 1797.

Between Isaac Corry and Hen. Grattan, Jan. 15, 1800.

Between col. Montgomery and capt. Macnamara, Apr. 6, 1803 — col. Montgomery killed.

Between gen. Hamilton and Aaron Burr. See BURR, Aaron.

Between lord Camelford and capt. Best. See BEST, capt.

Between sir F. Burdett and Mr. Paull, May 5, 1807.

Between major Campbell and capt. Boyd. See CAMPBELL, major.

Between lord Paget and capt. Cadogan, May 30, 1809.

Between Castlereagh and Canning, Sept. 22, 1809.

Between D. O'Connell and M. D'Esterre. See O'CONNELL, D.

Between Mr. Grattan and the earl of Clare, June 7, 1820.

Between Mr. Scott and Mr. Christie, Feb. 16, 1821—Mr. Scott killed.

Between sir Alex. Boswell and James Stuart. See BOSWELL, sir Alexander.

Between the dukes of Bedford and Buckingham, May 2, 1822.

Between the duke of Wellington and earl of Winchelsea, March 21, 1829.

Between lord Alvanley and Morgan O'Connell, May 4, 1835.

Between Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Black, Nov. 19, 1835.

Between the earl of Cardigan and capt. Tuckett, Sept. 12, 1840.

Between col. Fawcett and capt. Munroe, July 1, 1843.

DUFF, king of Scotland, 961-965.

DUGDALE, Sir William, the antiquary, *b.* 1605—*d.* 1686.

DUILIUS, C., consul of Rome, gains the great naval victory over the Carthaginians, off Mylæ, commemorated by the Columna rostrata at Rome, B.C. 260.

DUILIUS, Cæso, consul of Rome, B.C. 336.

DUILIUS, C., military tribune of Rome, B.C. 399.

DULCHIANUS, the Greek catapan, defeated by the Normans near the river Labento, and at Cannæ, 1041.

DULCIDIUS. See ALFONSO III., the Great.

DULWICH COLLEGE. See ALLEYNE, Edward.

DUMAS, baron, takes the place of Chateaubriand in the French foreign department, Aug. 4, 1824.

DUMBARTON and Edinburgh, fortified line between, constructed by Agricola, 84; strengthened by Severus, 210.

DUMBLAINE, battle of. See SHERIFFMUIR.

DUMONT, Stephen, the friend of Jeremy Bentham, *b.* 1750—*d.* 1829.

DUMOURIER, or DUMOURIEZ, Chas. Francis, *b.* 1739—is sent to assist the confederates of Bar, in Poland, 1770—returns to France, 1771—commands the republican army, and defeats Clairfait in Flanders, 1792—gains the battle of Jemappes, Nov. 6—conquers Belgium, and enters Brussels, Nov. 13—is defeated at Neerwinden, and abandons the Netherlands, March 18, 1793—declares against the Convention, March 25—takes refuge in the Austrian camp, April 4—arrives in London, and is ordered to leave the kingdom, June 14—returns, and resides in England—*d.* near Henley-on-Thames, 1823.

DUN, bishop of Rochester, 741.

DUNBAR, battle of, John Balliol defeated and made prisoner by Edward I., Apr. 27, 1296—Mary, queen of Scots, taken to, by the earl of Bothwell, April 24, 1567—victory of Cromwell over Chas. II., Sept. 3, 1650.

DUNCAN I., king of Scotland, 1033—defeated and slain by Macbeth, 1039.

DUNCAN, son of Malcolm III., is accepted in Scotland as king; is soon after killed, 1094.

DUNCAN, Adam, *b.* 1731—commands the North Sea fleet, and defeats the Dutch admiral De Winter, at Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797—for which he receives the title of viscount—*d.* in 1804. The family title made earl of Camperdown, 1831.

DUNCAN, viscount, carries, by a majority of one, his vote of censure on the commissioners of Woods and Forests, March 11, 1851.

DUNCIAD. See POPE, Alexander.

DUNCOMBE, Thomas Slingsby, M.P. for Finsbury, presents the "People's Petition," May 2, 1842—meets the United Trades' Association, Jan. 21, 1846.

DUNDALK, battle of. See BIRMINGHAM, lord.

DUNDAS, James W. D., admiral, applied to for assistance by the vizir, March 6, 1853—having no orders, he remains at Malta; arrives, accompanied by a French fleet, in Besika bay, June 13—drives the Russian fleet into the harbour of Sebastopol, Dec. 27 — succeeded in the command by admiral Lyons, Dec. 22, 1854.

DUNDAS, Richard S., admiral, sails from Portsmouth with the Baltic fleet, April 4, 1855—bombards Sweaborg, Aug. 9.

DUNDAS, Sir David, appointed commander-in-chief, March 25, 1809—retires, 1811.

DUNDAS, Henry, *b.* 1740 — lord advocate of Scotland, March 4, 1776 — made treasurer of the navy, May 10, 1782—chancellor of the university of Edinburgh, 1788—lays the improved state of the revenues of India before the Commons, March 31, 1790—secretary of state, 1791—created viscount Melville, 1802. See MELVILLE, Henry Viscount.

DUNDEE, taken by gen. Monk, 1651 — recovered from the rebels by the duke of Argyle, Nov. 30, 1715—railway to Perth opened, 1847.

DUNDEE, Viscount. See GRAHAM of Claverhouse.—Takes arms in Scotland in favour of James II., Jan. 1689 — defeats Mackay, at Killiecrankie, but falls in the action, May 26, 1689.

DUNDONALD, lord, *b.* 1749—*d.* 1831.

DUNES, battle of the; the Spaniards, under Condé, defeated by Turenne, with a body of English auxiliaries, commanded by Reynolds, June 14, 1658.

DUNGALLO, the monk, writes in defence of image worship, and is made head of the school at Pavia, 829.

DUNGAN HILL, battle of; col. Jones defeats a body of Irish, July 10, 1647.

DUNGARVAN, convention of the Irish volunteers at, 1781.

DUNGENESS, a French expedition for the invasion of England arrives at, but sails away on the approach of sir John Norris; is destroyed or damaged by a storm, 1744.

DUNKELLIN, lord, taken prisoner in the Crimea, is released by order of the czar Nicholas, 1855.

DUNKIRK, taken by the French, 1646—recovered by the archduke Leopold, 1652—surrenders, after the battle of the Dunes, and is given up to the English, 1658—sold to Louis XIV. by Charles II., Oct. 17, 1662 — bombarded by the English, July 26, 1694 — the Pretender, James Francis Edward, sails from, with a French army, and is driven back by sir George Byng, March 6, 1708—given up to the English, July 7, 1712 — the destruction of its works stipulated in the treaties of Utrecht, 1713, and of Paris, 1763—the duke of York defeated at, by gen. Hoche, Sept. 7, 1793.

DUNNING, John, *b.* 1731—carries his celebrated motion on the influence of the crown, April 6, 1780—created lord Ashburton, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, April 8, 1782—*d.* Aug. 18, 1783.

DUNOIS, count of, an illegitimate son of the duke of Orleans (who was assassinated in 1407), commonly called the Bastard of Orleans, compels the earl of Warwick to abandon the siege of Montargis, 1426—defeated by Sir John Fastolfe, and wounded in the battle of *Herrings*, Feb. 12, 1429 — takes Chartres, and relieves Lagni 1432 — compels Sir Francis Surienne to give up Mans, 1447—completes the conquest of Normandy, and invades Guienne, 1450; meets with no opposition, and establishes in it the authority of France, 1451.

DUNS SCOTUS, fl. 1275—*d.* 1308.

DUNSE, pacification of. See BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

DUNSINANE, battle of; Macbeth defeated and slain, 1056.

DUNSTABLE, Cranmer opens his consistorial court at, to annul the marriage of Henry and Katharine, May 10, 1533.

DUNSTAN, *b.* 925—appointed abbot of Glastonbury, 943—Edred's chief counsellor, and guards the royal treasures in his abbey, 948—opposes the marriage of Edwy and Elgiva, and withdraws to Flanders, 955—recalled by Edgar, and made bp. of Worcester and London, 959; archbp. of Canterbury, 961 — anoints Edgar at Bath, 972—supports the Benedictines in their contest with the secular clergy, 977—holds a council at Calne, where the floor gives way; he and his friends escape unhurt, 978—*d.* 988.

DUNWALLON, k. of Strathcluyd, conquered by Edmund I., 945.

DUNWICH. See DOMMOC.

DUOMO, of Milan, built by John Galeazzo Visconte, 1386.

DUPHOT, the French general, killed in a popular tumult at Rome, Dec. 26, 1797.

DUPIN, *d.* 1719.

DUPIN, André, *b.* 1783.

DUPLEIX, M., intrigues in India, 1750—recalled to France, 1754.

DUPONT de l'Eure, *b.* 1769—head of the Provisional government of France, Mar. 25, 1848.

DUPONT, French general, and his army, surrender to Castaños, at Baylen, July 20, 1808.

DUPPELN, the Danes defeated at, by the Prussians, June 5, 1848—the Danish intrenchments at, forced, April 13, 1849.

DUPUYTREN, Guillaume, *b.* 1778—*d.* 1835.

DUQUESNE, French admiral, engages the Dutch fleet in the Mediterranean, under De Ruyter, who falls in the action, Apr. 22, 1676—bombards Algiers, 1682; again, June 27, 1683—deprived of his commission by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685—dying a Protestant, is buried in Switzerland, 1688.

DUQUESNE, marquis, defeated and taken by admiral Osborne, off Carthagena, March 28, 1758.

DUQUESNE, Fort, on the Ohio, founded by col. Washington, and taken by the French, 1754 — recovered by brigadier Forbes, and named Pittsburgh, 1758.

DURAZZO. See DYRRACHIUM.—Maniaces, the Greek general, killed at, 1043—attacked by Robert Guiscard, who defeats Alexius Comnenus there, 1081 — taken by the Normans, Feb. 8, 1082—Hugh de Vermandois lands at, and is sent a prisoner to Constantinople, 1096—besieged by Bohemond, 1107 — he abandons the enterprise, 1108 — taken by the Sicilians, but soon abandoned, 1185 — surrendered to the fourth crusaders, 1203—taken by Michael Angelus, who founds there the Greek despotat of Epirus, 1205—by the Ottomans, 1431 — seized by Scanderbeg, 1443 — recovered by Mahomet II., 1478.

DURAZZO. See CHARLES, duke of, and CHARLES, k. of Naples.

DURAZZO, Louis, duke of, rebels against Louis, k. of Naples, 1357; reconciled to him, 1358.

DURBEN, battle of; victory of the Lithuanians at, over the Teutonic knights, 1263.

DUREN on the Roer. See COUNCILS.

DURER, Albert, head of the German school of painting, *b.* 1471—*d.* 1528.

DURHAM, the palatine privileges of its bishop originated by the grants of Guthred, a Danish Northumbrian prince—ravaged by Malcolm Canmore, 1070—attacked by sir William Wallace, 1298—battle of, see NEVILLE'S CROSS.—See of, divided, and its regalities given to the duke of Northumberland, 1553—reunited, 1554—palatine jurisdiction vested in the Crown, 1836 — railway to Sunderland, June 28, 1839.

DURHAM, earl of. See LAMBTON, John.—Lord privy seal in earl Grey's ministry, 1830—prepares the Reform Bill, 1831—goes as ambassador extraordinary to Russia, July 3, 1832—attends the dinner to earl Grey at Edinburgh, Sept. 15, 1834—a public dinner given to him at Glasgow, Oct. 29—appointed governor-general of Canada, Jan. 16, 1838—resigns, and leaves Canada, Oct. 9—*d.* July 28, 1840.

DUSTADT, granted to Röric, a nephew of Harold of South Jutland, by Lothaire, emperor of the West, 850.

DUSHAN, Stephen, prince of Servia, 1333—supports John Cantacuzene, and lays siege to Serres, 1342—takes Serres, 1345—*d.* 1356.

D'USSEL, baron, *b.* 1747 — page of Louis XV. of France, 1774—*d.* 1849.

DUSSELDORF, taken by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, 1758; by the French, Sept. 6, 1795—restored to Prussia, 1814—political disturbances in, May 10, 1849.

DUTCH (called by others HOLLANDERS), a name formed by the English from *Deutsch* (German), and used by them to designate the people of the Seven United Provinces, after their declaration of independence, 1581. See HOLLAND, NETHERLANDS, UNITED PROVINCES, and STATES GENERAL.—They commence their conquest of the Molucca islands, 1604—discover New Holland, 1606—draw the trade of Antwerp to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, 1609—build Batavia on the island of Java, and quarrel with the English factories, 1610 — success of their naval enterprises against the coasts of Spanish America; found Manhattan or New Amsterdam, now New York—massacre of the English in Amboyna, 1624—found Essequibo in Guyana, 1627 — settle factories in Malacca, 1640 — discover Van Dieman's land, 1642—take possession of the Cape of Good Hope, 1650; fortify it, 1652 — Brazil recovered by the Portuguese, 1654—colonial war with them continued—Calicut and Colombo taken from them, 1656 — suffer from inundations, 1717 — oppose the Ostend East India Company, 1719 — attempt to stop the East India commerce of the Danes and Swedes, 1733—decline of their trade and of their influence in Europe, 1760—complain of seizures made by British cruizers, 1778—allow the American privateer, Paul Jones, to take his prizes into their ports, 1779 — their ships embargoed in all British harbours, 1795; again, May 17, 1803 — religious discord between them and the Belgians, 1817; increases, 1829; causes their separation, 1830. See HOLLAND.

DUTLINGEN, battle of; victory of the Austrian general, Von Werth, over the French, 1643.

DUTTON, John, prosecuted by James, duke of York, for defamation, and fined £100,000, May 3, 1684.
DYEING. See BRITISH MANUFACTURES.
DYER, George, *b.* 1756—*d.* 1841.
DYER, John, *b.* 1700—*d.* 1758.
DYNAMIUS, consul of Rome, 488.
DYRRACHIUM. See EPIDAMNUS.—After the conquest of Macedon, the Romans change its name, and make it their principal landing-place in Greece from Brundusium, 169 — Pompey besieged there by Cæsar, who is at first repelled, but obtains possession, after the battle of Pharsalia, 48—taken by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, A.D. 479. See DURAZZO.
DYSCINETUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 370.

E

EADBALD, son of Ethelbert, succeeds him as king of Kent; restores the Pagan worship; is converted by Laurentius, archbp. of Canterbury, 616—*d.* 640.
EADBERT, son of Wictred, king of Kent, succeeds, 725—*d.* 748.
EADBERT PREN, king of Kent, 794—slain by Kenulph (Cenwulf, k. of Mercia), 796.
EADBERT, on the resignation of his uncle, Ceolwulf, becomes king of Northumberland, 737—retires into a monastery, 757—*d.* 768.
EADBURGA, daughter of Offa, k. of Mercia, marries Bertric, king of Wessex, 787—poisons Worr, the friend of her husband; he accidentally partakes of the cup and dies; she escapes to the court of Charlemagne, and dies soon after in great misery at Pavia, 800.
EADGIFT, daughter of Edward the Elder, marries Charles the Simple, of France, 911—takes refuge in England, and brings her son, Louis, with her, 923.
EADGITH, sister of Athelstan, k. of England, marries Otho, son of the emperor Henry the Fowler, 930.
EADHILD, another sister of Athelstan, marries Hugh the Great, count of Paris, 926.
EADMER, abbot of St. Alban's, *d.* 1124.
EADSINE, archbp. of Canterbury, 1038—resigns, 1044—returns, 1046—*d.* 1051.
EAGLES delivered to the French army by Louis Napoleon, May 10, 1852.
EALDBERT, (an etheling) attempts to restore the kingdom of Sussex, is defeated by Ina, king of Wessex, 722—is slain in a second attempt, 725.
EANBALD I., archbp. of York, 780-796.
EANBALD II., archbp. of York, 796.
EANFLEDA, daughter of Edwin, king of Northumberland, *b.* 626—on his death taken by Paulinus into Kent, 633—Oswy, king of Northumberland, sends for her, and marries her, 651.
EANFRID, son of Ethelfrid, divides the kingdom of Northumberland after Edwin's death, with Osric, but is overcome and slain by Cadwalla, 634.
EANRED, son of Erdulf, last nominal k. of Northumberland, subordinate to Egbert and Ethelwulf, 809—*d.* 842.
EANWULF, ealdorman of Somerset, concurs in forcing Ethelwulf to resign his crown, 856.
EAPPA, a monk from Selsea, preaches Christianity in the Isle of Wight, 661.
EARCONBERT, son of Eadbald, k. of Kent, supplants his elder brother Ermenred, destroys all idols in his kingdom, 640—*d.* of the plague, 664.
EARTHQUAKE, violent, in Achaia, B.C. 373.
—— at Anazarbus, in Cilicia, A.D. 525.
—— at Antioch, the consul Pedo, and many others perish, 115 — accompanied by many days' darkness, 262—another, 458—another, begins in October, 525, and continues till the next May—again, 528; 554.
—— in Asia, 63, 185, 358.
—— at Berytus, 551.
—— Brescia destroyed, 1222.
—— nearly destroys Camerino, in the march of Ancona, 1279.
—— in Campania, 345.
—— at the Caraccas, 1812.
—— destroys Catania, in Sicily, 1169 — again, 1693.
—— in Chili, continues 27 days, 1731.
—— at Coimbra, 467.
—— at Constantinople throws down part of the long wall and its towers, 447—of forty days' continuance, does great injury, 480—another, 554; and 557—greatly injures the church of St. Sophia, 1346; 1800.
—— at Cuzco, 1797.
—— in Cyprus, 77.
—— in Dalmatia and Albania; Cattaro and Ragusa destroyed, April 6, 1667.
—— in the East, followed by a sudden rise of the sea, July 20, 365.
—— in England, 1048—Aug. 11, 1089—the most violent ever known there, Nov. 14, 1318.
—— at Ephesus, 17.
—— in Epirus, 345.
—— nearly destroys the city of Ferrara, Nov. 16, 1570.
—— in Greece, 105.
—— at Guatemala, Dec. 15, 1773.
—— in Guadaloupe, at Point à Pitre, 1843.
—— in Italy, 801; 847; 1117—in the south of Italy, 1456.

—— overthrows Rimini, Ancona, and other towns in Italy, 1672.
—— overthrows the cities of Laodicea, Hierapolis and Tripolis, 494.
—— at Lima, Callao overwhelmed by the sea, 1746.
—— at Lisbon, 1531—almost destroyed, Nov. 1, 1755.
—— in Lombardy, 1276; 1580.
—— shocks felt in London, Feb. 8 and March 8, 1750.
—— at Magnesia, 17.
—— at Martinique, 1767; 1839.
—— at Messina, in Sicily, 1693; 1783.
—— at Naples, 1456; 1694; 1805.
—— Neo-Cæsarea, in Pontus, nearly destroyed, 344.
—— Nice, in Bithynia, overthrown, Oct. 11, 368.
—— Nicomedia, 358, 557.
—— at Palermo, Sep. 1, 1726; 1740.
—— in Palestine, B.C. 31—A.D. 742.
—— in Pontus, A.D. 499.
—— at Port Royal, in Jamaica, 1692.
—— at Quito, in Peru, Apr. 21, 1755; 1797.
—— at Ravenna, 467.
—— at Rhodes, the Colossus thrown down, B.C. 227—another, A.D. 152, and 178.
—— at Rome, 225.
—— in Sicily; Syracuse nearly destroyed, 1549; again, 1693.
—— at Smyrna, 178.
—— at Ternate, 1840.
—— at Valparaiso, 1851.
—— in Spain, 861; 1431.
—— at Sparta, B.C. 464.
—— in Syria, A.D. 341; 742.
—— See ERUPTIONS.

EAST, the trade of the, monopolized by the Venetians, 1210.

EAST ANGLIA, the Saxon name of the narrow tract on the eastern side of Britain, between the Wash and the German Ocean, comprising the present counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, with part of Cambridgeshire, constitutes the sixth kingdom of the Heptarchy, 571; or according to some authorities, 575.
Uffa, the founder, reigned till 578.
Titylus, son of Uffa, 578—599.
Redwald, son of Titylus, 599—the fourth Bretwalda, 616—defeats Ethelfrid, and places Edwin on the throne of Northumberland, 617—*d.* 624.
Eorpwald, son of Redwald, 624—converted to Christianity; murdered by Richbert, 627.
Richbert, a pagan, occupies the throne, 627—expelled, 629.
Sigebert, brother of Eorpwald, recovers the throne, 629—introduces Christianity, and founds schools; makes Felix bishop, and patronizes Fursey, 631. See DOMNOC and CNOBERSBURG.—Retires into a monastery, 632—called by his people to oppose Penda, k. of Mercia, falls in the battle, 635.
Ecgric succeeds his brother Sigebert, 632—attacked by Penda, defeated and slain, 635.
Anna, son of Redwald's brother Eni, 635–654. See ANNA, king of East Anglia.
Ethelhere, succeeds his brother Anna, 654—falls in battle against Oswy, king of Northumberland, 655.
Ethelwald, next brother of Anna, king, 655—*d.* of the plague, 664.
Aldwulf, son of Ethelhere, 664–713.
Selred, 713; slain 746. (By some made king of Essex.)
Alfwuld, 746–749.
Beorna and Ethelred, or Ethelbert, 749–758.
Beorna *alone*, 758–761.
Ethelred, 761–790.
Ethelbert, son of Ethelred, 790—treacherously murdered by Offa, k. of Mercia, who adds East Anglia to his dominions, 792.
The people throw off the yoke of Mercia, and submit to Egbert, 823—Ludecan attempts to re-conquer them, is defeated and slain, 825—the marshlands infested by Danes, 838—invaded by a large body of them, who winter there, 866—Ingwar and Ubba take Thetford, and put Edmund, a titular king, to death, at Bedericsworth, 870—divided by Guthrum-Ethelstan among his followers, under a treaty with king Alfred, 880—defeat of Alfred's ships at the mouth of the Stour, 885—treaty concluded with the Danes by Edward the Elder, 906—revolt in favour of Edgar, brother of king Edwy, 958—Ipswich ravaged by the Danes, 991—under Swein they burn Norwich and Thetford, and are repulsed by Ulfkytel, 1004—they return, defeat him at Ringmere, burn Thetford again, and Cambridge, 1010.

EASTER, the time of observing, first a subject of dispute between Polycarp and Anicetus at Rome, 158—between the eastern and western churches, 197—decided by the council of Nice in favour of the latter, 325—the dissidents receive the name of Quartodecimans, 326—disputed between the old British and the new Anglican churches, 602—a synod held at Whitby to settle it, 664—the monks of Iona and the Scotch church conform, 716.

EASTERN or Greek church, first dissents from the Western by adopting the creed

of the Arian bishops published at Antioch, 345—adheres to it by seceding from the council of Sardica, 347—persecutes Chrysostom, 403—and Nestorius, 431—Henoticon of Zeno, 482. See Monophysites.—Ceases to hold communion with the Western, reciprocal excommunications fulminated, 484—condemns the opinions of Origen and the "Three Chapters," 544—begins the controversy on the Procession of the third person of the Trinity, by resisting the addition of "*Filioque*" to the creed, 589—originates the Monothelite controversy, 630. See Monothelites.—Ecthesis of Heraclius, 638—breaks off communion again with the Western, 653—reconciled for a time by the sixth general council, 680—persecutes the Paulicians, 685—Iconoclast controversy, 726. See Iconoclasts.—Supports Photius, denies the supremacy of the pope, and finally separates from the Western, 867—contends for jurisdiction in Bulgaria, 878—the breach made wider by Michael Cerularius, and the rejection of unleavened bread, 1053—reciprocal excommunications again, 1054—condemned by the council of Bari, 1098—subjected to the pope by the Latin conquest, 1204—set free, 1261—Michael Palæologus effects a temporary re-union, 1274—annulled by Andronicus I., 1282—Barlaam sent by Andronicus III. to negotiate another, 1339—the emperor, John V., visits Rome, and conforms; but his clergy and people refuse to concur, 1369—John VI. signs an ostensible accord at Florence, 1439—rejected by his subjects, and in Russia, 1440—patriarch appointed by the Mohammedan conqueror, 1458—attempt to unite with Lutherans fails, 1576–1634.

Eastern Counties Railway opened from London to Romford, June 18, 1839—to Colchester, March 29, 1843—to Cambridge and Norwich, 1845.

Eastern, or Greek and Byzantine Empire.

(*See the principal events under the name of each sovereign.*)

First taken as a separate jurisdiction for himself by Diocletian, 287—he places Thrace and Illyricum under Galerius, 293—abdicates, 305.

Galerius, 305—gives up a part to Licinius, 307—Syria to Maximin, 308—*d.* 311.

Licinius and Maximin divide the East, 311—Maximin defeated; *d.* 313—Licinius defeated by Constantine, resigns, 323.

Constantine reunites the East and West—*d.* 337.

Constantius II., his son, takes the East for his share of the empire, 337—sole emperor, 350—places Gallus over Syria, 351—puts him to death, 354—gives up the West to Julian, 355—*d.* 361.

The two empires held by Julian, till 363—by Jovian, till 364—again divided by Valentinian, who gives the East to Valens, his brother, 364—killed in battle, 378.

Theodosius I., 379—sole emperor, 392—*d.* 395.

Final division of the empire between his two sons; the Eastern taken by the eldest.

Arcadius, 395—*d.* 408.

Theodosius II., 408—*d.* 450

Marcian, 450—*d.* 457.

Leo I., *the Thracian*, 457—*d.* 474.

Leo II., *the younger*, Feb. 3, 474—*d.* Nov.

Zeno, 474—expelled by Basiliscus, 475—restored, 477—*d.* 491.

Anastasius I., 491—*d.* 518.

Justin I., 518—*d.* 527.

Justinian I., 527—*d.* 565.

Justin II., 565—*d.* 578.

Tiberius II., 578—*d.* 582.

Maurice, 582—killed by Phocas, 602.

Phocas, 602—beheaded, 610.

Heraclius, 610—*d.* 641.

Constantine III., or Heraclius II., 103 days.

Heracleonas, 8 months.

Constans II., 641—murdered, 668.

Constantine IV., *Pogonatus*, 668—*d.* 685.

Justinian II., 685—expelled, 695.

Leontius, 695—deposed, 698.

Tiberius III., *Absimar*, 698—beheaded, 705.

Justinian II., *restored*, 705—killed, 711.

Philippicus Bardanes, 711—assassinated, 713.

Anastasius II. (Artemius), 713—resigns, 716.

Theodosius III., 716—retires into a monastery, 717.

Leo III., *the Isaurian*, 717—*d.* 741.

Constantine V., *Copronymus*, 741—*d.* 775.

Leo IV., 775—*d.* 780.

Constantine VI., and his mother Irene, 780—*alone*, 790—deposed by his mother, 797.

Irene, 797—dethroned and banished, 802.

Nicephorus I., 802—killed by the Bulgarians, 811.

Stauracius, 811—*d.* in six months.

Michael I., *Rhangabe*, 811—retires into a monastery, 813.

Leo V., *the Armenian*, 813—assassinated, 820.

Michael II., *the Stammerer*, 820—*d.* 829.

Theophilus, 829—*d.* 842.

Michael III., 842—assassinated, 867.

EASTERN EMPIRE—*continued.*
Basil I., *the Macedonian*, 867—*d.* 886.
Leo VI., *the Philosopher*, 886—*d.* 911.
Alexander, 911—*d.* 912.
Constantine X. *Porphyrogenitus*, 911—his mother, Zoe, regent.
Romanus I., *Lecapenus*, joint emperor, 919—makes his sons his colleagues, to one of whom he gives the title of Constantine IX., deposed and banished with his sons, 944.
Constantine X., *alone*, 944—*d.* 959.
Romanus II., 959—*d.* 963.
Nicephorus II., *Phocas*, 963—assassinated, 969.
John I., Zimisces, 969—*d.* 976.
Basil II. and Constantine XI., 976—Basil *d.* 1025.
Constantine XI., *alone*, 1025—*d.* 1028.
Romanus III., *Argyrus*, 1028—poisoned, 1034.
Michael IV., *the Paphlagonian*, 1034—*d.* 1041.
Michael V., *Calaphates*, 1041—expelled, 1042.
Zoe and Theodora, 1042—retire.
Constantine XII., *Monomachus*, 1042—*d.* 1054.
Theodora *restored*, 1054—*d.* 1056.
Michael VI., *Stratioticus*, 1056—resigns, 1057.
Isaac I., *Comnenus*, 1057—resigns, 1059.
Constantine XIII., *Ducas*, 1059—*d.* 1067.
Eudocia, 1067—marries
Romanus IV., *Diogenes*, 1068—taken prisoner, and *d.* 1071.
Michael VII., *Ducas*, 1071—retires as bp. of Ephesus, 1078.
Nicephorus III., *Botaniates*, 1078—expelled, 1081.
Alexius I., *Comnenus*, 1081—*d.* 1118.
John II., *Calo-Joannes*, 1118—*d.* 1143.
Manuel I., *Comnenus*, 1143—*d.* 1180.
Alexius II., *Comnenus*, 1180—killed, 1183.
Andronicus I., 1183—killed, 1185.
Isaac II., *Angelus*, 1185—dethroned, 1195.
Alexius III., *Angelus*, 1195—expelled by the Latins, 1203.
Isaac II., *restored*, 1203—murdered, 1204.
Latin Empire. See NICÆAN EMPIRE.
Baldwin I., 1204—taken by the Bulgarians, 1205.
Henry, 1206—*d.* 1216.
Peter of Courtenay, 1216—*d.* a prisoner in Epirus, 1219.
Robert of Courtenay, 1220—*d.* 1228.
John de Brienne, 1228—*d.* 1237.
Baldwin II., 1237—expelled, 1261.
Greek Empire restored.
Michael VIII., *Palæologus*, 1261—*d.* 1282.
Andronicus II., 1282—resigns, 1328.
Andronicus III., 1328—*d.* 1341,
John V., *Palæologus*, 1331—excluded, 1347.
John VI., *Cantacusene*, usurps, 1347—expelled, 1354.
John V., *restored*, 1354—*d.* 1391.
Manuel II., *Palæologus*, 1391—*d.* 1425.
John VI. 1425—*d.* 1448.
Constantine XIV., last emperor of the East, 1448—falls in the storming of Constantinople by the Ottomans, 1453.

EAST FRANCK. See AUSTRASIA.—Part of the Carlovingian empire till by the partition at Verdun, Germany, under this name, is given to Louis, son of Louis *le Debonnaire*, 843—inherited by his son, Charles, *the Fat*, 876. See GERMANY.—The county of Franconia formed about 890. See FRANCONIA.

EAST FRIESLAND, inundations in, 1446, 1717—acquired by the king of Prussia, 1744—claimed by George II. for Hanover, discussion amicably settled, 1753.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, the Danish, formed, 1740.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, the Dutch, formed, 1595.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, the English, established, 1600—receives a new charter, Sept. 28, 1694—a new company formed, 1698; and, added to the old, constitutes the United East India Company, 1702—charter renewed, 1730—disorders in its government of India corrected by Act of parliament, 1769—increasing disorders cause a parliamentary investigation, 1772—the civil administration regulated by a new Act, 1773—the charter renewed for thirteen years, 1781—Fox's Bill for establishing a new system, thrown out by the Lords, Dec. 17, 1783—the Board of Control formed by Pitt's, July 18, 1784—a new charter throws open the trade to India, but continues the monopoly of that with China, 1813—charter renewed; the company ceases to be commercial, and remains only a political body—the trade with China thrown open, 1833.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, the French, founded, 1740; broken up, 1770.

EAST INDIA COMPANY at Ostend, founded by the emperor Charles VI., opposed by the Dutch, 1719; dissolved, 1731.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, the Swedish, formed at Gothenburg, 1731.

EAST INDIA DOCKS opened, 1806.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, in Leadenhall Street, built, 1726; enlarged, with a new front, 1799.

EAST INDIA STOCK, the dividend on, advanced to 10 per cent., Sept. 26, 1766; raised to 12½ per cent., May 6, 1767; which is rescinded by Act of parliament, June 24.

EAST INDIES, first opened to the English by capt. Lancaster's private trading speculation, 1591. See EAST INDIA COMPANY, English; and INDIA.

EASTLAKE, C. L., *b.* 1793—president R.A., 1850.

EASTON, Adam, a cardinal, accused of a plot against pope Urban VI., 1385—pardoned by the pope, at the intercession of Richard II. of England, 1386.

EAST SAXONS. See ESSEX.

EATON, Daniel, sentenced to imprisonment and pillory, for publishing Paine's works, March 1, 1812.

EBBO, bp. of Rheims, joins the rebellion against Louis *le Debonnaire*, 832 — degraded, 835.

EBERHARD, duke of Friuli, bequeaths his duchy to his son, Unroco, by whose early death it passes to his brother Berenger, 867.

EBERHARD I., II., III., and Eberhard Louis. See WIRTEMBERG.

EBERHARD. See FRANCONIA.

EBERLING, professor, *b.* 1741—*d.* 1817.

EBIONITE heresy revived by Photinus, bp. of Sirmium, 342.

EBORACUM. See YORK.

EBRO, or IBERUS. See CELTIBERIANS.—Fixed by the Romans as the northern limit of the Carthaginian dominion in Spain, B.C. 226—the boundary of Charlemagne's *Marca Hispanica*, A.D. 778.

EBROIN, mayor of the palace, proclaims, as king of Neustria and Burgundy, Theodoric, or Thierry III., 670—compelled to retire into a monastery, 671—leaves the monastery, 673—assassinated, 681.

EBURIC, k. of the Suevi, in Spain, 582.

EBURONES, a tribe in Gaul, under Ambiorix, defeat Titurius and Qu. Cicero; are overcome by Cæsar, B.C. 54.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION, first appointed by qu. Elizabeth, 1584—by James I., in Scotland, 1617—abolished in Scotland by the General Assembly, 1637; in England, by parliament, 1641 — revived by James II., and employed by him to coerce the universities, 1687 — dissolved, Oct. 11, 1688.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS, a Bill to reform them introduced by Sir R. Peel, March 12, 1835; again brought in by him, Feb. 9, 1843—resisted by country attorneys, and withdrawn.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATES in Germany, many of them secularized by the treaty of Munster, 1648; and the rest by the Diet, 1803.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL introduced by lord John Russell, Feb. 7, 1850—read a first time, Feb. 14; a second time, Mar. 25—passed by the Commons, July 4—passed by the Lords, July 29.

ECCLESIASTICS begin to form a distinct order from the laity, 204—are exempted from all new imposts by Constantius, 343.

ECDEMUS, the Platonic philosopher, assists Aratus and Demophanes in restoring freedom to Sicyon, B.C. 251.

ECDICIUS, son of the emperor Avitus, checks the progress of Euric, in Auvergne, 470—withdraws, 474.

ECEBOLUS, one of Julian's tutors, at Constantinople, 350.

ECGRIC. See EAST ANGLIA.

ECHARD, Laurence, *b.* 1671—*d.* 1730.

ECHESTRATUS, Agidan king of Lacedæmon, B.C. 1028–998.

ECHYRUS, king of Sicyon, B.C. 1510 (1428 C.)

ECIJA, the aqueduct of, is completed by Abderahman III., 949 — battle of, the Castilians defeated by the Merines, 1275.

ECK, John, pro-rector of the university of Ingolstadt, defends the Romish church against Luther, 1520—*d.* 1543.

ECKERNFIORD, battle of; the Danish naval force defeated in the harbour, April 5, 1849, by the insurgents—taken by the Danes, July 28, 1850.

ECKHEL, J. H., *b.* 1737 — director of the Vienna Cabinet of Medals—*d.* 1798.

ECKMÜHL, battle of; the Austrians, under the archduke Charles, defeated by Napoleon and Davoust, April 22, 1809—prince of. See DAVOUST.

ECLIPSE. See CALIPPUS.—First recorded of the moon, observed at Babylon, B.C. March 19, 721; again, March 8 and Sept. 1, 720—of the sun, predicted by Thales, 608 — of the moon, July 16, 523; Nov. 19, 502; April 25, 491; Aug. 27, 413 —of the sun, Aug. 14, 394; during the battle of Cynoscephalæ, 364 — of the moon, Aug. 9, 357; Sept. 20, 331—of the sun, Aug. 15, 310; July 11, 190—of the moon, June 21, 168; March 13, 4—of the sun, A.D. April 20, 59—of the sun, during which the stars are visible, June 6, 346—the sun, Nov. 11, 402; July 19, 418; Dec. 24, 447; July 20, 464; Apr. 10, 484; Feb. 16, 538; June 20, 540; Mar. 19, 592; May 1, 664; Aug. 15, 733—of the moon, March 20, 795; Dec. 20, 802—of the sun, July 16, 809—of the moon, Dec. 25, 828 —total of the sun, March 14, 880—912—of the moon, April 4, 1121—of the sun, April 22, 1715; Sept. 7, 1802; during the proceedings against the queen in the House of Lords, Sept. 7, 1820.

ECLOGÆ. See MELITO, bp. of Sardes.

ECNOMUS, battle of; the Carthaginian fleet defeated by Regulus and Manlius Vulso, B.C. 256.

ECOLE MILITAIRE, established at Paris, 1751.

ECTHESIS, or Exposition of Faith, published by Heraclius, 638 — resisted by pope Severinus, 640.

EDDA. See SNORRO STURLESON.

EDDINGTON. See ETHANDUNE.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, built, 1696—washed down, Nov. 27, 1703—rebuilt, 1706—burnt, Dec. 4, 1755—rebuilt, 1759—burnt again, 1770—reconstructed with stone by Smeaton, 1774.

EDELM, abbot of Thetford, murdered, 952.

EDELNOTH, or ETHELNOTH, archbp. of Canterbury, 1019—*d.* 1038.

EDEN, Sir Fred. Morton, *d.* 1809.

EDESSA, the capital of Osrhoene, taken by Trajan, 116—Valerian defeated and made prisoner under its walls, 260—punished by Julian for the disorderly conduct of the Arians, 362—overwhelmed by a flood, 525—attacked unsuccessfully by Chosroes, 544—taken by the Persians, 611—called by the Turks Orfa—made the capital of the first Latin principality, by Baldwin, count of Hainault, brother of Godfrey de Bouillon, 1097—stormed by Zenghi, the Atabek, 1144.

EDGAR, the Etheling, second son of Edmund I., k. of England, *b.* 943—governs Mercia under the supremacy of his brother, Edwy, 957—succeeds him as king, 959—recalls Dunstan, and makes him bp. of Worcester and London, 959—invades North Wales, defeats Idwal, and exacts an annual tribute of 300 wolves' heads, 963—displaces all married priests, and fills the church with monks—marries Elfrida, 964—he is anointed at Bath by the archbps. Dunstan and Oswald—during his annual review of the fleet (scip-fyrd), eight tributary kings do him homage at Chester, 972—*d.* 975.

EDGAR ETHELING, son of Edward, the second son of Edmund Ironside, *b.* in Hungary, brought to England with his father, 1057. See EDWARD, son of Edmund Ironside.—After the conquest, takes flight into Scotland, 1067—he and his Scotch allies are defeated by William, 1068—burns York, and, on the approach of William, retires into the Humber, 1069—submits to William, 1074—joins the Normans in Apulia, 1086—places Edgar, son of Malcolm III., on the throne of Scotland, 1098—taken prisoner at Tinchebrai, and released by Henry I., 1106—*d.* 1120.

EDGAR, son of Malcolm III., k. of Scotland, deprived of the throne by Donald Bane, 1093—restored by his uncle, Edgar Etheling, 1098—*d.* 1107.

EDGEHILL, battle of, between Charles I. and the parliamentary forces, issue undecided, Oct. 23, 1642.

EDGEWORTH, Abbé, *b.* 1745—*d.* 1807.

EDGEWORTH, Maria, *b.* 1767—*d.* 1849.

EDGEWORTH, Richard Lovell, invents an improved telegraph, 1767.

EDGITHA, daughter of earl Godwin, married to Edward the Confessor, 1043—*d.* 1074.

EDICT, Perpetual, of the emperor Hadrian, prepared by Salvianus Julianus, 132—"Edict of Restitution," issued by the emperor Frederic II. of Germany, requires many church-lands to be given up, 1629—Edict of Nantes, for the toleration of Protestants in France, proclaimed by Henry IV., April 13, 1598—revoked by Louis XIV., Oct. 22, 1685.

EDIM, Mugehid, attacks Sardinia, 1016—driven out by the Pisans and Genoese; his fleet is nearly destroyed by a storm, 1017.

EDINBURGH, the eastern termination of the fortified line constructed by Agricola, 84—and strengthened by Sept. Severus, 210—made a frontier fortress by Edwin, k. of Northumberland, and named after him, about 630—new defences raised by Constantine III., k. of Scotland, 914—repaired by Malcolm Canmore, 1074—placed by William *the Lion* in the hands of Henry II. of England, 1175—taken by Edward I., 1296—Edw. Balliol holds a parliament there, Feb. 9, 1334—surrenders to Edward III., 1355—burnt by Richard II., 1385—taken by Henry IV., 1401—occupied by Richard, duke of Gloucester, and peace concluded with Jas. III., 1482—taken, plundered, and burnt, by the earl of Hertford, 1544—deed of union signed there by the Congregation, Dec. 3, 1557—riot on the festival of St. Giles, Sept. 1, 1558—treaty of, for the evacuation of Scotland by the French, July 6, 1560—Mary, qu. of Scots, refuses her assent to it, 1561—the castle seized by her partisans, 1571—surrenders to the regent, Morton, 1572—University founded, by the town council, 1581—confirmed and endowed by James VI., 1582—ceases to be the royal residence on his departure for London, Apr. 5, 1603—visited by him, and parliament held, June 13, 1617—coronation of Charles I., at Holyrood House, June 18, 1633—riot against the introduction of the liturgy, July 23, 1637—visited again by Chas. I., 1641—occupied by Cromwell, 1648—the castle surrenders to him, Dec. 24, 1650—the Porteous riot, Sept. 7, 1736—the Pretender proclaimed, Sept. 16, 1745—Act passed for the improvement of the city, 1753—professorship of Belles Lettres established, 1762—North Bridge erected, 1763—fire in the Lawn market, 1771—riots caused by the high price of corn, June 10, 1784—the French royal family reside in Holyrood House, 1795—Review, first number of the, published, Oct. 1, 1802—monument

EDINBURGH—*continued.*
to Nelson finished, 1815—visit of Geo. IV., 1822—railway to Dalkeith opened, 1831—Journal, Chambers', first No. published, 1832—meeting of the British Association, Sept. 8, 1834—public dinner at, to Earl Grey, Sept. 15—railway to Glasgow opened, Feb. 8, 1842—destructive fire, May 6—public entry of qu. Victoria, Sept. 3—monument to Muir and his brother reformers is founded, Aug. 21, 1844—monument to Sir Walter Scott commenced, 1844—completed, 1845—railway to Leith and Granton opened, 1846—to Berwick, June 18—to Musselburgh, July 14, 1847—meeting of the British Association, July 31, 1850—qu. Victoria holds a court in Holyrood House, Aug. 30—foundation-stone of the National Gallery laid by prince Albert, Sept. 11—statue of the duke of Wellington erected, June 18, 1852—Society, Sir E. B. Lytton installed president of the, Jan. 18, 1854.

EDMUND, titular k. of East Anglia, murdered by the Danes, and afterwards canonized, 870.

EDMUND I., son of Edw. the Elder, *b.* 920—assists his brother, Athelstan, at the battle of Brunanburh, 937—succeeds him as k. of England, 940—defeated at Tamworth; afterwards overcomes Anlaf, and takes the Five-burghs, 943—reduces Northumberland to subjection, 944—conquers Dunwallon, king of Strathcluyd, 945—assassinated by Leofa, at Pucklechurch, in Gloucestershire, May 26, 946.

EDMUND Ironside, son of Ethelred II., succeeds him as k. of England, 1016—after many battles, he is foiled by the treachery of Edric, ealdorman of Mercia, and by treaty divides the kingdom with Canute; assassinated, Nov. 30.

EDMUND, eldest son of Edmund Ironside, sent by Canute, with his brother, Edward, to Stephen, k. of Hungary, 1017—afterwards marries the daughter of Stephen, and *d.* in Hungary.

EDMUND the Aged, k. of Sweden, 1051-1060.

EDMUND, earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III., k. of England, *b.* 1245—proposed by his father to pope Innocent IV. as k. of Sicily, 1253—the treaty concluded with pope Alexander IV.; set aside by the English parliament, 1255—marries Arcelina, daughter of the earl of Albemarle, and accompanies his brother, Edward, to the crusade, 1270—sent by Edw. I. to defend Guienne against Philip IV., k. of France, 1294—*d.* at Bayonne, 1295.

EDMUND, earl of Cambridge, fourth living son of Edw. III., k. of England, *b.* 1345—marries Isabella, daughter of Peter *the Cruel*, k. of Castile, 1369—created duke of York by Richard II., 1377—assists the Portuguese invasion of Castile, 1382—regent in the absence of Richard II., joins Henry IV., 1399—*d.* 1400.

EDMUND, earl of Kent, second son of Edw. I., k. of England, by his second marriage with Margaret of France, *b.* 1301—joins the rebellion of qu. Isabella against Edw. II., 1326—arrested by Mortimer, 1329—beheaded, Mar. 9, 1330.

EDMUND, earl of Richmond, eldest son of Owen Tudor and qu. Katharine, marries Margaret Beaufort, daughter and heiress of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt, 1455—*d.* 1458.

EDMUND, treasurer of Salisbury, elected archbp. of Canterbury, 1234—opposes Peter des Roches, bp. of Winchester, and supports the barons at the parliament of Merton, 1236—*d.* 1245.

EDRED, youngest son of Edw. the Elder, succeeds his brother, Edmund I., as k. of England, 946—marches an army into Northumberland and Scotland, and receives oaths of submission in both countries, 947—expels Eric, the son of the Danish k., Harold, who is set up as k. in Northumberland, 948—makes Dunstan his chief councillor and treasurer, 948—imprisons Wulfstan, archbp. of York, at Jedburgh, 952—*d.* at Frome, Nov. 26, 955.

EDRIC, son of Egbert, k. of Kent, deprived of his inheritance by his uncle, Lothere, 673—assisted by the South Saxons to recover it, 685—*d.* 693.

EDRIC, ealdorman of Mercia, betrays Edmund Ironside in his contest with Canute, 1016—slain, 1017.

EDRIS BEN ABDALLAH, great grandson of Hosein, the son of Ali, flies from Mecca into Africa, 785—founds the kingdom of Fez, 787.

EDRIS BEN EDRIS, k. of Fez, makes an alliance with the Spanish caliph, Al Hakem, 804—builds the city of Fez, 806.

EDRISITES in Fez, are assisted by the caliph Abderahman III., 929.

EDUCATION. See BELL, Andrew, and LANCASTER, Joseph.

EDWARD the Elder, son of Alfred, succeeds him as k. of England, 901—defeats Ethelwold, son of Ethelred I., and the Danes, 905—concludes the treaty of Itchingford, 906—rebuilds Chester, 907—defeats the Northumbrian Danes at Tettenhall, 910—equips a large fleet against them, 911. See EADGIFT.—Incorporates Mercia, which is governed by his sister, Ethelfled, 912—fortifies Tam-

EDWARD, *the Elder—continued.*
worth, Hertford, Witham, and Stafford, 913—Warwick, 914—promotes the resort of students to Cambridge, and fortifies Runcorn, 915. See ETHELFLED.—Repulses a fleet of Normans from Britanny in the Severn; Thurcytel submits to him, 918—takes Bedford from the Fiveburghers, 919—fortifies Maldon, 920—the Danes endeavour to destroy his new fortifications, but are repulsed at Towcester, 921—death of Ethelfled; Mercia and North Wales submit, 922—takes Manchester; Elfwina, Ethelfled's daughter, conspires against him in Mercia, and is removed into Wessex, 923—the Danes of Northumberland, and the Britons of Strathcluyd, submit; *d.* at Farringdon, 924.

EDWARD II., *the Martyr*, son of Edgar, *b.* 962—succeeds him as k. of England, 975—assassinated at Corfe Castle by his stepmother, Elfrida, Mar. 18, 978.

EDWARD, *the Confessor*, son of Ethelred II., taken by his mother to Normandy, 1016—recalled into England, 1041—becomes king, 1042—marries Edgitha, daughter of Godwin, earl of Kent; punishes the plot of his mother, Emma, and the bishop Stigand, by depriving her of her wealth, and him of his see, 1043—restores him, 1044—rebellion of Godwin's son, Sweyn, 1046—he is defeated and goes to Bruges, 1047—Edward displeases his people by his partiality to the Normans, 1048—pardons Sweyn, 1050—banishes Godwin and his sons, 1051—reconciled to them; sends the Norman prelates and nobles out of England; abolishes the Danegild; visited by William, duke of Normandy, 1052—Godwin dies, and his son, Harold, succeeds to his titles and power, 1053—defeats the Welsh at Cleobury, 1056—death of Edward, son of Edmund Ironside; Godwin's son, Harold, designated heir of the throne, 1057—he defeats the Welsh, 1063—Edward dedicates Westminster Abbey; the Anglo-Saxon laws are collected and digested by his orders, 1065—*d.* Jan. 5, 1066—his laws are renewed by Henry I., 1100—Roman Catholic devotions at his shrine prevented, by closing Westminster Abbey for the day, Oct. 12, 1743.

EDWARD I., k. of England, eldest son of Henry III., *b.* June 16, 1239—while prince, visits Alfonso X., k. of Castile, at Burgos; is knighted by him, and affianced to his sister, Eleanora, 1255—brings a foreign army to assist his father against the barons, 1262—defeated and taken prisoner at Lewes, May 14, 1264—released, and gains the battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265—proceeds on his crusade, and lands at Acre, 1270—drives Bibars from the siege of Acre, and takes Nazareth; is wounded by an assassin, 1271—concludes a truce for ten years with the sultan, and leaves Palestine; is proclaimed king four days after his father's death, Nov. 20, 1272.

Demands justice on Guy de Montfort, the assassin of his cousin, Henry; the murderer is excommunicated, 1273—after remaining some time in France, lands at Dover, Aug. 2, 1274, and is crowned, with his queen Eleanor, at Westminster, Aug. 19—sends commissioners into the counties to reform the administration of justice, 1274—persecutes the Jews, 1275—detains Eleanor de Montfort, and leads an army into Wales, 1276—subdues the country as far as Snowdon, 1277—receives homage from Llewellyn, prince of Wales, and releases Eleanor de Montfort, 1278—obtains from his parliament the first statute of Mortmain, and gives up Normandy to the k. of France, 1279—*Quo Warranto* Act passed, 1280.

Prepares again to invade Wales; holds a parliament at Worcester, and removes his law-courts from Westminster to Shrewsbury, 1281—defeats Llewellyn at Llandewyer, who falls in battle; builds Aberconway castle, 1282—puts to death Llewellyn's brother, David, and finally subdues Wales, 1283—gives the title of prince of Wales to his son Edward, born at Caernarvon castle, Apr. 25, 1284—the statute of Winchester makes the Hundred answerable for robberies committed in the daytime; watch and ward instituted, 1284—he defines the limits of each court of law, and regulates the administration of justice in the counties, 1285—while in Guienne mediates a peace between Aragon and France, and the liberation of Charles, k. of Naples; the pope prevents its ratification, 1287—Edward brings the treaty to a conclusion, at Oleron, in Bearn, 1288.

Effects a truce of two years between Sicily and Naples; dismisses and fines some of his judges, convicted of corruption, 1289—regulates manorial rights by a new law, 1290—the disputed succession in Scotland is referred to his decision; he claims and receives from the competitors homage as their suzerain, 1291—his queen, Eleanora, dies, 1291. See ELEANORA, daughter of Ferdinand III.—He awards the crown of Scotland to John Balliol, who does him homage at Newcastle, 1292—Balliol hesi-

EDWARD I.—*continued.*
tates to obey his summons to appear in London; Guienne seized by Philip IV.; war with France, 1293—alliance with Adolphus of Germany, and Guy, count of Flanders, 1294.

Balliol renounces his feudal subjection; Edward holds a parliament, to which all the boroughs send deputies, and vote supplies, 1295—battle of Dunbar, April 27—Balliol made prisoner, resigns his crown; the Scotch parliament does homage to Edward at Berwick; the earl of Surrey appointed governor of Scotland; the crown, sceptre, and coronation-stone brought to Westminster; Edward resists a papal Bull, which forbids the clergy to pay taxes imposed by temporal princes, and compels them to pay by placing out of the protection of the law those who refuse; obtains supplies from his parliament, and sends an army into Guienne under his brother, the earl of Lancaster, 1296—having levied arbitrary taxes on wool and leather, the earls Bohun of Hereford, and Bigod of Norfolk, refuse to join his army, and the parliament passes an Act, *Confirmatio Cartarum*, Aug. 1, declaring that no taxes shall be raised without the consent of the knights, citizens, and burgesses in parliament assembled; the Act receives the king's sanction; he goes over to France to succour the count of Flanders; his army is driven out of Scotland, 1297.

Makes a truce of two years with France; defeats Wallace at Falkirk, July 22, and establishes his power in Scotland, 1298 — marries Margaret, daughter of Philip III., k. of France, Sept. 12, 1299—the Scotch appeal to pope Boniface VIII., 1299—he claims their country as a papal fief, 1300—the English parliament denies his right to interfere, 1301—Edward makes peace with France, and marches again into Scotland, 1303—the regent, Comyn, submits to him; Wallace continues the struggle, 1304—Wallace taken, is executed as a traitor, Aug. 23, 1305—Robert Bruce, k. of Scotland, drives the English out of the country, 1306—Edward banishes Piers Gaveston; Robert Bruce defeats the earl of Pembroke; Edward marches against him, and *d.* at Burgh, on the Sands, July 7, 1307—his tomb, in Westminster Abbey, opened by the Society of Antiquaries, 1774.

EDWARD II., k. of England, son of Edw. I., *b.* in Caernarvon castle, the first prince of Wales, April 25, 1284—betrothed to Isabella, daughter of Philip IV., k. of France, 1303—succeeds his father on the throne, July 8, 1307—recalls Piers Gaveston, and creates him earl of Cornwall, 1307—marries Isabella, Jan. 23—crowned at Westminster, Feb. 24, 1308—the queen and his cousin, the earl of Lancaster, demand the removal of Gaveston, who is appointed governor of Ireland, 1308—he is recalled, and again offends the barons by his insolence, 1309—is again banished by the parliamentary commissioners appointed to exercise the royal power, 1310—Edward again recalls him; retires to York, and protests against the ordinances of the commissioners; the barons arm against him, 1311—they take Gaveston prisoner, and behead him; peace between them and the king, 1312.

Truce with Scotland, 1313—war renewed; Edward defeated at Bannockburn, June 25, 1314 — the earl of Lancaster takes the direction of public affairs in England; Edward adopts a new favourite, Hugh le Despenser; Robert Bruce invades England, takes Berwick, is repulsed at Carlisle, and returns; Edward Bruce invades Ireland, 1315. See BRUCE, Edward. — Truce for two years with Scotland, 1319—the favours bestowed by Edward on Despenser and his father, excite the jealousy of the earl of Lancaster and other barons, 1320—the Despensers are banished by an Act of parliament; the king collects an army, reverses the Act, and recalls the exiles, 1321. See DESPENSER, Hugh le. —Defeats the barons at Boroughbridge; the earl of Hereford slain; the earl of Lancaster made prisoner, and beheaded at Pontefract, Mar. 23, 1322.

The queen first sees Mortimer a prisoner in the Tower, and assists his escape. See MORTIMER, Roger.—Unsuccessful invasion of Scotland; a truce for thirteen years concluded, 1323—dispute with Chas. IV. of France, respecting Guienne; Isabella goes to mediate between her husband and brother; Edward cedes the province to his eldest son, who goes to France to do homage for it, 1324—Isabella retires with Mortimer to Hainault, 1325—they land with an army in Suffolk; Edward retreats into Wales, is made prisoner, and conveyed to Kenilworth castle, 1326—deposed by parliament, Jan. 7, 1327—resigns, Jan. 20 — taken to Berkeley castle and brutally murdered, Sept. 21, 1327.

EDWARD III., k. of England, son of Edw. II., *b.* Nov. 12, 1312—his father transfers Guienne to him, for which he does homage to his uncle, Charles IV., 1324—taken by his mother to Hainault, and

EDWARD III.—*continued.*
affianced to Philippa, daughter of Wm. III., count of Holland and Hainault, 1325—refuses to accept the crown, unless resigned by his father; this having been accomplished, he is proclaimed, Jan. 25, 1327.

His mother and Mortimer at first rule in his name; he accompanies the army which repels Robert Bruce, and displays early proofs of valour, 1327—his marriage with Philippa solemnized at York, Jan. 1328—he resolves to take the government into his own hands; confines his mother, and hangs Mortimer, 1330—redresses the grievances of his people, and restores a strict administration of justice, 1331—enters Scotland with an army, and lays siege to Berwick; defeats the regent, Douglas, at Halidown Hill, July 19—Berwick surrenders and is annexed to England; Edward, son of John Balliol, does homage to him as his superior lord, 1333.

Receives the banished Robert, count d'Artois, at his court, and prepares secretly to assert his imaginary claim to the throne of France, by alliances with Flanders and other States, 1334 — he again conducts Balliol into Scotland, 1335—obtains the support of James van Artevelde; raises money by grants from parliament, and confiscating the wealth of the Lombard merchants; coins gold florins, 1337—sails from the Orwell with a fleet of 500 ships, July 15—lands his army at Antwerp on the 22nd; has an interview with the emperor at Coblentz; is appointed vicar of the empire; confers privileges on the city of Ghent, and assumes the title of king of France, 1338—invades France, and encamps at Vironfosse; marches back to Flanders and disbands his army; returns to England, and obtains a grant of money from parliament, on condition of redressing grievances, and giving privileges to the boroughs, 1339.

On his return to Flanders, encounters and destroys a large French fleet, June 24; 230 ships taken; he besieges Tournay; a truce concluded, Sept. 3, through the mediation of Jane, dowager-countess of Hainault, 1340—birth of his son, John of Gaunt, 1340—he quarrels with Stratford, archbp. of Canterbury, and the clergy; the parliament, with a vote of supplies, pass an Act, limiting the king's prerogative, which he annuls by a proclamation; supports the claim of John de Montfort to the duchy of Bretagne, in opposition to Charles de Blois, 1341—besieges Vannes, and relieves Jane de Montfort in Hennebonne, 1342—a truce of three years is concluded with France, through the mediation of the papal legates, 1343—truce broken by Philip; war renewed in Guienne, 1344. See BERGERAC, and AUBEROCHE.—Edward holds a tournament at Windsor—coins gold nobles, 1344.

Embarks at Southampton, July, and lands at La Hogue, July 12, 1346—battle of Crecy, Aug. 25—lays siege to Calais; battle of Neville's Cross, gained by Philippa, Oct. 17; after which she arrives in the camp before Calais, 1346—surrender of Calais, 1347—Edward declines the crown of Germany, which is offered to him; rebuilds St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, 1347—another truce with France, 1348—he defeats a plot to betray Calais, Jan. 1, 1349 — conquers in single combat the French knight, Eustace de Ribaumont; institutes or revives the Order of the Garter, 1349.

Act of parliament to define the law of high treason, 1351—statute of Præmunire limits the papal power in England, 1352 — Berwick surprised by the regent of Scotland, 1354 — alliance with Spain; the Black Prince invades Languedoc; Edward lands at Calais, and invades the northern provinces; comes back to England; repels an invasion of the Scotch; recovers Berwick, and advances to Edinburgh; Balliol resigns to him his claims on the crown of Scotland for a pension, 1355; battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1356—the prince brings his prisoners to London; Edward concludes a treaty with John II., the captive king of France, which the dauphin rejects, 1357.

Edward respects the truce, 1358—his terms of peace being rejected, he again invades France, and besieges Rheims, 1359—desists from the attack on Rheims, and advances unopposed to the gates of Paris; a treaty of peace signed at Bretigni, May 8 — the king of France set free, 1360 — he forms Guienne and the adjoining province into the principality of Aquitaine, for the Black Prince; celebrates his fiftieth year, by a general amnesty, and a confirmation of Magna Charta; the French language discontinued in the law-courts, 1362—the k. of France returns to England, on account of some difficulties about the treaty; Edward and the Black Prince, and three foreign sovereigns, are entertained in London by sir Henry Pikard, 1363.

The tribute claimed by the pope refused 1366—campaign of the Black Prince in Castile, 1367—war renewed with France; Edward appeals to the parliament,

EDWARD III.—*continued.*
who grant subsidies, and urge him to re-assume the title of king of France, 1369—his conquests in France recovered by Charles V., 1370—the parliament petitions him to employ no churchman in any office of the state, and to resist papal oppression, 1371—truce concluded with France, 1374—employs William of Wykeham to build a new castle at Windsor—death of the Black Prince, June 8, 1376—the parliament, fearing intrigues against the rights of his son, petition Edward to remove from court Alice Pierce and John of Gaunt; he complies, and declares Richard, prince of Wales, heir to the crown, 1376—Edward *d.* at Richmond, June 21, 1377.

EDWARD, the Black Prince, son of Edward III., *b.* June 15, 1330—created duke of Cornwall, 1337—distinguishes himself at the battle of Crecy, and assumes the crest and motto of John, k. of Bohemia, Aug. 25, 1346—intercedes for Eustace de St. Pierre and his fellow-citizens, 1347—conducts an army to Guienne, crosses the Garonne, and overruns Languedoc—battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19—John II., of France, taken by him, 1355—he brings his prisoners to London, and is triumphantly received, May 24, 1357—his father forms Guienne and the adjoining provinces into the principality of Aquitaine for him, 1362—he is entertained in London by sir Henry Pikard, 1363—Peter, *the Cruel*, k. of Castile, appeals to him for aid against Henry de Trastamare, 1366—he espouses the cause of Peter, recalls the "Companies" from the service of Henry, defeats him at Najara, takes Du Guesclin prisoner, restores Peter, and restrains his cruelty; deceived and ill-treated, Edward leaves him to his fate, 1367—birth of his son, Richard, at Bordeaux, Jan. 6, 1367—the nobles of Aquitaine refuse to pay the taxes levied for his Castilian campaign, 1368—the k. of France cites him to answer for his conduct to his subjects; war renewed, 1369—his declining health causes his return to England, 1370—*d.* June 8, 1376.

EDWARD, prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., *b.* Oct. 13, 1453—his birth prevents an amicable adjustment of the rival claims of the houses of York and Lancaster—escapes with his mother from the battle of Hexham, and is taken by her to Flanders, 1463—educated at Angers, by sir John Fortescue, 1467—married to Anne Neville, daughter of the earl of Warwick, 1470—lands with his mother at Weymouth, April 14—killed at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.

EDWARD IV., k. of England, son of Richard, duke of York, *b.* at Rouen, April 29, 1441—on his father's death inherits his title and his claim to the crown, 1460—defeats the earl of Pembroke at Mortimer's Cross, Feb. 2, 1461—drives the royal army into the north, after the second battle of St. Alban's, Feb. 17—occupies London, and is proclaimed king, Mar. 4—gains the battle of Towton, Mar. 29—is crowned, June 29—his title confirmed by parliament, Nov. 4—the Lancastrians attainted—they are defeated at Hedgeley moor, April 25; and Hexham, May 15, 1463—sends the earl of Warwick to negotiate a marriage for him with the princess Bona of Savoy, 1464—marries Elizabeth Woodville, and presents her as queen to his court at Reading, 1464—crowns her at Westminster, in May—the earl of Warwick takes offence, 1465—birth of the princess Elizabeth, Feb. 11, 1466.

His brother, George, duke of Clarence, attaches himself to Warwick, and marries his eldest daughter, Isabella, 1466—Edward forms an alliance with Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and gives him his sister, Margaret, in marriage, 1467—league with the duke of Britanny, 1468—insurrection in Yorkshire; the earl of Warwick and the duke of Clarence come from Calais to offer their services to Edward, who accepts them, 1469—they league with Margaret against him, and defeat him at Nottingham—he is deserted by the marquis of Montague, and takes flight to King's Lynn, where he embarks for Flanders, 1470—obtains assistance from Charles the Bold; lands at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, March 14, 1471—is admitted into London, April 11—again consigns Henry to the Tower, and receives the homage of the citizens, April 13—is joined by his brother, the duke of Clarence—gains the battles of Barnet, April 14, and Tewkesbury, May 4.

Makes a new alliance with the duke of Burgundy, and a secret treaty with the count of St. Pol; prepares for a war with France, 1474—he embarks his army at Portsmouth, June 20, and lands at Calais; his allies fail in their engagements; a truce concluded, Aug. 29; followed by the peace of Pecquigni, 1475—Edward conceives suspicions against his brother, the duke of Clarence; two of his friends, Burdet and Stacy, are tried and executed; Richard, duke of York, Edward's second son, is affianced to Anne Mowbray, heiress of the duke of Norfolk, 1477—condemnation and death of the

duke of Clarence, Feb. 1478 — treaty of marriage of the dauphin with Edward's daughter, Elizabeth; Louis breaks the contract, and urges the king of Scotland to make war on Edward, 1481; James of Scotland prepares to invade England; the dukes of Gloucester and Albany recover Berwick, advance to Edinburgh, and enforce a treaty of peace, 1482—Edward *d.* 1483.

EDWARD V., king of England, eldest son of Edward IV., *b.* Nov. 11, 1470—succeeds his father, April 9, 1483—his uncle, Richard III., usurps the throne, June 26, and his two nephews are murdered in the Tower; the bones of two children, supposed to be their remains, discovered under a staircase in the Tower, Mar. 16, 1675.

EDWARD VI., k. of England, son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, *b.* Oct. 12, 1537—proposed treaty of marriage with Mary qu. of Scots, 1543 — succeeds his father, Jan. 28; his uncle, the duke of Somerset, protector, 1547—the Reformation actively carried on, 1548 — fall of Somerset and ascendancy of Warwick, 1549 — agreement for the marriage of the king and Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II., k. of France, 1550—founds St. Thomas's Hospital, Bridewell, and Christ's Hospital, 1551—falls ill, 1552—makes a settlement of the crown on Lady Jane Grey, June 21, 1553—*d.* July 6, 1553.

EDWARD, or DUARTE, son of John I., k. of Portugal, succeeds his father, 1433—fails in his attack on Tangier, 1437—*d.* of the plague, at Thomar, Sept. 19, 1438.

EDWARD, second son of Edmund Ironside, sent with his brother, Edmund, to Hungary, by Canute, 1017 — Aldred, bp. of Worcester, is sent to Cologne to bring him home, 1054—he returns to England, and dies soon after, 1057. See EDGAR ETHELING, and MARGARET, qu. of Scotland.

EDWARD, son of Richard III., *b.* at Middleham, 1474—*d.* April 9, 1484.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS, second son of Frederic Louis, prince of Wales, *b.* March 25, 1739—created duke of York, *d.* at Monaco, Sept. 17, 1767.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS. See KENT, duke of.

EDWARD, duke of Parma, 1622–1646.

EDWARD, count of Savoy, 1323–1329.

EDWARDES, Lieut., defeats Moolraj, June 18; July 1, 1848.

EDWIN, king of Northumberland, son of Ella, king of Deira, *b.* 585—on the death of his father supplanted by Ethelric, 588—persecuted by his brother-in-law, Ethelfrid; takes refuge with Redwald, king of East Anglia, who places him on the throne of Northumberland, 617—the fifth Bretwalda, 623 — receives letters from pope Boniface V., 625—Eumer attempts to assassinate him, 626—marries Ethelburga, daughter of Ethelbert, k. of Kent; embraces Christianity, and builds the first minster of wood at York, 627—defeated and slain by Penda, k. of Mercia, and Cadwalla the Briton, in the battle of Heathfield, (Hatfield Chase), Oct. 12, 633.

EDWIN the Etheling, son of Edward the Elder, perishes at sea, 933.

EDWIN, earl of Northumberland, rebels against William I., and is slain by his own followers, who are surrounded in the Isle of Ely, and captured, 1071.

EDWY, king of England, son of Edmund I., succeeds his uncle Edred, 955—his marriage with Elgiva is opposed by the clergy. See ELGIVA. — He demands the treasures intrusted by Edred to Dunstan, who escapes into Flanders, 955—gives the government of Mercia to his brother Edgar, and sequestrates the new Benedictine monasteries, 957 — is separated from Elgiva by Odo, archbp. of Canterbury, 958—*d.* at Gloucester, 959.

EFFINGHAM. See HOWARD, Charles, lord of.

EFFINGHAM, lord, resigns his commission, refusing to act in a military capacity against the American colonists, Apr. 12, 1775.

EGBERT, king of Kent, son of Earconbert; succeeds his father, 664—sends Wighard to be consecrated at Rome archbp. of Canterbury, 667 — causes his cousins, Ethelred and Ethelbert, sons of Ermenred, to be murdered by Thunor, and in atonement gives Reculver for a monastery and minster, 669—*d.* 673.

EGBERT, or Egfert, king of Mercia, son of Offa, associated with his father in the kingdom, 785 — succeeds him on the throne, and *d.* in a few months, 796.

EGBERT, son of Elmund, great grandson of Ingild, brother of Ina, king of Wessex, and rightful heir of the throne, retires from the hostility of Bertric, into Mercia, 784—received in France by Charlemagne, 787—recalled and made king of Wessex, 800 — (the name of England said to have been given to his dominions by a witenagemot at Winchester)—he defeats the Britons of Cornwall and South Wales, 813 — the East Anglians voluntarily submit to him; he defeats Bernulf, king of Mercia, and subdues Essex and Kent, 823—defeats and kills Ludecan, king of Mercia, and expels Withlaf, who is called to the throne, 825—subdues Mercia and Northumberland, 827—he allows the kings of North-

umberland and Mercia to retain their titles on paying him tribute; North Wales submits to him; and he first styles himself king of England, 828—Swithun is his chief adviser, 829—the Danes land in Sheppey, 832—he is defeated by them in Wessex, 833—he defeats at Hengston a combined army of Danes and Cornish Britons, 835—*d.* 836.

EGBERT, marquis of Saxony, defeats Henry IV., emperor of Germany, 1088.

EGBERT, a noble Saxon, *b.* 639—becomes in early life a monk; suggests missions for the conversion of Germany, 689—abbot of Iona, 716—translates the four gospels into Anglo-Saxon, 721—*d.* 729.

EGBERT, brother of Eadbert, k. of Northumberland, archbp. of York, 734—*d.* 766.

EGBERT, bp. of Lindisfarne, 803.

EGER, or Erlau, resists the attack of Soliman II., 1552—taken by Mahomet III., 1596.

EGFERT. See EGBERT, king of Mercia.

EGFRID, son of Oswy, k. of Northumberland, *b.* 645—succeeds his father on the throne, 670—expels Wilfrid from York, divides his diocese, and resists the pope's interference, 678—at war with Ethelred, king of Mercia; his brother, Elfwin, slain in battle; his queen, Etheldrida, *d.* 679—sends Beort with an army into Ireland to lay waste the country, 684—attacks the Cymri of Strathcluyd, by whom he is slain, May 20th, 685.

EGICA, king of the Visigoths, in Spain, succeeds his father-in-law, Ervigius, 687—punishes the conspirators who had deposed Wambs, and holds the fifteenth council of Toledo, 688—deposes Sisbertus, archbp. of Toledo, and holds the sixteenth council, 693—*d.* 701.

EGILONA, widow of Roderic, the last of the Visigothic kings of Spain, married to Abdelaziz, son of the Saracen conqueror, Musa, 713.

EGINHARD, secretary to Charlemagne, 771—compiles his memoirs, 782—*d.* 842.

EGLESFIELD, Robert de, queen Philippa's confessor, founds Queen's College, Oxford, 1340.

EGLINTON, Archibald William, earl of, holds a tournament at Eglinton castle, Aug. 29, 1839—lord rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, March 18, 1851—lord lieutenant of Ireland, Feb. 22, 1852—lord rector of Glasgow University, Nov. 30.

EGLON, king of Moab, conquers the Israelites, B.C. 1335 (1517 H., 1510 C.)—killed by Ehud, and the Israelites delivered, 1325 (1499 H., 1492 C.)

EGMONT, count, encourages the people to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Netherlands, 1559—arrested for opposing the measures of Philip II. in the Netherlands, 1567—beheaded, June 5, 1568.

EGNATIUS Gellius, leads the Samnite army into Etruria, B.C. 297—slain, 295.

EGRA. See WALLENSTEIN.

EGREMONT, lord, killed in the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460.

EGREMONT, Charles Wyndham, earl of, *d.* 1763.

EGYPT, its early history uncertain, both as to the names of its sovereigns, their dates and events; Menes the earliest recorded monarch, B.C. 2412 H. (3693 L., 3643 B.)—Memphis built by Misraim, 2188—hieroglyphics invented by Athotes, 2112 (known in the time of Menes, L.)—Thebes built by Busiris, 2111 (by Sesorteen I., 2700, 2600 L.)—Osymandyas, the Conqueror, begins to reign, 2100 (called Semempses by Lepsius)—the Phœnicians established in Lower Egypt, 2080—the dynasty of the Shepherd Kings begins, 2080 (2159 H., 2100 L.)—finally expelled by Tuthmosis II. about 1500 L.)

The dynasty of Theban kings begins, 2017 (2801 B., 2330 L.)—Lake Mœris constructed, 1938 (by Amenemhe III. about 2120 L.)—Abraham arrives to buy corn, 1920 (2077 H., 2031 C., about 1480 L.)—the dynasty of the Pharaohs begins with Sethos, or Sethosis I., 1899 (about 1400 L.)—letters invented by Syphoas, 1896 (1681 C., about 3400 L.)—completion of the Egyptian alphabet, by Memnon, 1822 (about 2120 L.)—Amenophis I., k., 1821 (about 1580 B. and L.)—Joseph powerful, 1715 (1872 H., 1849 C., under Sethosis I. 1400 L.)—Jacob settles in Goshen, 1706 (1868 H., 1840 C., about 1400 L.)—Chebron, 1699 (Qu. Cherphron, 3400 L.)—Jacob *d.* 1689 (1846 H., 1823 C.)—Amenophis II., 1686 (1625 C., 1500 L.)—Mephres, 1665—Misphragmuthosis, 1653—Joseph *d.* 1635 (1770 C., 1370 L.)

Tuthmosis, 1627 (1480 L.)—Amenophis, III., 1618 (1460 L.)—Ethiopians in the neighbourhood, 1615—Horus, 1587 (1450 L.)—emigration of Cecrops. See CECROPS.—Acencheres, 1549—Achoris, 1537—Cenchres, 1598—Acherres, 1512—Cherres, 1504—Armais, 1490 (Qu. Aahmes, 1638 B. and L.)—emigration of Danaus. See ATHENS.—Sesostris, Ramesis, or Egyptus, 1489 (1308 H., Sesortesen II., 2600 B., 2100 L.)—Menophis, 1416 (Menophthah, 1322 L.)—Sethos, 1376 (1400 L.)—the Canicular year begins, 1325—Rameses, 1321 (Ramses II., or Miamum, 1360 L.)—Sethos II., 1270 B. and L.—Ammenephthes, 1255—Ammenemes, 1215.—

EGYPT—*continued.*

Thuoris, 1189 (according to B. and L. 11 monarchs of the 20th dynasty, Ramses III. to XIII., reign from 1200 to 1112.)

Rhampsinitus the *Rich*, 1124—Cheops builds the great Gizeh pyramid, 1062 (Chufu, 3426 L.)—Cephren, 1032 (Schafra, or Saophis II. builds the second pyramid, 3390 L.)—Pseusennes, Sesac or Shishak, 978 (Shishonk I., 962 B.)—Mycerinus, 966 (Mencheres II. builds the third pyramid, 3200 L.)—Nephercheres, 937 (1050 B.)—Amenophthis, 933 (Menophthes, 1030 B.)—Osochor, 924 (1010 B.)—Psinaches, 918 (Phinaces 1020 B.)—Pseusennes II., 909 (Phusemes or Pi-Scham-Miamn II. about 1000 B.)—Sesenchosis, 870—Osorthon I., 853 (Osorkon I., 960 B.)—Tacollothis, 838 (Takelet I., 880 B.)—Petubastes, 825 (832 B.)—Osorthon II. 800 (920 B.)—Psammes, 791 (Psammus, 760 B.)—Bocchoris, 781 (743 B.)—the history of Egypt is here very confused and obscure.

Sabaco, 737 (769 by some; 719 by others. Sevech I., 739 B.)—Senechos, 725, *Euseb* (Sevech II, 720 B.)—Taracus, 713, *Euseb* (Tirhaka, 700 B.)—So, Sus, or Sabaco II., 710 La.—Treaty with Assyria, 708 La.—Stephinates, 687 B. and L.—Psammeticus, 670 (Psammetik I., 615 B.)—Nechepsos, 663 B.—Nekos I., 639 B.—Neco, 616 C.—Psammis, 600 C.—Apries, 594 C. (Nekos II., B., makes the canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, L.)—Amasis, 569 C. (Psammetik II., B.) *d.* 526—Psammenitus or Psammetik III., 526—conquered by Cambyses, and Egypt added to the Persian empire, 525—endeavours to throw off the Persian yoke. 486—reconquered by Xerxes, 484—again revolts under Inarus, 460—assisted by Tolmides from Athens; defeated, except in the Lowlands, where Amyrtæus remains independent, 455—the kingdom re-established by him, 414.

Pausiris, 408 C. (Nepherites, B. and L.)—Psammetichus, 400 *Blair*—visited by Plato, 398—Nephereus, 395 *Blair*—Achoris, 389 *Blair*—Nectanebis I. begins the 30th of Manetho's Egyptian dynasties, 375 (387 B., 378 L.)—invaded by Persia with an army of Greek mercenaries, under Iphicrates, and the expedition fails, 374—Tachos, or Teos, 363—361—Nectanebis II., assisted by Agesilaus, in his struggles against Persia, 361—conquered by Ochus, becomes again part of the Persian empire, 350—yields to Alexander without any resistance; he passes the winter at Memphis, and founds Alexandria, 332—departs for Persia, 331—after his death, his general, Ptolemy Lagus, founds the new kingdom of Egypt, 323.

Dynasty of the Ptolemies. (See the events of their reigns under their several names,)

Ptolemy I., Lagus or Soter, 323–283.
Ptolemy II., Philadelphus, associated with his father 285—alone, 283–247.
Ptolemy III., Euergetes, 247-222.
Ptolemy IV., Philopater, 222–205.
Ptolemy V., Epiphanes, 205–181.
Ptolemy VI., Philometor, 181–146.
Ptolemy VII., Physcon, 146–117.
Ptolemy VIII., Soter II., 117–107.
Alexander I., 107–89.
Ptolemy Soter II. restored, 89–81.
Alexander II. and Cleopatra I., 81–80.
Ptolemy IX., Auletes, 80–58.
Berenice and Tryphæna, 58–55.
Ptolemy Aulestes restored, 55–51.
Cleopatra II., 51–30.

Egypt conquered by Octavius, and made a Roman province; Cornelius Gallus, prefect, 30—misgoverns, is disgraced, and kills himself, 26—Ælius Gallus, gov., visited by Strabo, 24—invasion of Candace, qu. of Ethopia, repulsed by C. Petronius, 22—visited by Germanicus, A.D. 19—embassy of Philo Judæus and Apion to Rome, 40—the privileges of the Jews in Alexandria restored, 41—visit of Apollonius of Tyana, 69—Titus, gov., marches to the conquest of Judæa, 70—rebellion of the Egyptian Jews, 115—repressed by Lusius Quietus, 117—visit of Hadrian, and death of Antinous, 130—the commotions at Alexandria interrupt the shipment of corn to Rome, 186—visit of Sept. Severus to Memphis and the pyramids, 202—of Caracalla, and massacre of the Alexandrians, 215—Epagathus, the assassin of Ulpian, conveyed there, 228—rebellion of Æmilianus, 262—suppressed by Theodotus; violent commotions in Alexandria, 263.

Zenobia rules in the name of Claudius II., 269—revolt of Firmus suppressed by Aurelian, 273—invasion of the Blemmyes repulsed by Probus, 279 revolt of Achilleus put down by Diocletian, and punished by the slaughter of the inhabitants of Alexandria; and the destruction of Busiris and Coptos, 297—Antony introduces the monastic system, 305. See ALEXANDRIA, ARIANS, and ATHANASIUS.—Sudden rise of the sea on the coast of Egypt, 365—visit of Jerome, 366—violence of Cyril, 412. See CYRIL.

Conquered by Chosroes Purvis, 616—invaded by Amrou, 639—Alexandria taken by the Saracens, Dec. 22, 640—

EGYPT—*continued.*
Egypt fl. under the government of Amrou; he is recalled by Othman, and Abdallah appointed in his place, 644—Amrou sent by Moawiyah to expel Ali's partisans, 658—is governor again, 661—the caliph, Merwan II., after his defeat on the river Zab, takes flight into Egypt, 749—defeated and slain at Busir-coridas on the banks of the Nile, and the dynasty of the Abbassides established, 750.

Possessed by the Toulunides, 868—recovered from them by Mohammed Mohtafi's general, 905—Mohammed al Mahdi founds the Fatimite empire, 908—Maiz Ad Din establishes an independent caliphate, and builds Cairo, 969—Syria taken from the Fatimites, by Malek Shah 1076—first entrance of the Turks, 1168—invaded by Amalric, king of Jerusalem, who takes and pillages Heliopolis; Shiracouh and Saladin, Noureddin's generals, are called in to repel him, 1168—Saladin, by the death of Shiracouh, becomes supreme, 1171; and independent sultan, 1174. See SALADIN and CRUSADES.

The Mamelukes assassinate their sultan, Turan Shah, and make themselves masters of Egypt; Ibeg, the first sultan, 1250—their sultan Khansou Ghori, is incited by the Venetians to molest the Portuguese in India, 1504—invades Syria, is defeated and slain, Aug. 17. 1516—Cairo taken by storm, and Egypt added to the Ottoman empire, 1517—invaded by the French, 1798. See BONAPARTE, Napoleon, and GEORGE III., king of Great Britain.—They are expelled by the English and Turks, 1801—the English repelled in an attack on, 1807—Mehemet Ali massacres the Mamelukes, and obtains supreme power, 1811. See MEHEMET ALI, IBRAHIM PASHA, and ABBAS PASHA.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS invented by Athotes 2112 (known in time of Menes, L.) letters, by Syphoas, 1896 (1681 C., about 3400 L.)—alphabet, completed by Memnon, B.C. 1822 (ascribed by Lepsius to Amenemhe III., about 2120)—hieroglyphics, first deciphering of, by Champollion, 1821.

EGYPTIANS expelled with Jews from Italy, and planted in Sardinia, by Tiberius, 19.

EGYPTUS. See SESOSTRIS.

EHUD. See EGLON.

EICHHORN, J. G., *b.* 1752—*d.* 1827.

EIDGENOSSEN, the name taken by the union of Genevan reformers, and converted by the French into Huguenots, 1519.

EIMBECK, in Hanover, taken by the French, 1760.

EISLEBEN, in the county of Mansfeld, the birth-place of Martin Luther, Nov. 10, 1483.

ELAGABALUS, Bassianus, son of Sextus Varius Marcellus, gov. of Britain, and Julia Soæmias Bassiana, daughter of Julia Mæsa (the sister of Julia Domna, wife of the emperor Sept. Severus), *b.* 201—high priest of the Sun at Emesa—through bribes to the army, is proclaimed emperor; styles himself M. Aurelius Antoninus; defeats and kills Macrinus, whose name he erases from the list of consuls and inserts his own, 218—arrives at Rome, bringing with him his Syrian idol, which he places in a stately temple; consul II., 219—appoints his vilest associates to the highest offices in the state; consul III., 220—jealous of the popularity of Alexander Severus, attempts to depose him, 221—consul IV.; slain by the prætorians, March 11, 222.

ELAH, k. of Israel, B.C. 931.

EL ARISCH, or RHINOCOBURA, Baldwin I., k. of Jerusalem, *d.* at, 1118—the Turks defeated at, by Bonaparte, Feb. 8, 1799—treaty of, concluded by sir Sidney Smith and the grand vizir with gen. Kleber for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, Jan. 24, 1800.

ELATEA, taken by Philip II., k. of Macedon, B.C. 338; by the Roman consul, Flaminius, 198.

ELBA, isle of, taken by commodore Nelson, Aug. 9, 1796—assigned to Napoleon, Apr. 11, 1814; left by him, Feb. 26, 1815.

ELBE, the (*Lat.* Albis), reached by the Romans, under the command of Tiberius, 5; but never crossed by them—English vessels excluded from, by the Danes, 1801—again, by the French, and blockaded by the English, 1803.

ELBING, built by Conrad, landgrave of Thuringen, grand master of the Teutonic knights, 1239—ceded to Poland by the treaty of Thorn, 1466—restored to Prussia, in the treaty of Welau, by John Casimir, k. of Poland, 1657—taken by the CZAR Peter I., 1709.

ELBINGEN, interview at, between the emperor Henry IV. and his son, 1105.

ELCHINGEN, taken by Ney, Oct. 14, 1805—duke of, title given to him, 1808. See NEY, marshal.

ELDON, lord. See SCOTT, John.—Appointed lord chancellor, 1801—resigns, 1806—reappointed, March, 1807—opposes the proposition to consider the laws against the Catholics, 1812—refuses to Mr. Wellesley Pole the custody of his children, Feb.—resigns, April, 1827—*d.* 1838.

ELDON, John, third earl of, *b.* 1805—*d.* 1854.

ELEA, in Campania. See ZENO.

ELEANOR of Guyenne, eldest daughter and heiress of William, duke of Guyenne and count of Poitou, *b.* 1122—married to Louis VII., k. of France, 1137—accompanies him to the Holy Land, 1147—accused by him of infidelity, divorced, Mar. 18, 1152—marries Henry, duke of Normandy (afterwards Henry II. of England), and transfers to him her inheritance of Guyenne and Poitou, May 18—becomes qu. of England, Dec. 19, 1154—incites her sons, Henry, Geoffrey, and Richard, to rebel against their father, 1173—is confined by him at Winchester, 1174—released by Richard I., 1189—regent, 1190—raises the money for his ransom, 1194—*d.* at Fontevraud, 1204.

ELEANOR of Provence, daughter of Raymond Beranger, count of Provence, *b.* 1221—marries Henry III., k. of England, 1236—regent after his death, 1272; till the return of Edward I., 1274—takes the veil at Ambresbury, 1278—*d.* 1291.

ELEANOR, queen of Aragon, put to death by her nephew, Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, 1359.

ELEANOR, the "Damsel of Britanny," daughter of the duchess Constance and Geoffrey, second son of Henry II., the rightful heiress of the crown of England, confined in Bristol Castle by her uncle, k. John, 1202—*d.* there, 1241.

ELEANOR, daughter of Simon de Montfort, detained by Edward I. on her way to marry Llewellyn, prince of Wales, 1276; released, and married to him, 1278.

ELEANOR, daughter of Blanche II., qu. of Navarre, and John II., of Arragon, marries Gaston de Foix, 1443—poisons her elder sister, Blanche, 1462. See BLANCHE of Navarre.—Her son accidentally killed in a tournament, 1470—her husband *d.* 1471—she succeeds as qu. of Navarre, Jan. 19, 1479—*d.* at Tudela, Feb. 12.

ELEANORA, daughter of Edward, afterwards k. of Portugal, and sister of Alphonso V., married to Frederic IV., k. of Germany, 1452.

ELEANORA, daughter of Ferdinand III., k. of Castile, and sister of Alfonso V., *b.* 1244—affianced to Edward, eldest son of Henry III., k. of England, 1255—married, 1265—accompanies him on his crusade, 1270—crowned at Westminster, 1274. See EDWARD I., k. of England.—*d.* at Hornby, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, Nov. 28, 1291—a cross erected at every resting-place of her funeral procession on its way to Westminster, the last and most stately being Charing Cross.

ELEANORA DE GUZMAN. See GUZMAN.

ELEANORA TELLEZ. See TELLEZ.

ELEAZAR, Jewish high priest, B.C. 1451-1402—another, 292-260.

ELECTORS of Germany, the title under which the right of choosing the king or emperor of Germany was assumed in the thirteenth century, by the seven principal feudatories, the k. of Bohemia, the duke of Saxony, the margrave of Brandenburg, the count Palatine of the Rhine, and the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves. They meet at Rense, near Mentz, and assert the independence of Germany against the claim of jurisdiction made by pope Benedict XII., 1339; their privileges confirmed and defined by the Golden Bull, 1356—the Saxon vote transferred by Charles V. from John Frederic to Maurice, 1548—that of Frederic V., elector Palatine, given by the emperor Ferdinand II. to Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, 1623—restored to his son by the peace of Westphalia, and an eighth elector created for Bavaria, 1648—a ninth, for Hanover, 1692-1708—union of the Palatinate and Bavaria, 1778—new electors created: Hesse-Cassel, Wirtemburg, Baden, Salzburg, and the archchancellor, 1803—the empire ceases to be elective, 1804.

ELECTRICITY. See GILBERT, Dr. William; FRANKLIN, Dr. Benjamin; GALVANI, and VOLTA.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, the first constructed on the London and Blackwall railway by Professor Wheatstone, 1837—G. P. O. completed, Aug. 31, 1849. See SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM. See OERSTED.

ELECTRYO, son of Pelops, assists his brother to conquer Mycenæ, B.C. 1281.

ELEPHANT, war of the, between the Homerites and Beni Koreish, in Arabia, 521—present of one from Haroun al Raschid to Charlemagne, 801; and by the Portuguese ambassador to pope Leo X., 1514.

ELEPHANTINE, an island in the Nile. See CONCORD, temple of.

ELEPHANTS first exhibited at Rome, in the triumph of M. Curius Dentatus over Pyrrhus, B.C. 276—thirty-two shown in the circus by Carinus, A.D. 284.

ELEUSINIAN mysteries brought to Athens by Eumolpus, B.C. 1856—Hadrian initiated, A.D. 125; and Julian, 355—tolerated by Valentinian, 367—ended by the destruction of Eleusis in Alaric's invasion, 396.

ELEUTHERIUS, or Hlother, bp. of Winchester, 670—*d.* 676.

ELEUTHERUS, bp. of Rome, 171-185.

ELFGAR, bp. of Elmham, *d.* 1021.

ELFGAR, son of Leofric, earl of Coventry, 1057—banished by Edward the Confes-

sor; aided by a Welsh prince, Griffith, and a Norwegian fleet; is restored to his rank and lands, 1058.

ELFGIVA. See EMMA.

ELFLEDA, daughter of Oswy, k. of Northumberland, marries Peada, k. of Mercia, 653.

ELFLEDA, daughter of Offa, k. of Mercia, marries Ethelred, k. of Northumberland, 792.

ELFRIC, or Alfric, archbp. of York, 1023—*d.* 1050.

ELFRIC, bp. of Elmham, *d.* 1038.

ELFRIDA, daughter of Ordgar, ealdorman of Devonshire, marries Edgar, k. of England, 964—assassinates her son-in-law, Edward, at Corfe Castle, Mar. 18, 978.

ELFRITH, daughter of Alfred, married to Baldwin II., count of Flanders, 891.

ELFSTAN, bp of Wiltshire, *d.* 961.

ELFSTAN, or Living, or Leovinga, bp. of London, commands a force against the Danes, 991 — archbp. of Canterbury, 1013 — *d.* 1019.

ELFSY, bp. of Winchester, 1023—*d.* 1032.

ELFWARD, bp. of London, *d.* 1045.

ELFWIN, youngest son of Oswy, k. of Northumberland, *b.* 661—slain in battle, assisting his brother, Egfrid, against Ethelred, k. of Mercia, 679.

ELFWINA, daughter of Ethelred, ealdorman of Mercia, and Alfred's daughter, Ethelfled, conspires against her uncle, Edward the Elder, in Mercia; is removed into Wessex, 923.

ELGIN, Thomas, earl of, *b.* 1771—collects marbles from Greece, during his embassy to Turkey, 1802—they are purchased, and placed in the British Museum, 1816—*d.* 1841.

ELGIN, earl of, governor-general of Canada, 1846—assaulted at Montreal, 1849—concludes a reciprocity treaty with the United States, June 5, 1854 — returns from Canada, Jan. 9, 1855.

ELGIVA, daughter of Ethelgiva, of a noble family, marries Edwy, k. of England, 955—separated from him by Odo, archbp. of Canterbury; her face seared with hot irons, and she is banished to Ireland, 958—returns, and is barbarously mutilated, and *d.* at Gloucester, 959.

EL GODEI, the Arabian traveller, *d.* 796.

ELI, Judge of Israel, B.C. 1157 (1182 H., 1168 C.)—*d.* 1128.

ELIAKIM, counsellor of Manasseh, king of Judah, B.C. 675.

ELIAS, bp. of Jerusalem, 494 — deposed, 513.

ELIASHIB, Jewish high priest, B.C. 462–441.

ELIJAH, prophet, B.C. 895.

ELIO, general, suppresses an insurrection in Valencia, caused by col. Vidal, 1819.

ELIOT, and other British merchants, undertake expeditions for maritime discovery, 1502.

ELIPRAND, archbp. of Toledo, supports Felix of Urgel; is opposed by Alcuin, and condemned by a council at Francfort-on-the-Maine, 794.

ELIS, a State in the Peloponnesus, founded by Oxylus, one of the Heraclidæ, B.C. 1103 — made the seat of the Olympic games by Iphitus, 884. See OLYMPIC GAMES. — Pisatis conquered, 572. See PARMENIDES.—City of Elis built, 471—return of Phidias from Athens, 432—war with Lacedæmon, 401 — surrenders to Lacedæmon, 399—war with Arcadia, 365. See PYRRHO.—Joins the Achæan league, 276—falls, with the other States, under the dominion of Rome, 146.

ELISE. See BONAPARTE, Elise.

ELISHA, prophet, B.C. 895–837.

ELIZA CAROLINE, daughter of Frederic, prince of Wales, *b.* Jan. 10, 1740—*d.* Sept. 1759.

ELIZABETH WOODVILLE, daughter of sir Richard Woodville and Jacqueline of Luxemburg, loses her first husband, sir John Grey, of Groby, at the second battle of St. Alban's, and his estates are forfeited, 1461—entreats Edw. IV. to restore them; is married by him, and presented as queen to his court at Reading, Sept. 29, 1464—crowned at Westminster, May, 1465—her great uncle, the count de St. Pol, attends the ceremony with a splendid retinue; on Edward's retreat to Flanders, she takes refuge with her daughters in the sanctuary at Westminster, where the prince, afterwards Edward V., is born, Nov. 1, 1470—after his death, again repairs thither, 1483—leaves it, and places herself and her daughters in the hands of Richard III., 1484—retires to the convent of Bermondsey, 1490—*d.* there, 1492.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Edw. IV. and Elizabeth Woodville, *b.* Feb. 11, 1466—treaty for her marriage to the dauphin Charles; his father, Louis XI., breaks the contract, 1481 — her uncle, Richard III., applies to the pope for a dispensation to marry her, 1485—she is married to Henry VII., Jan. 18, 1486—*d.* Feb. 11, 1503.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, *b.* Sept. 7, 1533—the crown settled on her by Act of parliament, March 30, 1534—reversed, 1536—the right of succession restored to her, Jan. 14, 1544—instructed by Roger Ascham, 1545—sought in marriage by lord Seymour, after the death of Katharine Parr, 1548—preferred to her sister Mary by Courtenay, earl of

ELIZABETH—*continued.*

Devonshire; attempt of the duke of Northumberland to exclude her from the throne, 1553—confined in the Tower by Mary, Mar. 18, 1554—project of Philip of Spain to marry her to Emanuel Filiberto, duke of Savoy, 1557—refuses proposals of marriage made by Gustavus Vasa, k. of Sweden, for his son Erik, 1558.

Succeeds her sister, Mary, on the throne, Nov. 17, 1558—turns away from Bonner, when presented to her; places her confidence chiefly in sir William Cecil, whom, with sir Nicholas Bacon, and six other eminent Protestants, she adds to her council of State; releases prisoners, recalls the exiles, and orders the mass to be discontinued, and the service to be read in English in her chapel, 1558—crowned, Jan. 13, 1559—pope Paul IV. denies her right to the crown; she recalls her ambassador from Rome, and restores the Protestant religious institutions, 1559—sends a fleet and army to assist the reformers in Scotland, and concludes the treaty of Edinburgh, July 5—founds Westminster school, 1560—her wise government lays the foundation of England's power and prosperity; she makes lord Robert Dudley her favourite, 1561.

Supports the Huguenots, 1562—is attacked by the small pox, 1562—evades compliance with a request of the parliament for the settlement of the crown; concludes a peace with the queen regent of France; proposes her favourite, Leicester, as a husband for Mary, queen of Scots, 1563—approves, and then objects, to the offer of Lord Henry Darnley; origin of the Puritans, 1564—disowns the Scottish rebels, 1565—again evades the settlement of the crown, and professes her intention of marrying, 1566—reproves her parliament for wishing the succession settled, and dissolves them, Jan. 2, 1567—refuses a personal interview to Mary, queen of Scots, on her arrival in England; detains at Southampton Spanish ships conveying money to Alva; fallacious negotiations for marriage with the archduke Charles of Austria; Protestant emigrants received from Flanders, 1568.

Insurrection of the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and Leonard Dacre; the duke of Norfolk sent to the Tower, and released on his pledge not to marry the queen of Scotland, 1569—the queen excommunicated, and her subjects absolved from their allegiance, by pope Pius V., April 25, 1570—opens the Royal Exchange, 1570—delusive negotiations for her marriage with Henry, duke of Anjou; the Thirty-Nine Articles adopted as the rule of the church of England; the Puritans keep alive the spirit of independence; the publication of a papal Bull against the qu. declared to be treason; endows Jesus College, Oxford, 1571—the duke of Norfolk engages in a new conspiracy, is executed, and Mary, qu. of Scots, subjected to a more rigorous confinement, 1572—treaty with Charles IX. of France, April 11, 1572.

Elizabeth supports the Protestants in France and the Netherlands, 1573—refuses the sovereignty of the Netherlands; mediates between them and Philip, king of Spain, 1575—imprisons Peter Wentworth, 1576—suspends Grindal, archbp. of Canterbury, for favouring the Puritans, 1577—concludes an alliance with the Netherlands, 1578—asserts the freedom of English trade, 1578—enters into a treaty of commerce with the sultan (Amurath III.), and establishes the Turkey Company, 1579—receives proposals of marriage from Francis, duke of Anjou, 1580—imprisons the earl of Leicester, for his marriage, 1580—visits Drake, the circumnavigator, and confers knighthood on him, 1580—plots of the Jesuits against her, 1581—the negotiations with the duke of Anjou broken off, 1582—claims the sovereignty of Newfoundland, and fortifies St. John's, 1583.

Conspiracies against her, and national association in her defence, 1584—treaty with the United Provinces, 1585—she sends Leicester with an auxiliary force to support them, and Drake and Frobisher to attack Spanish America; Babington's conspiracy detected and punished, 1586—Mary, queen of Scots, condemned to death, Oct. 25, and beheaded, Feb. 8, 1587—Philip prepares to invade England, 1587—the Spanish Armada defeated, 1588—the queen sends troops to assist Henry IV. of France, 1591—sends further succour, 1592—visits the university of Oxford, 1592—restrains the debates of the parliament, and imprisons Wentworth and other members, 1593—reproaches the abjuration of Henry IV.; accepts his apologies, and enters into a new treaty of alliance with him, 1593.

Remonstrates against the encouragement given by Philip's ministers and generals to assassination plots, 1594—recalls her forces for the defence of her own states; some Spaniards land in Cornwall, and are defeated; Tyrone rebels in Ireland, 1595—the queen renews her treaties with Henry IV. and

ELIZABETH—*continued.*
the United Provinces; retains Flushing and the cautionary towns, 1596—makes her favourite, Essex, earl marshal, 1597—refuses to treat with Spain independently of the United Provinces, and concludes another treaty with them, 1598—Essex falls to suppress Tyrone's rebellion, and falls into disgrace with the queen, 1599—regains her favour, 1600—is tried for insurrection, and is executed, Feb. 25, 1601—the poor-law passed, and monopolies abolished; interview of Elizabeth at Dover with Sully, the minister of Henry IV., 1601—*d.* at Richmond, Mar. 24 (Apr. 3, N.S.), 1603—the anniversary of her accession celebrated, Nov. 17, 1679—a MS. translation of Boethius by her, found in the State Paper Office, 1826.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Sigismund, k. of Hungary, married to Albert of Austria, 1422—succeeds her father, 1437—after her husband's death, gives birth to a son, named Ladislas, who is sent into Austria to be brought up, 1439—at the request of her subjects, under the advice of John Huniades, marries Ladislas, k. of Poland, and associates him on the throne of Hungary, 1440—*d.* 1442.

ELIZABETH, or Isabella, daughter of Odoardo Farnese, hereditary prince of Parma, *b.* Oct. 25, 1690—marries Philip V. of Spain, and refuses to enter Madrid till his mistress, the countess Orsini, is dismissed. 1714—governs the kingdom for him, 1724—offended by Louis XV., annulling his contract of marriage with her daughter, Maria Victoria; sends back to France mademoiselle de Montpensier, daughter of the late duke of Orleans, destined bride of her son Carlos; obtains for him the reversion of Parma, 1725—hires English ships to convey her troops into Italy, 1730—*d.* 1766.

ELIZABETH of Bavaria, widow of Conrad IV., k. of Germany, builds the church *Del Carmine* at Naples, on the spot where her son, Conradin, was beheaded, 1268.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Peter the Great of Russia, *b.* Dec. 29, 1710—a revolution deposes Iwan VI., and places her on the throne, Dec. 6, 1740—nominates Charles Peter Ulrich, duke of Holstein, to be her successor, Nov. 18, 1742—treaty with king George II. of Great Britain for the defence of Hanover, 1755—Frederic II. of Prussia declares that he will resist the entrance of any foreign troops into Germany; Elizabeth joins the alliance of Austria and France against him, and takes a leading part in the Seven Years' War, 1756—*d.* Dec. 25, 1761 (O.S.), Jan. 5, 1762 (N.S.)

ELIZABETH, or Isabella, daughter of Henry II., k. of France; agreement for her marriage to Edward VI., k. of England, 1550—affianced to Don Carlos; married to his father, Philip II., k. of Spain, 1559—*d.* Oct. 3, 1568.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Andrew, k. of Hungary, and widow of Louis VI., landgrave of Hesse, dies; the cathedral of Marburg is dedicated to her, 1231.

ELIZABETH, princess, daughter of Charles I., *b.* Dec. 28, 1635—*d.* in Carisbroke Castle, Sept. 8, 1650.

ELIZABETH, daughter of James VI. of Scotland, *b.* 1596—married to Frederic V., elector palatine, 1613—becomes qu. of Bohemia, 1619—driven into exile, 1620—birth of her daughter, Sophia, mother of Geo. I., k. of Great Britain, 1630.

ELIZABETH DE GÖRLITZ, duchess of Luxemburg, 1415—marries John the Pitiless, bp. of Liege, 1418—sells her duchy to Philip, duke of Burgundy, 1444.

ELIZABETH, Madame, sister of Louis XVI., executed, May 10, 1794.

ELIZABETH, third daughter of George III., *b.* May 22, 1770—marries Augustus Frederic, hereditary prince of Hesse Homburg, May 7, 1818—desires no parliamentary grant on her marriage.

ELIZABETH of Bavaria, married to the emperor of Austria, May 24, 1854.

ELLA, k. of Deira. See ÆLLA, and AOCA.

ELLAC, son of Attila the Hun, falls in battle against the Ostrogoths, 453.

ELLESMERE CANAL to Chester, commenced, 1772—the Llangollen aqueduct completed, 1805.

ELLENBOROUGH, lord. See LAW, Edward.—Succeeds lord Kenyon as chief justice, Apr. 13, 1802—admitted to a seat in the cabinet, 1806—decides that giving more or less than their nominal value for coin or note was not illegal before the passing of lord Stanhope's Act prohibiting it, 1811—retires from the bench, Oct. 21, 1818—*d.* Dec. 11.

ELLENBOROUGH, lord Edward, appointed lord privy seal, 1828—president of the Board of Control, 1834—governor-general of India, 1841—he proclaims a cessation of hostilities, Oct. 1, 1842—returns to England, 1845.

ELLIOT, Gilbert, *b.* 1718—distinguishes himself with his regiment of light horse, under the marquis of Granby, in Germany, 1760—repulses the grand attack on Gibraltar, Sept. 13, 1782—created a peer. See HEATHFIELD, lord.

ELLIOT, Capt., defeats and kills Thurot, Feb. 28, 1760.

ELLIOT, Capt., the superintendent, arrested

at Canton by commissioner Lin; surrender of opium demanded, Mar. 24, 1839—leaves Canton, May 24—takes possession of Hong-Kong, Aug. 23.
ELLIOT, Ebenezer, *d.* 1849.
ELLIS, George, *b.* 1745—*d.* 1815.
ELLIS, the Right Hon. Sir H., K.C.B., *d.* 1855.
ELLISTON, R. W., *b.* 1774—lessee of Drury Lane theatre, 1819—*d.* 1831.
ELMACIN, the Arabian historian, fl. 1273.
ELMAHASSEN, a river of Africa, in which Sebastian of Portugal perishes, 1578.
EL MEHEDI. See ALMOHADES.
EL MENNESI, leader of a Saracen rebellion in Spain, 767—seizes the city of Seville; defeated and *d.* 772.
ELMUND, great grandson of Ingild, brother of Ina, k. of Wessex, and father of Egbert, rules Kent as a nominal or assistant k., 784.
ELOISA, *b.* 1101—beloved by Abelard, 1118—becomes abbess of Paraclete, which he builds for her, 1141—buries him there, 1142—*d.* and is buried by his side, 1163.
ELON, Judge of Israel, B.C. 1175 (1232 H., 1222 C.)
ELPHEGE, bp. of Winchester, 933—*d.* 951.
ELPHEGE II., or Godwin, bp. of Winchester, 984—archbp. of Cantarbury, 1006—taken by the Danes, 1011—put to death by them, 1012.
ELPHINSTONE, Admiral, serves with the Russian navy against the Turks, 1770.
ELPHINSTONE, Admiral, commands the British fleet at the taking the Cape of Good Hope, 1795—captures a Dutch fleet in Saldanha bay, Aug. 17, 1796.
ELPINES, Athenian archon, B.C. 356.
ELSTAN, bp. of London, *d* 898 (*Chron. Sax.*)
ELSWITH, daughter of Ethelred, a Mercian ealdorman, marries Alfred the Great, 868—*d.* 905.
ELTHAM, a royal palace in Kent, where Henry IV. marries Joanna of Navarre by proxy, Apr. 3, 1402—the rebels under lord Audley encamp at, 1497.
ELTON, Sir C. A., *b.* 1778—*d.* 1853.
ELVA, L. Æbutius, consul of Rome, B.C. 463.
ELVA, T. Æbutius, consul of Rome, B.C. 499.
ELVARODAM, or Evilmerodach, k. of Babylon, B.C. 563.
ELVIRA, Mount, in Granada, battle of; the Moors defeated by Alvarez de Luna, 1431.
ELWES, John, the miser, *d.* 1789.
ELY, an island in the ancient estuary of Metaris (the Wash), on which Etheldrida founds a minster, 673. See ETHELDRIDA.—Ethelwold, bp. of Winchester, repairs the monastery and minster, and makes Britnoth abbot, 963—Alfred the Etheling put to death there by Godwin, 1036—William the Conqueror surrounds the island with his fleet, and captures the earls Edwin and Morcar, 1071—bishopric founded, 1107—many of the rebellious barons take refuge in the island, 1267—submit to Henry III., July 25, 1268—riots at, and in the neighbouring districts, incendiary fires and destruction of agricultural machinery, May 19, 1816—special commission held and thirty-four rioters convicted, June 18—railway to London and Norwich opened, 1845—to Lynn and Peterborough, 1847.
ELZEVIR, Daniel, the last of that family of eminent printers, *d.* 1689.
EMANUEL, k. of Portugal, *b.* 1469—succeeds his cousin, John II., 1495—fits out an expedition under Vasco de Gama to explore the eastern seas, 1496—marries Isabella, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and widow of Alfonso; by his marriage contract, agrees to expel all Jews and Mohammedans from his kingdom; Vasco de Gama passes the Cape of Good Hope, 1497—Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci employed on discoveries in the New World, 1499—Cabral sent to India and Corte Real to North America, 1500—Albuquerque to India, 1503—opposed by the Venetians, 1504—his fleets interrup their commerce, 1505—settlements formed in Ormus and Ceylon, 1507—Goa conquered, and trade extended to Sumatra, 1510—to Malacca and China, 1511—embassy to pope Leo X., 1514—dispute with Spain about the Moluccas; Magalhaens sent out, 1519—Emanuel *d.* 1521.
EMANUEL FILIBERTO, duke of Savoy, succeeds Charles III., 1553—commands the Spanish army in the Netherlands, and defeats the French at St. Quentin, Aug. 10, 1557—recommended by Philip II. as a husband for the princess Elizabeth of England; regains his lands by the treaty of Cateau Cambresis, and marries Margaret, sister of Henry II., k. of France, 1559—is offended by pope Pius V. giving the title of grand duke to Cosmo de' Medici, 1569—*d.* 1580.
EMANUEL COLLEGE. See CAMBRIDGE, 1584.
EMBARGO on the exportation of corn from Great Britain by order of council, in consequence of a scarcity; Act of indemnity for its advisers, Dec. 6, 1766—on Dutch ships in English ports, Jan. 19, 1795—on Russian, Danish, and Swedish vessels, Jan. 14, 1801—taken off, June 1—on French and Batavian ships, May 17, 1803—on British ships in Russia, Sept. 28, 1807.
EMDEN evacuated by the French, 1758.

Emeric, k. of Hungary, 1196–1204.
Emerita Julia, a Roman colony founded in Spain by Augustus for his veteran legions, B.C. 14. See Merida.
Emerson, R. W., *b.* 1803.
Emery, the comic actor, *b.* 1777—*d.* 1822.
Emesa, or Hems, in Syria, celebrated for its temple of the sun, of which Elagabalus is high priest, 218 — taken from Zenobia by Aurelian, 272—besieged by the Moslems, 635—taken, 637—recovered by the Greeks, 962—again lost, 977.
Emigrants begin to leave France, July 28, 1789 — their estates taken for the public use, Dec. 22—ordered to return within two months, July 9, 1791—near 4000, chiefly ecclesiastics, arrive in London from France, Sept. 1792—permitted to return, Oct. 20, 1800—indemnity for them proposed by Chas. X., 1824.
Emigration to the colonies restricted by Chas. I., 1637—to the Cape of Good Hope encouraged by the British Government, 1819.
Emir al Omra, an office established by the Turk Ahmed, to overrule the caliph of Bagdad, 944.
Emlyn, Thomas, *d.* 1741.
Emma, the "gem of Normandy," sister of Richard II., and daughter of Richard I., dukes of Normandy, married to Ethelred II., king of England, and takes the name of Elfgiva, 1002 — takes flight from the Danes to Normandy, 1013—marries Canute, 1017 — banished from England by Harold; hospitably received at Bruges by Baldwin, count of Flanders, and his consort Adela, 1037—plots against her son Edward the Confessor; deprived of her wealth, 1043—*d.* 1052.
Emmeran preaches Christianity to the Bavarians, 651.
Emmet, Robert, heads a tumultuous insurrection in Dublin, July 23, 1803—is executed, Sept. 19.
Empedocles, philosopher, fl. B.C. 455.
Empson, sir Richard, employed to extort money by Henry VII., 1503—condemned, Oct. 1, 1509—executed, Aug. 17, 1510.
Ems, congress of German archbishops at, restrictive of papal supremacy, 1786—their resolutions annulled by the pope, 1787.
Encke's comet discovered by M. Pons, Nov. 26, 1818. See Comets.
Encratites, the sect, founded by Tatian, 173.
Encumbered estates in Ireland, Act for the sale of, passed July 28, 1849—court opened, Oct. 24.
Encyclopædia, the first complete, (Zedler's Universal Lexicon), the first part published, 1730—finished, 1750.
Encyclopædia Britannica, first publication of the, 1771.
"Encyclopédie," Diderot and D'Alembert commence the publication of the, 1757.
Endymion, captures the American ship President, Jan. 15, 1815.
Enfield, Dr. Wm., *b.* 1740—*d.* 1797.
Engelbrechtson heads the peasants of Dalecarlia, and drives Erik's officers out of Sweden, 1433.
Engen, battle of; Moreau defeats the Austrians, May 3, 1800.
Enghien, battle of. See Steenkerke.
Enghien, Mary of Luxemburg, dame d', marries Francis, duke de Vendôme, and brings her patrimony into the Bourbon family, about 1480 — their grandson, Francis, count d'Enghien, commands the French fleet at the siege of Nice, 1543—gains the battle of Ceresuola, 1544—*d.* 1545—his brother, John, duke d'Enghien, *d.* 1557—Louis, duke d'Enghien. See Conde, *le Grand.* — Louis Antony Henry, duke d'Enghien, son of Louis Henry Joseph, prince de Condé, *b.* 1772—seized by order of Bonaparte, at Ettenheim, in the duchy of Baden, March 15, 1804—murdered by a mock trial at Vincennes, March 20.
England, the southern part of Britain, after its occupation by the Saxons, first called by the Latins, *Saxonia Transmarina;* early in the sixth century, distinguished by the continental stem-tribes, as the *Engaland,* or Narrow-land, which the Latins adopt in the form of *Anglia,* the name heard in Italy by Procopius, 536–543—used by pope Gregory I. in his epistles, 595–601—by Ethelbert, king of Kent, in his charters, 605—by pope Boniface V., in his letter to Edwin, king of Northumberland, 625—by pope Honorius I. to the same, 635—by Ina, k. of Wessex, in his laws, 696—Ethelbald of Mercia styles himself k. of England, 740—his successor, Offa, does the same, 772—the title permanently assumed by Egbert, king of Wessex, and transmitted to his posterity, 828.

Sovereigns of England.

(See the principal events of their reigns, under their respective names in this Index. See also Commons, House of; Lords, House of; and Parliament.)
Egbert, *d.* 836.
Ethelwulf, 836—resigns, 856—*d.* 858.
Ethelbald, 856—*d.* 860.
Ethelbert, 860—*d.* 866.
Ethelred I., 866—*d.* 871.
Alfred, *the Great,* 871 — improves the laws, and the administration of them, 886—*d.* Oct. 28, 901.
Edward, *the Elder,* 901—*d.* 924.

SOVEREIGNS of ENGLAND—*continued.*
Athelstan, 924—*d.* 940.
Edmund I., 940—assassinated, 946.
Edred, 946—*d.* 955.
Edwy, 955—*d.* 959.
Edgar, 959—*d.* 975.
Edward II., *the Martyr*, 975—assassinated, 978.
Ethelred II., *the Unready*, 978—*d.* 1016.
Edmund II., *Ironside*, 1016—reigns seven months; assassinated.
DANISH CONQUEST, 1016.
Canute, 1016—*d.* 1035.
Harold I., *Harefoot*, 1035—*d.* 1039.
Hardacanute, 1039—*d.* 1042.
SAXON LINE *restored*, 1042.
Edward III., *the Confessor*, 1042—*d.* 1066.
Harold II., after a reign of nine months, falls at Hastings, 1066.
NORMAN CONQUEST, 1066.
William I., *the Conqueror*, 1066—*d.* 1087.
William II., *Rufus*, 1087—accidentally slain, 1100.
UNION of NORMAN and SAXON LINES, 1100.
Henry I., *Beauclerc*, 1100—establishes chartered municipalities, 1100–1132—*d.* 1134.
Stephen *of Blois*, 1134—*d.* 1154.
PLANTAGENET LINE, 1154–1399.
Henry II., 1154—*d.* 1189.
Richard I., *Cœur de Lion*, 1189—killed at the siege of Chalus, 1199.
John, *Lackland*, 1199—signs Magna Charta, June 19, 1215—*d.* 1216.
Henry III., 1216—origin of representative government, 1265—*d.* 1272.
Edward I., 1272—conquest of Wales, 1283—*Confirmatio Cartarum*, enacts that no taxes shall be raised without the consent of the knights, burgesses, and citizens in parliament assembled, 1297—*d.* 1307.
Edward II., 1307—murdered, 1327.
Edward III., 1327—battle of Crecy, Aug. 25, 1346—of Poictiers, Sept. 19, 1356—*d.* 1377.
Richard II., 1377—deposed, 1399—murdered, 1400.
HOUSE of LANCASTER, 1399–1461.
Henry IV., 1399—*d.* 1413.
Henry V., 1413—battle of Agincourt, 1415—*d.* 1422.
Henry VI., 1422—crowned at Paris, 1430—France lost or abandoned, 1453—wars of York and Lancaster commence, 1455—Henry dethroned, 1461—murdered, 1471.
HOUSE of YORK, 1461–1485.
Edward IV., 1461—*d.* 1483.
Edward V., April 9—murdered, June 25, 1483.
Richard III., usurps, 1483—killed in the battle of Bosworth, 1485.
HOUSE of TUDOR; YORK and LANCASTER UNITED, 1485–1603.
Henry VII., 1485—sends out Cabot and his son on a voyage of discovery, 1496—*d.* 1509.
Henry VIII., 1509—declared supreme head of the Anglican church; commencement of the Reformation in England, 1534—*d.* 1547.
Edward VI., 1547—the Protestant religion established, 1551—*d.* 1553.
Mary I., 1553—Roman Catholic religion restored; persecution of Protestants, 1555—*d.* 1558.
Elizabeth, 1558—Protestantism restored, 1559—assists the Reformation in Scotland, 1560—in the Netherlands, 1578—in the United Provinces, 1585—defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588—assists Henry IV. in France, 1591—*d.* 1603.
The accession of James I. unites England and Scotland under one sovereign, and forms the kingdom of Great Britain. See GREAT BRITAIN.
ENGLAND, Church of, declares Henry VIII. its supreme head, 1530—his supremacy confirmed by Act of Parliament, and that of the pope annulled, 1534—Bucer, Fagius, Peter Martyr, and other learned foreigners assist in settling its doctrines, 1548—book of Common Prayer adopted, 1549—revised by Cranmer, 1552—by archbp. Parker, 1560—Thirty-Eight Articles published, 1563—reviewed by the Convocation, and made Thirty-Nine under bp. Jewel's superintendence, 1571—prevalence of Calvinistic tenets; countenance given to the synod of Dort, 1618—the leading dignitaries begin to favour Arminianism, 1627—the Thirty-Nine Articles forbidden to be interpreted in any but the grammatical sense, 1628—the Book of Common Prayer revised by Convocation, and authorized by parliament, 1661—ejection of non-conformist ministers, 1662—Corporation and Test Acts, 1672–3—ejection of non-jurors, 1688—alarm of the "church in danger," created to assist political intrigues, 1705—the divine origin of episcopacy denied by bp. Hoadley, 1717—petitions against subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles, 1772—Corporation and Test Acts repealed, 1828—Roman Catholic disabilities removed, 1829—Church Reform in Ireland, 1833—in England, 1836.
ENGLAND, general, joins general Nott at Candahar, May 9, 1842.
ENGLEFIELD, battle of, the Danes defeated by the ealdorman Ethelwulf, 871.
ENGLISH language, early specimen of, in a proclamation of Henry III., 1258—ordered to be used instead of

French in law pleadings and documents, 1362.

ENGLISH mercenaries in Italy. See HAWKWOOD, Sir John.

ENGLISH Opera House, or Lyceum theatre, burnt, Feb. 16, 1830.

ENGLISH plays, the Parisians refuse to allow the performance of, 1822.

ENKIÖPING, battle of; Haco, son of Magnus Smek, defeated by Albert, king of Sweden, 1365.

ENNA, the Spanish general, slain in battle against the Cubans, Aug. 17, 1851.

ENNIS, riot at, June 4, 1842.

ENNISCORTHY taken by the Irish rebels, May 24, 1798.

ENNISKILLEN, or Inniskillen, the townsmen of, proclaim William and Mary, March 11, 1689—defeat the Jacobites at Newton Butler, and take their commander, M'Carty, or lord Moncashel, prisoner, July 29.

ENNIUS, the Latin poet, *b.* at Rudiæ, in Calabria, B.C. 239 — found by Cato in Sardinia, and brought to Rome, 204 — in Greece with the consul Fulvius, 189—*d.* and is buried in the tomb of the Scipios, in the Appian Way, 169.

ENNODIUS, bp. of Ticinum (Pavia), writes the Life of his predecessor, Epiphanius, 510.

ENTAILS of Land: decision of the court of Common Pleas, that they may be barred by a common recovery, 1472.

ENTERPRISE, performs the first steam voyage to India, leaving Falmouth Aug. 16, and arriving in the Hoogley Dec. 9, 1825.

ENZIO, natural son of Frederic II., emperor of Germany, married to Adelaide, heiress of the principalities of Torri and Gallura, and created king of Sardinia, 1239 —with an imperial army, is repelled by the Milanese, assisted by a Pisan fleet—relieves Savona, which is besieged by the Genoese, 1243—defeated and made prisoner at Fossalta, May 26, 1249; and detained in captivity at Bologna for the rest of his life—*d.* in his prison, 1272.

EOCHA, k. of Scotland, 880—*uncertain.*

EOHRIC, a Danish king, slain in battle with the men of Kent, 905.

EON, Chevalier d', *b.* 1728—in a cause, tried before lord Mansfield, is alleged to be a female, July 1, 1777—*d.* 1810.

EORMENRIC. See ERMENRIC.

EORPWALD, k. of East Anglia, son of Redwald, succeeds his father, 624—embraces Christianity, but is soon after slain by Richbert, 627.

EOWILS, a k. of the Northumbrian Danes, slain at Wodnesfeld, in Staffordshire, 911.

EPAGATHUS instigates the prætorian guards to murder Ulpian, and is executed for it, 228.

EPAMEINON, Athenian archon, B.C. 429.

EPAMINONDAS, the Theban general, wounded in defending Mantinea against the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 385 — trains the Thebans in a new system of tactics, 378 —gains the victory of Leuctra, 371—carries his arms into Laconia, and restores the independence of the Messenians, 369—condemned for retaining his command beyond the period allowed by the Theban law; pardoned, and re-appointed, 369 — rescues Pelopidas from Alexander of Pheræ, 368 — invades Achaia, and takes Oropus, 366—instructs young Philip of Macedon in the art of war, 365—gains the victory of Mantinea, and falls in the battle, 362.

EPEE, Abbé de l', *b.* 1712—founds his school for the deaf and dumb, 1784—*d.* 1789.

EPENETIUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 685.

EPERIES, taken from the Turks, 1685.

EPERNON, the duke d', assists Mary de' Medici to escape from Blois, 1619.

EPHECHERES, or OPHRATENES, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 910.

EPHESUS, one of the cities of the Ionians in Asia Minor, after their migration, B.C. 1043—the temple of Diana erected, 552 —conquered by Cyrus, 544 — joins the revolt of the Ionian cities, 501 — their army defeated under its walls, 499—the Athenian fleet, left by Alcibiades under his lieutenant, Antiochus, is defeated by Lysander, 407—Agesilaus II. winters at, 396—the temple of Diana burnt, 356—the city rebuilt by Lysimachus, 301—devastated by an earthquake, A.D. 17—Paul preaches at, 55—addresses his epistle to its church, 61 — the temple of Diana plundered and burnt by the Goths, 262 —visit of Julian, 351 — third general council held at, 431 — the Robber Synod, 449—pillaged by the Paulicians, 868—Michael VII., emperor of the East, retires to, as a bishop, 1078—Roger di Flor and the Catalans station themselves at, 1304 — taken by the Turk, Aidin, 1313.

EPHORI, the, instituted by Theopompus at Lacedæmon, B.C. 770.

EPHORUS, the historian, closes his work, B.C. 340—still living, 333.

EPHRAIMITES defeated by Jephthah, B.C. 1188 (1245 H., 1238 C.)

EPHRAIMIUS, bp. of Antioch, 527.

EPIBATRE, treaty of, between the emperor Andronicus II. and his grandson, 1322.

EPICHARMUS, introduces comedy at Syracuse, B.C. 500.

EPICTETUS, withdraws from Rome to Nicopolis, 90—preceptor of Arrian, 108—re-

turns to Rome, and is patronized by the emperor Hadrian, 118.
EPICURUS, the philosopher, *b.* B.C. 341—comes to Athens, 323—teaches at Mitylene and Lampsacus, 310; at Athens, 306—heads one of the four schools of Athens, 278—*d.* 270.
EPIDAMNUS, afterwards called Dyrrhachium, a town of Macedonia, founded, B.C. 625. See DYRRACHIUM.
EPIDAURUS, attacked by the Athenians, B.C. 430; by the Argives, 419. See PAMPHILA.—Congress of, convoked, Dec. 15, A.D. 1821—proclaims the independence of Greece, 1822.
EPIMENIDES, the poet, *b.* at Cnossus, in Crete, B.C. 659—goes to Athens, 598.
EPIPHANES. See ANTIOCHUS IV., king of Syria, and JASON, high priest of the Jews.
EPIPHANES. See PTOLEMY V., k. of Egypt.
EPIPHANIA, or EUDOXIA, daughter of the emperor Heraclius, *b.* 611—crowned, 612—betrothed to Ziebel, khan of the Chozars, or Turks; the contract not performed, 624.
EPIPHANIUS, bp. of Constantinople, 520.
EPIPHANIUS, bp. of Salamis, or Constantia, in Cyprus, 367—writes against the Manichæans, 376—joins in the persecution of Chrysostom, and *d.* 403.
EPIPHANIUS, bp. of Ticinum (Pavia), offers to mediate between Ricimer and Anthemius, 471—negotiates between Julius Nepos, emperor of the West, and Euric, k. of the Visigoths, 474—*d.* 510. See ENNODIUS.
EPIRUS. See ALEXANDER I., PYRRHUS, and ALEXANDER II., kings of Epirus; under the latter the kingdom ceases to be important, B.C. 272—earthquake in, A.D. 345—occupied by Alaric, when driven out of Greece by Stilicho, 397. See ALBANIA, and ALBANIANS.—Invaded by Robert Guiscard, 1081 and 1084; by Bohemond, 1107—despotat of, founded by Michael Angelus, 1205—Peter de Courtenay, emperor of the East, seized by the despot Theodore—*d.* a prisoner, 1219. See THESSALONICA.—Andronicus III., emperor of the East, conquers the despotat, 1337—it submits to Stephen Dushan, k. of Servia, 1350; to the Turks, 1431-1449—an insurrection, promoted by Russia, is joined by a Greek force, and put down by the landing of French troops at the Piræus, 1854.
EPISCOPACY. See BISHOPS, 1638.
EPISCOPIUS advocates the doctrines of Arminius, 1609—*d.* 1644.
EPITELIDAS, Olympic victor, B.C. 580.
EPOPEUS, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 1425 (1372 C.)
EQUINOX, autumnal, the, observed by Hipparchus, Sept. 27, B.C. 163, 159, 158; Sept. 26, 147; Sept. 27, 146—the vernal, Mar. 23, 146—autumnal, Sept. 26, 143—vernal, March 23, 135; March 22, 128—vernal, observed by Claudius Ptolemy, at Alexandria, Mar. 22, 139-140—the autumnal, observed by Albategni, the Arabian astronomer, Sept. 19, 882.
EQUITIUS, consul of Rome, 374.
ERA. See ANTIOCH, CHALDEAN, CHRISTIAN, DIOCLETIAN, GELALEAN, HEGIRA, INDICTION, JULIAN, NABONASSAR, OLYMPIADS, ROME, SELEUCIDÆ, SPAIN, and YEZDEGERD.
ERADIUS, named by Augustine as his coadjutor and successor, 426.
ERASISTRATUS, the celebrated physician, fl. B.C. 258.
ERASMUS, *b.* at Rotterdam, 1467—visits Oxford, 1509—teaches Greek at Cambridge, 1510—publishes his Greek Testament, with Latin translation and notes, 1516—settles at Basle, and takes a middle part in the great controversy, 1521—*d.* 1536.
ERATOSTHENES, Olympic victor, B.C. 576.
ERATOSTHENES, *b.* at Cyrene, B.C. 275—librarian at Alexandria, fl. 228 - *d.* 194.
ERCHENWIN founds the kingdom of the East Saxons (Essex), 530—*d.* 587.
ERCILLA, Alonso de, the Spanish poet, publishes his "Araucana," 1577.
ERDULF, or ERDWULF, an ealdorman of Northumberland, ordered by Ethelred to be put to death for supporting Alfwold; recovers from his wounds, and goes into exile, 790—after the murder of Ethelred, is recalled, and made k. of Northumberland, 794—holds a synod at Pincanhealh, to restore order, 798—expelled by his people, flies to Charlemagne, 806—through his intervention, and that of pope Leo III., recovers his crown, 808—*d.* 809.
EREBUS. See FRANKLIN, Sir John.
ERECHTHEUS, k. of Athens, B.C. 1397 (1399 H., 1383 C.)
ERENSCHILD, the Swedish admiral, defeated and taken prisoner by the Russian admiral, Apraxin, 1714.
ERETRIA. See ARISTAGORAS, and ACHÆUS.
ERFURT, university of, founded, 1392—Martin Luther studies at, 1501—becomes a monk there, and begins his scriptural researches, 1505—meeting of Alexander and Napoleon at, Sept. 27, 1808—university transferred to Bonn, 1818—the parliament of, opened, March 20; closed Apr. 29, 1850.
ERIC. See ERIK.
ERIC, duke of Friuli, defeats a chieftain of the Huns or Avars, 795.
ERIC succeeds Guthrum-Ethelstan as chief of the Danes in East Anglia, 890.
ERIC, son of the Danish king, Harold, is

set up as king in Northumberland, and expelled by Edred, 948 — slain in the wilds of Stanmore by Osulf, 949.

ERICHTHONIUS, k. of Athens, B.C. 1487 (1489 H., *rejected*, C.)

ERICHTHONIUS, k. of Troy, B.C. 1449 (1532 C.)

ERIE CANAL, connecting the lakes with New York, commenced, 1817; opened, 1824.

ERIE, Fort, abandoned to the Americans, May 27, 1813—evacuated by them, Nov. 5, 1814.

ERIGENA, John Scotus, the founder of scholastic theology, fl. 845 — attacks Gottschalk's tenets, 854—invited to England by Alfred—*d.* 886.

ERIK I., k. of Denmark, 1095—represses piracy; restores peace in Sweden, 1099—makes Lunden the metropolitan see of Denmark, and sets out for Palestine, 1104—*d.* in Cyprus, 1105.

ERIK II., k. of Denmark, son of Erik I., defeats Niels, who had usurped the throne, and his son, Magnus, 1134—is proclaimed k. 1135—*d.* 1137.

ERIK III., k. of Denmark, 1137 — retires into a monastery, 1147.

ERIK IV., k. of Denmark, son of Waldemar III., *b.* 1216—on his father's death, crowned by his grandfather, Waldemar II., 1231; succeeds him on the throne, 1241—is opposed by his three younger brothers, and makes war on them; assassinated by his brother, Abel, who obtains the throne, 1250.

ERIK V., k. of Denmark, son of Christopher, *b.* 1242—inherits the crown, 1259—defeated by the archbp. of Lund, and detained a prisoner till 1264—makes terms with him, 1275—war with Sweden and Norway, 1278 — his nobles extort from him their first *Handfeste*, or charter of privileges, 1282—they murder him, 1286.

ERIK, VI., k. of Denmark, son of Erik V., *b.* 1274—succeeds his father, 1286—war with Norway, 1288 — Rostock placed under the protection of Denmark, 1290—quarrels with Grand, archbp. of Lund, 1295—excommunicated and fined by pope Boniface VIII., 1298—war renewed with Norway, 1299—peace concluded at Copenhagen, 1309—war with Rostock, 1311; and with Stralsund, 1314—*d.* 1319.

ERIK VII., *the Pomeranian*, k. of Denmark, great-grandson of Waldemar, IV., *b.* 1385—named, by Margaret, k. of Norway, 1389—see ERIK III., k. of Norway—as her successor in Denmark, 1396—and in Sweden, 1397. See ERIK XIII., king of Sweden.—Crowned as heir of the three kingdoms, under the union of Calmar, 1397 — marries Philippa, daughter of Henry IV., k. of England, 1406—on Margaret's death, succeeds her, 1412—renews the war against Holstein and Schleswig, 1414—conquers the duchies, except the castle of Gottorp; Hamburg takes arms to assist them, 1417—pilgrimage of Erik to Palestine, 1423—Lubeck and the Baltic Hanse towns support the duke of Holstein, 1426 — most of his lands are given up to him by a treaty of peace, 1435—withdraws from the government, and returns at the request of his people, 1436—retires to Wisby, 1437—deposed by the Danes, 1439.

ERIK I., k. of Norway, 933—expelled for his cruelty, takes refuge in England, 936, where he *d.* soon after.

ERIK II., *the Priest-hater*, k. of Norway, 1280—marries Margaret, only child of Alexander of Scotland, 1281 — restrains the influence of the church, 1284—concludes a treaty with the Hanse Towns, and joins their league, 1285—*d.* 1299.

ERIK III., k. of Norway. See ERIK VII., k. of Denmark.—Succeeds Margaret, and confirms the union of Calmar, 1412—Norway from this time united to Denmark.

ERIK I. to III., kings of Sweden, dates unknown.

ERIK IV., *the Victorious*, k. of Sweden, 964—*d.* 995.

ERIK V. to VIII., kings of Sweden, dates unknown.

ERIK IX., k. of Sweden, 1155 — conquers the coast of Finland, and builds Abo, 1157—*d.* 1160.

ERIK X., k. of Sweden, son of Canute, escapes the massacre of his family by Sverker II., 1199—defeats and kills him in battle, and obtains the throne, 1210—*d.* 1216.

ERIK XI., k. of Sweden, son of Erik X., succeeds John, the last of the Sverkers, 1222—expelled by the Folkunger, and Canute usurps the throne, 1229—Erik overthrows the usurper, and is k. again, 1234—the Swedish colonies in Finland extend themselves into the neighbouring parts of Russia, 1240—Birger Jarl restores the ascendancy of the Folkunger, 1249 — Erik *d.* 1250.

ERIK XII., k. of Sweden, son of Magnus II., *Smek*, *b.* 1337 — proclaimed joint k. with his father at the request of the States, 1343—expels the statholder, Algotson, 1356—divides the kingdom with his father, 1357—*d.* 1359.

ERIK XIII., k. of Sweden. See ERIK VII., k. of Denmark.—Succeeds Margaret, 1412—revolt of the Dalecarlians, 1433—amnesty and new privileges granted, 1435—deposed by the Swedes, 1440.

ERIK XIV., k. of Sweden, son of Gustavus

Vasa, *b.* 1533—proposals of marriage made for him by his father to the princess Elizabeth of England, 1558—succeeds his father, 1560—war with Denmark, Poland, and Lubeck, 1563—massacres the Sture family, 1567—betrays symptoms of insanity; is dethroned and imprisoned, 1568—poisoned by his brother, John III., 1570.

ERIK I., of North Jutland, called by some k. of Denmark, favours Ansgar and the introduction of Christianity, 829–31.

ERIK II. founds the first church in Schleswig, 850.

ERIK, the Icelander, discovers Greenland, 982.

ERIVAN, taken by the Turks, 1578–90—recovered by the Persians, 1618—acquired by Russia, 1827.

ERIZZO, the Venetian commander, gallantly defends Negropont against the sultan Mahomet II., 1470.

ERIZZO, Francesco, doge of Venice, 1631–1646.

ERLAU. See EGER.

ERLICHSHAUSEN, Conrad von, grand-master of the Teutonic Knights, 1441.

ERLICHSHAUSEN, Louis von, Teutonic grand-master in Prussia, 1449.

ERMELINDA, daughter of an Anglo-Saxon k., queen of Cunibert, k. of Lombardy, 688.

ERMENGARD, or IRMENGARD, daughter of Ingram, count of Hasban, *b.* 796, wife of Louis I., crowned by pope Stephen V., at Rheims, 816—*d.* 818.

ERMENGARDA, or IRMENGARD, daughter of count Hugo, a German noble, marries Lothaire, son of Louis I., 821.

ERMENGARDA, or IRMENGARD, only child of Louis II., marries Boso, duke of Lombardy and Provence, 877—she defends Vienne against the German and French kings, 880—Vienne capitulates to Carloman; she is allowed to return to Autun, 882—guardian of her son, Louis, 888—obtains the protection of Arnulf for him, and he is crowned at Arles, 890—abbess of St. Sixtus, in Piacenza, 908.

ERMENRIC, k. of Kent, son of Octa, succeeds him, 542—*d.* 560.

ERNEST, archduke of Austria, son of the emperor Maximilian II., and brother of Rudolf II., *b.* 1553—invited by Philip II. of Spain to reside in his court, 1583—contends for the throne of Poland with Sigismund, crown-prince of Sweden, 1586—defeated at Bitschin, and taken prisoner, 1588—pope Sixtus V. obtains his release, 1589—appointed by Philip viceroy of the Netherlands, 1594—*d.* 1595.

ERNEST ANTONY, son of Fred. Ant., succeeds him as duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld, 1800—father of prince Albert, 1819—acquires Gotha and becomes duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, 1826—*d.* Jan. 29, 1844.

ERNEST I., duke of Swabia, 1012—marries Gisela, daughter of the former duke, Hermann; *d.* 1015.

ERNEST II., duke of Swabia, 1015—marries Matilda, daughter of the emperor Conrad II., claims the kingdom of Upper Burgundy, 1026—is deprived of his duchy by the emperor, 1030.

ERNEST I., duke of Brunswick, 1532—*d.* 1546. See BRUNSWICK.

ERNEST II., duke of Brunswick, 1592—*d.* 1611. See BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, k. of Hanover, fifth son of Geo. III., k. of Great Britain, *b.* June 5, 1771. See CUMBERLAND, duke of.—Succeeds his brother, Wm. IV., and abolishes all the free institutions which had been recently introduced, June 20, 1837—concludes a treaty with Great Britain on the Stade duties, 1844—sends troops to assist the Schleswig Holstein revolt, 1848—dissents from the election of the k. of Prussia as emperor of Germany, 1849—receives the elector of Hesse Cassel when expelled from his States, 1850—joins the Zollverein, Sept. 17, 1851—*d.* Nov. 18.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, hereditary prince of Brunswick Luneburg, marries Sophia, grand-daughter of Jas. I., k. of Great Britain, 1658—succeeds as duke, 1662—is created elector of the empire, Dec. 19, 1692—*d.* 1698. See BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG.

ERNEST, duke of Bavaria, 1397–1438.

ERNEST, *the Ironhanded*, count of Tyrol, father of the emperor Frederic IV., *d.* 1424.

ERNEST, elector of Saxony, 1464–1486.

ERNEST, duke of Brunswick Luneburg, and brother of Geo. I., k. of Great Britain, president of the council of regency in Hanover, 1714.

ERNESTI, J., *b.* 1707—*d.* 1781.

EROS, bp. of Antioch, 143–171.

ERSKINE, Thomas, youngest son of the earl of Buchan, *b.* 1750—begins to study for the bar, 1776—defends lord George Gordon, Feb. 5, 1781—his first parliamentary efforts in defending Fox's India Bills, Nov., 1783—pleads in defence of Dr. Shipley, Aug. 6, 1785—procures the acquittal of Stockdale, Dec. 9, 1789—defends Hardy, Horne Tooke, and others, on a charge of constructive treason, Oct. 22, 1794—becomes a peer and lord chancellor, 1806—dismissed, 1807—*d.* Nov. 17, 1823.

ERUDITION of a Christian Man published

by Henry VIII. as the standard of religious faith, 1543.
ERUPTIONS, Volcanic, of
Carguairazo, north of Chimborazo; the surrounding country covered with mud and fishes, June 29, 1698.
Epomœus, in the Isle of Ischia, 1302.
Etna, known as a burning mountain in the earliest historic times; eruptions recorded, B.C. 734, 477, 425, 126, 121, 43; A.D. 40, 254. 420, 1012, 1169—when Catania was destroyed, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1536, 1564, 1669—which continued forty days, 1693—when Catania was again overwhelmed by lava, 1699, 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811, 1850—when ashes fell in Rome, Nov. 18. 1882—when Bronte was destroyed, 1852.
Isle of Ferro, Sept. 13, 1777.
Hecla, 1004, 1743, 1784, 1846.
St. Helen's in California, Nov. 23, 1843.
Imbabura, 1691.
Moel Fammo, near Holyweil, Flintshire, Feb. 4, 1773.
Pasto in Quito, 1797.
Peak of Teneriffe. 1704.
Souffrier in St. Vincent, after having been extinct a century, April 30, 1812.
Vesuvius, first eruption, when Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried in ashes, and Pliny, the Elder, suffocated, 79, 202, 272, 472—when the ashes are said to have reached Constantinople, 512, 685, 993, 1036. 1043, 1048, 1136, 1536, 1538. 1631—Torre del Greco destroyed, 1660, 1682, 1694, June, 1698, 1704, 1712, 1717, Nov. 7, 1727, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1759, Feb. 21, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771, 1779, 1794—Torre del Greco again destroyed, 1805, 1810, 1814, 1822, Oct. 22—when the cone of Rosea del Palo sank.
Xorullo, in South America, a new volcano formed, Sept, 1750.
ERVIGIUS, k. of the Visigoths in Spain, 680—recognized by the council of Toledo, 681—*d.* Nov. 15, 687.
ERXICLIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 548.
ERYX, surprised and taken by the Roman consul, L. Junius Pullus, B.C. 249—the town retaken by Hamilcar, 245—the citadel besieged, 243.
ERYXIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 692.
ERZEROUM, peace of, concluded between Persia and Turkey, 1823—taken by the Russian general, Paskiewitch, 1829.
ESARHADDON, or Sardanapalus II., k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 711 (690 Ls.)
ESAU, birth of, B.C. 1836 (1993 H., 1970 C.)—his marriage, 1796 (1930 C.)
ESCURIAL, palace of the, vowed by Philip II. to commemorate the battle of St. Quentin, 1557—the building begun, 1563—completed, 1586—he *d.* there, Sept. 13, 1598.
ESCWIN, of the royal race, becomes k. of Wessex on the retirement of Sexburga, 674—defeats Wulphere at Beadan-head, 675—*d.* 676.
ESILARATO, duke of Naples, an iconoclast, killed by a tumult of image-worshippers at Rome, 728.
ESPARTERO, commands the royal forces in Catalonia against the Carlists, 1835—assisted by the British fleet to raise the siege of Bilboa, Dec. 24, 1836—appointed captain-general of Spain, 1838—created duke of Victory; concludes a treaty with the Carlist Maroto, 1839—empowered by qu. Christina to form a cabinet, Oct. 12, 1840—appointed regent, July 8—protest of qu. Christina and gen. Narvaez, 19, 1841—bombards Barcelona, Dec. 3, 1842—his influence in the country declines; withdraws to England, July 1, 1843—recalled, and created a senator, 1847—arrives at Madrid, Jan. 7—takes his seat in the senate, 13, 1848—minister, 1854.
ESPIERRES, in Flanders, battle of, the French repulsed by the British, May 23, 1794.
ESQUILINUS, C. Com. Lent., consul of Rome, B.C. 478.
ESSEQUIBO in Guyana, founded by the Dutch admiral, Hein, 1627—surrenders to the British, 1781.
ESSEX, or kingdom of the East Saxons, comprising the present counties of Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire, (the Trinobantes of the Romans) founded by Erchenwin, 530—*d.* 587.
Sledda, his son, 587—marries Ricole, daughter of Ermenric, king of Kent—*d.* 597.
Sabert, his son, 597—admits the Christian missionaries; is converted by Mellitus, with his subjects, 604—*d.* 614.
Saxred, Sigebert and Seward, his sons, reign conjointly and relapse into heathenism, 614—they expel Mellitus from his see of London, 615—and fall in battle against Cynegils, k. of Wessex, from 616 to 623.
Sigebert, *the Little*, son of Seward, succeeds and persists in idolatry, 623—*d.* 655.
Sigebert, *the Good*, son of Sexbald, the brother of Sabert, succeeds and restores Christianity, 655—appoints Cedd bp., 659—assassinated, 661.
Suidhelm, brother of Sigebert, *the Good*, 661—*d.* 668.
Sighere, son of Sigebert, *the Little*, and his uncle Sebbi, divide the kingdom, the first ruling the pagans, and the latter the Christians, 668—tributary

to Wulfhere, k. of Mercia, who sends Jaruman, bp. of Repton, to convert Sighere, 665—Sighere marries Osyth, daughter of Frithwald, an under-king of Surrey, and Wilburh, daughter of Peada, king of Mercia; the time of his death uncertain; Sebbi *d.* 693.

Sighard and Suefrid, sons of Sebbi, reign together, 693–700.

Offa, son of Sighere, succeeds, 700—resigns, and goes to Rome, 709.

Suebricht, 709–737.

Swithred, 737–791.

Sigeric, 791—conquered by Egbert, king of Wessex, 823—held by the Danes, 877.

Ethelwold, son of Ethelbald, brings a Danish fleet and army from Northumberland, 904.

Essex, attempt of sir Charles Lucas and sir George Lisle to raise the county in favour of Charles I., 1648—several whales driven on its coast by a violent hurricane, Feb. 24, 1762.

Essex, earl of. See Cromwell, Thomas

Essex, Robert Devereux, earl of, *b.* 1567—accompanies the earl of Leicester on his expedition to the United Provinces, 1585—joins that of Drake and Norris against Portugal, 1589—sent by queen Elizabeth with an army to assist Henry IV. in France, where he besieges Rouen unsuccessfully, 1591—takes and plunders Cadiz, 1596—jealous of the earl of Nottingham, is appointed earl marshal; fails in his projected attack on Ferrol, 1597—the queen resents his insolence by a box on the ear, 1598—lord lieutenant of Ireland; fails to repress Tyrone's rebellion; returns to London; is disgraced and superseded, 1599—tried by the privy-council; pardoned; regains the queen's favour; begins a new course of intrigue with James VI. of Scotland, and the Puritans, 1600—attempts an insurrection, Feb. 8, 1601—brought to trial and condemned, Feb. 19—beheaded, Feb. 25.

Essex, Robert Devereux, (the son) earl of, *b.* 1596—restored to his title and estates by James I., 1603—marries Lady Frances Howard, daughter of the earl of Suffolk, and is sent to travel, 1610—returns, is disliked by her, and divorced, 1613—supports the Commons in their resistance to Charles I., 1641—is forbidden by them to attend the king when he leaves London; is appointed commander of their forces, and collects his army at Northampton, Sept. 2, 1642—fights the battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23—takes Reading, April 26, 1643—relieves Gloucester, Sept. 5—repulses the king's army in the first battle of Newbury, and marches towards London, Sept. 20—takes winter quarters at Windsor; refuses to treat personally with the royal party, 1644—surrounded at Lostwithiel, in Cornwall, escapes by sea, and his men surrender, Sept. 1—collects another army and defeats the king in the second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27—the "self-denying Ordinance" takes from him the command, Dec. 9—*d.* Sept. 14, 1646—his funeral attended by both houses of parliament.

Essex, earl of, son of lord Capel. See Capel, lord.—Appointed lord-treasurer by Charles II., 1679—resigns soon afterwards; takes part in Monmouth's conspiracy, 1683—arrested, found in the Tower with his throat cut.

Essex, Frances, countess of. See Howard, lady Frances.

Essex, American frigate, captured by the British ships Phœbe and Cherub, March 29, 1814.

Essling and Aspern, battle of, Napoleon defeated and driven into the isle of Lobau by the archduke Charles, May 21 and 22, 1809.

Establishments. See Louis IX., king of France.

Estaples, the peace of, between Hen. VII., k. of England, and Chas. VIII. of France, 1492.

Estcourt, T. G., *b.* 1775—*d.* 1853.

Este, a seignory to the eastward of Mantua, part of the possessions of Albert Azzo II., marquis of Lombardy; left by him to Fulk, his son by his second marriage with Garsenda, princess of Maine, who takes from it the title of marquis, and founds the house of D'Este, 1097.

Este, Azzo d', VI., son of Obizzo, marries Marchesella, daughter of Wm. Adelard of Ferrara. See Adelard, Wm.—On whose death he takes his place as leader of the Guelfs, and founds the influence of the family of D'Este in Ferrara, 1196. See Azzo VI., VII., VIII., and Ferrara.

Este, the marquisate of, conquered by Eccelino da Romano, 1249—recovered by Azzo VII., 1256—he *d.* 1264—and is succeeded by his grandson Obizzo II., who is elected perpetual lord of Modena, 1288.

Este, Fulk d', on the death of his grandfather Azzo VIII., is supported by the Venetians against pope Clement V., who claims Ferrara as a fief of the church, 1308. See Ferrara.—Nicholas, the pacificator of Italy, 1433.

Este, Alfonso d', I., son of Hercules I., duke of Ferrara, marries Anna Sforza, sister of Gian Galeazzo, duke of Milan, 1491—after her death becomes the fourth

husband of Lucretia Borgia, daughter of pope Alexander VI., 1502—succeeds his father, 1505. See FERRARA.

ESTE, Cæsar d', on the death of Alfonso II., is compelled to give up Ferrara to pope Clement VIII., and remains duke of Modena, 1598. See MODENA.

ESTE, sir Augustus Frederic d', son of the duke of Sussex and lady Augusta Murray, *b.* 1794—claims the dukedom of Sussex, which the House of Lords and judges disallow, July 9, 1844—*d.* 1848.

ESTERHAZY, count Valentine, deputed by the Austrian court to St. Petersburg, opens negotiations with count Nesselrode, Dec. 28, 1855—the terms proposed are unconditionally accepted, Jan. 11, 1856.

ESTHER. See ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS.

ESTHONIA, sold to the Teutonic knights by Waldemar III., k. of Denmark, 1347—given up to Sweden, 1561—Poland and Russia attempt to take it from Sweden, 1562—the Russians are expelled by the Swedes, and Stephen Bathori, king of Poland, 1579—taken by Peter the Great, 1710.

ESTREES, D. See D'ESTREES, marshal, and Gabrielle.

ESTREMOZ, battle of, the Spaniards under don John of Austria defeated by the Portuguese commander, the duke of Schomberg, 1663.

ETRITH, sister of Canute, married to the jarl Ulf, 1024—discarded by Robert, *le Diable*, duke of Normandy, who had married her after the death of Ulf, 1027.

ETHANDUNE, or Eddington, battle of, Alfred defeats the Danes, 878.

ETHELARD, brother of Ina's queen, Ethelburga, becomes k. of Wessex on Ina's resignation, 728—*d.* 741.

ETHELBALD, grandson of Eawa, brother of Penda, persecuted while presumptive heir to the throne, takes refuge in the hermitage of Guthlac in Croyland, 710—succeeds Ceolred as k. of Mercia, 716—acquires great ascendancy over the other kingdoms, invades Northumberland, and styles himself king of England, 740—Cuthred, k. of Wessex, throws off the yoke, 741—defeats him at Burford, 752—Ethelbald slain by Bernred, 755.

ETHELBALD, k. of England, succeeds his father Ethelwulf, 856—marries his stepmother Judith, 858—is compelled to divorce her, 859—*d.* 860.

ETHELBERT. See ETHELRED I., king of East Anglia.

ETHELBERT, k. of East Anglia, succeeds his father Ethelred II., 790—murdered by Offa, k. of Mercia, who seizes his kingdom, 792.

ETHELBERT, son of Ermenric, becomes k. of Kent, on the death of his father, 560—marries Bertha, daughter of Charibert I., k. of the Franks—the third Bretwalda, 594—receives Augustin and the monks favourably, 596—is styled k. of England in the epistle of pope Gregory I., 601—uses the title himself in his charters, 605—gives his people a code of laws, 606—*d.* 616.

ETHELBERT II., k. of Kent, second son of Wictrid, succeeds his brother, Eadbert 748—*d.* 760.

ETHELBERT, k. of England, third son of Ethelwulf, succeeds his brother, Ethelbald, 860—*d.* 866.

ETHELBERT, archbp. of York, 766—*d.* 780.

ETHELBERT, bp. of Whitherne, 777.

ETHELBURGA, daughter of Ethelbert I., k. of Kent, marries Edwin, k. of Northumberland; receives an epistle from pope Boniface V., 625—on the death of her husband flees to her brother, Eadbald, in Kent, 633.

ETHELBURGA, qu. of Ina, k. of Wessex, persuades him to resign the crown to her brother, Ethelard, and retire to Rome, where she accompanies him, 728.

ETHELBURGA, daughter of Anna, k. of East Anglia, abbess of Faremoustier en Brie, about 680.

ETHELDRIDA, daughter of Anna, k. of East Anglia, marries Tonbert, king of the Girvii, 659—and after his death, Egfrid, son of Oswy, k. of Northumberland, 660—retires into the monastery of Coldingham, 672—founds that of Ely, with the minster, and becomes abbess there, 673—*d.* 679.

ETHELFLED, daughter of Alfred the Great, marries Ethelred, ealdorman of Mercia, who *d.* 912—she assists her brother, Edward, in governing and fortifying Mercia, 912—repels the Danes of the Five-burghs, and takes Derby, 917—takes Leicester, and York submits to her, 918—*d.* at Tamworth, 922. See ELFWINA.

ETHELFRID, son of Ethelric, k. of Bernicia, marries Acca, daughter of Ælla, k. of Deira, 588—k. of Northumberland, 593—defeats the Scots at Degsastan, and the Cymri at Caerlegion (Chester), 603—defeated and slain by Redwald, k. of East Anglia, 617.

ETHELGAR, archbp. of Canterbury, 988—*d.* 990.

ETHELHERE, brother of Anna, succeeds him as k. of East Anglia, 654—joins Penda, king of Mercia, in war against Oswy, k. of Northumberland, and is slain in the battle of Winwidfield, 655.

ETHELM, archbp. of Canterbury, 923—*d.* 928.

ETHELNOTH. See EDELNOTH.

ETHELRED I., or Ethelbert, after the failure of Uffa's line, k. of East Anglia, in conjunction with Eeorna, 749—*d.* 758.

ETHELRED II., king of East Anglia, 761—790.

ETHELRED, k. of Mercia, third son of Penda, marries Ostritha, daughter of Oswy, k. of Northumberland, and succeeds his brother, Wulfhere, on the throne, 675—ravages Kent, and destroys Rochester, 676—war with his brother-in-law, Egfrid, k. of Northumberland, 679. See ELFWIN. —Theodore, archbp. of Canterbury, mediates a peace between them, and Egfrid restores Lindsey, 680—Ostritha murdered by the Southumbrians, 697—Ethelred abdicates, and becomes abbot of Bardney, 704.

ETHELRED, son of Moll Ethelwald, elected k. of Northumberland, 774—dethroned by Alfwold, 778—restored, 790—married to Elfleda, daughter of Offa, k. of Mercia, 792—slain by his subjects, 794.

ETHELRED I., k. of England, fourth son of Ethelwulf, succeeds his brother, Ethelbert, 866—besieges the Danes in Nottingham, 868—*d.* 871.

ETHELRED II., *the Unready*, k. of England, son of Edgar and Elfrida, *b.* 968—inherits the throne after the assassination of his brother, Edward II., *the Martyr*, 978—the Danes renew their depredations, 979. See DANES. — Ethelred marries Elfred, daughter of the ealdorman Thored, 985—besieges Rochester and fines the bishop, 986—sends an army to attack Normandy, 990—it is defeated, and peace made; Ethelred imposes on his people the "Danegild" tax, 991—collects a fleet against the Danes and defeats them, 992—concludes a treaty of peace with Swein, k. of Denmark, and Olaf, k. of Norway, who had attacked London, and been repulsed by the citizens, 994. See DANES.—Marries Emma, sister of Richard II., duke of Normandy. See EMMA.—Makes a truce with the Danes, and pays them tribute, after which he orders a general massacre of them in England on St. Brice's day, Nov. 13, 1002—defeated by them at Kennet, he retires into Shropshire, and obtains peace by paying tribute, 1006—prepares a fleet for the defence of his country, 1008—his fleet is dispersed by a storm; fresh incursions of the Danes, 1009—Thorkill enters the service of Ethelred, 1012—Swein takes London and the greater part of England; Ethelred and his queen withdraw to Normandy, 1013—he returns and drives out Canute, 1014—*d.* at London, Apr. 23, 1016.

ETHELRIC, son of Ida, succeeds in Bernicia; by the marriage of his son, Ethelfrid, with Acca, daughter of Ælla, k. of Deira, the two kingdoms are united, and form that of Northumberland, 588 — Ethelric *d.* 593.

ETHELSTAN; the name taken by Guthrum, the Dane, on his conversion to Christianity, 878—he divides East Anglia among his followers, 880—*d.* 890.

ETHELSWITH, daughter of Ethelwulf, married to Burhred, k. of Mercia, 853—*d.* at Pavia, 874.

ETHELTRUDA, daughter of Ethelbald, k. of Mercia, abbess at Lucca, 785.

ETHELWALCH restores the kingdom of Sussex, 647—receives the isle of Wight from Wulphere, k. of Mercia, 661—slain in battle against Caedwalla, k. of Wessex, 686.

ETHELWALD, succeeds his brother, Ethelhere, as k. of East Anglia, 655—*d.* of the plague, 664.

ETHELWALD, bp. of Lichfield, *d.* 828.

ETHELWALD, bp. of Lindisfarne, *d.* 737.

ETHELWERD, the high-steward, slain at Alton, 1001—supposed to be the "Patricius Fabius Quæstor Ethelwerdus," who made a Latin version of the Saxon Chronicle to the year 975.

ETHELWOLD, son of Ethelbald, retires among the Danes of Northumberland, 901—conducts a Danish fleet to Essex, 904—slain, 905.

ETHELWOLD, bp. of Winchester, promotes the Benedictine rule in England, 963—*d.* 984.

ETHELWULF, king of England, son of Egbert, inherits his father's throne, and gives the government of Kent, Essex, and Sussex, to his son, Athelstan, 836—he is defeated by the Danes at Carrum, 840—birth of his youngest son, Alfred, 849—he defeats Rôric at Ockley, in Surrey, 851—defeats Rotri Mawr (Roderic the Great), k. of the Welsh Cymri, and penetrates to the isle of Anglesea, 853—gives his daughter, Ethelswith, in marriage to Burhred of Mercia, and sends Alfred to Rome, who is anointed k. by the pope, 853—he visits Rome; remains there a year; restores the Anglo-Saxon school, and confirms the Rome-scot, 855—visits Charles the Bald, and marries his daughter, Judith; on his return to England, Alstan, bp. of Sherbourne, and Eanwulf, ealdorman of Somerset, force him to resign his crown to his son, Ethelbald, 856—*d.* 858.

ETHELWULF, the ealdorman, repulses the Danes at Winchester, 860.

ETHIOPIA, Ptolemy Euergetes extends his empire in, B.C. 225.

ETHIOPIANS, first settle near Egypt, B.C. 1615.
ETHNARCH. See ARCHELAUS, son of Herod.
ETNA, Mount. See ERUPTIONS.—Ascended by the emperor Hadrian, 126.
ETON COLLEGE, founded by Henry VI., 1441—*Montem*, or triennial procession of the scholars to Salthill, discontinued, 1847.
ETRURIA, a flourishing State, B.C. 530 — makes war on Rome to restore the Tarquins, 508—again, in favour of the Samnites, 310—defeated, 309—compelled by Fabius to make peace, 308—takes the Senones into pay, and enters into a new league with the Samnites, 298—Gellius Egnatius brings in a Samnite army, 297—victory of the Romans at the Vadimonian lake, 283—a Roman colony planted at Cosa, 273—passage of Hannibal, 217.
ETRURIA, the modern kingdom formed out of the duchy of Tuscany by Bonaparte, and given to Louis, son of the duke of Parma, Mar. 21, 1801—Louis *d.* Oct. 9, 1803—his widow, Maria Louisa, regent for their son, Charles Louis; his lands added by Napoleon to the kingdom of Italy, Dec. 12, 1807.
ETRUSCAN VASES imitated by Wedgwood, 1787.
ETRUSCANS. See ETRURIA.
ETTENHEIM, the duke d'Enghien seized by French troops at, Mar. 15, 1804.
ETTY, William, R.A., *b.* 1787—*d.* 1849.
EUÆNETUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 335.
EUARESTUS, bp. of Rome, 100-109.
EUBATOS, Olympic victor, B.C. 408.
EUBŒA, revolt of, suppressed by Pericles, B.C. 445—revolts again, 411—the Athenians send an expedition against, under Timotheus, 358—recovered by the Athenians, 357—the Athenians, under Phocion, victorious at Tamynæ, 350—conquered by Philip of Macedon, 347. See CHALCIS, and NEGROPONT.
EUBOTAS, Olympic victor, B.C. 364.
EUBULIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 394.
EUBULUS, poet of the middle comedy, fl. B.C. 375.
EUBULUS, a leading orator at Athens, promotes the alliance with Thebes, 362—persuades the Athenians to recognise the independence of the confederated States, and terminate the social war, 355—opposes Demosthenes, 349—archon of Athens, 345—*d.* about 332.
EUCHARIST, controversy on, among the Reformers, 1524.
EUCHARISTUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 359.
EUCHERIUS, son of Stilicho, slain, 408.
EUCHERIUS, bp. of Lyons, 450.
EUCHERIUS, Fl., consul of Rome, 381.
EUCLIDES, Athenian archon, B C. 427 (403 C., 402 H.)
EUCLIDES, the mathematician, fl. at Alexandria, B.C. 300.
EUCRATES, Athenian archon, B.C. 592.
EUCRATIDES I. and II. See BACTRIA.
EUCTEMON, Athenian archon, B.C. 408 — another, 299.
EUDAMIDAS I., Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, succeeds his father, Agis III., B.C. 331.
EUDAMIDAS II., Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 268.
EUDEMUS, k. of Corinth, B.C. 359.
EUDEMUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 353.
EUDES, count of Paris, defends the city against the Danes, 886—elected k. of France, 888 — Charles IV., *the Simple*, proclaimed in opposition to him—driven by him into Germany, 892—he relinquishes the eastern province of France to Charles, and recognises his title, 896—*d.* 898.
EUDES, duke of Aquitaine, 717 — defeats and slays the Saracen, Zama, in the battle of Toulouse, 721—prevents the Saracens passing the Rhone, 725—gives his daughter in marriage to Munusa, a Saracen chief, and enters into a league with him, 730 — defeated at Arles and Bordeaux, 731—unites with Charles Martel, defeats the Saracens, and expels them from Aquitaine, 732—*d.* 735.
EUDES, count of Champagne, on the decease of his uncle, Rudolf III., claims Burgundy, but is conquered by the emperor Conrad II., 1034—seizes Bar-le-Duc; is defeated and slain by Gonthelon, duke of Lorraine, Sept. 17, 1037.
EUDOCIA, daughter of the Frank, Bauto, married to the emperor Arcadius, 395—favours the enemies of Chrysostom, 403—*d.* Oct. 6, 404.
EUDOCIA, wife of the emperor Heraclius I., *d.* 612.
EUDOCIA, their daughter. See EPIPHANIA.
EUDOCIA, Makremvolitissa, the widow of Constantine XIII. Ducas, emperor of the East, regent during the minority of her son, Michael VII., 1067 — compelled to take the veil, 1071—*d.* 1096.
EUDOCIA, daughter of Valentinian III., taken at Rome by Genseric, and carried to Africa, 455—married to his son, Hunneric, 462.
EUDOXIA, see ATHENAIS—married to Theodosius II., 421—proclaimed Augusta, 423 — cultivates literature, writes poetical paraphrases of scripture, and other works, 425—performs a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 438 — fixes her residence there, 444—*d.* Oct. 30, 460.
EUDOXIA, daughter of Theodosius II., married to Valentinian III., at Constanti-

nople, 437—compelled to marry Maximus, and is carried from Rome by Genseric, 455—restored by him, 462.

EUDOXIUS. See ANTIOCH and CONSTANTINOPLE, bishops of.

EUDOXIUS, consul of Rome, 442.

EUDOXUS, of Cnidus, connects geography and astronomy, B.C. 360.

EUERGETES. See PTOLEMY III., k. of Egypt; and ANTIOCHUS VI., k. of Syria.

EUGAMON, the poet, fl. at Syracuse, B.C. 566.

EUGENE FRANCIS, prince of Savoy, son of Eugene Maurice of Savoy, count of Soissons, *b.* Oct. 18, 1663 — takes the command of the imperial army in Hungary, and defeats the Turks at Zenta, Sept. 11, N.S. 1697 — sent by the emperor Leopold I. with an army into Italy; defeats the French generals, Catinat, at Carpi, July 9; and Villeroi, at Chiari, Sept. 1, 1701—surprises Cremona, and takes Villeroi prisoner, Feb. 1; is obliged, by the duke de Vendôme, to raise the siege of Mantua, Aug. 1, 1702—co-operates with Marlborough in Germany, and assists him at the battle of Blenheim, 1704 — takes the command again in Italy, 1705—joins the duke of Savoy in Aug., gains the battle of Turin, Sept. 7; and drives the French out of Italy, 1706 — invades Provence, 1707—conference with Marlborough at the Hague; acts with him in Flanders, and is wounded at the siege of Lisle, Sept. 21, 1708 — they collect their forces at Lisle, June 18; take Tournay, July 30; defeat Villars and Bouffiers at Malplaquet, Sept. 11; Mons surrenders to them, Oct. 21, 1709—take Montaigne, April 18, 1710—he arrives in London, and endeavours, without success, to persuade the queen not to negotiate for peace, Jan. 5, 1712—leaves England, Feb. 13—besieges Landrecy, July 16; a detachment of his army, under lord Albemarle, completely defeated by Villars, at Denain, July 24; he loses Marchiennes, 31; raises the siege of Landrecy, Aug. 21; he begins to negotiate for peace at Rastadt, Nov. 28, 1713—concludes the treaty, Mar. 6, 1714 — defeats the Turks at Peterwaradin, Aug. 5, 1715; and takes Temeswar, Oct. 13: again defeats them, Aug. 16, 1717; and takes Belgrade, 22; he takes the command, to oppose the French on the Rhine—retires from active service, 1734 —*d.* 1736.

EUGENIE ADELAIDE LOUISE, sister of Louis Philippe, *b.* 1776—*d.* Dec. 31, 1847.

EUGENIUS, a rhetorician, set up as emperor, by Arbogastes, 392—defeat and death of, Sept. 6, 394.

EUGENIUS revolts at Antioch, and is suppressed by the inhabitants, 303.

EUGENIUS I., pope, elected on the imprisonment of Martin I., 654—consecrated, 655—*d.* June, 657.

EUGENIUS II., pope, 824–827.

EUGENIUS III., pope, Bernard, abbot of St. Anastasius, elected, Feb. 27, 1145 — he withdraws from Rome; after some months, quiets the people and returns; again leaves Rome, employs the abbot, Bernard of Clairvaux, to preach another crusade, 1146—urges the undertaking, 1147—establishes himself in Rome, 1149 —is again driven out, 1150—Bernard dedicates to him his five books, "De Consideratione," 1150—returns to Rome, 1152 —*d.* July 7, 1153.

EUGENIUS IV., pope, cardinal Gabriello dei Condolmieri, elected March 3, 1431—deprives the Colonna family of their offices, and patronizes the Orsini, 1431—the council at Basle assembles. See BASLE.—He refuses the imperial crown to Sigismund, 1432—confirms the March of Ancona to Francesco Sforza for life, and appoints him gonfalonier of the church, 1434 — Rome taken by Fortebraccio; Eugenius escapes in disguise, and retires to Florence, 1434—asserts his claim to Naples, and supports it with an army; the duke of Milan and Alfonso of Aragon league against him, 1435—invited to return to Rome; fixes his residence at Bologna, 1436—summoned to appear before the council and answer various charges brought against him; he answers by a Bull, dissolving the council, and calling another at Ferrara, where he invites the Greek emperor, John VI., to attend, and arrange for the union of the two churches, 1437—the council of Basle continues, declares Eugenius contumacious, and decrees the suspension of his authority, 1438 — the council of Ferrara opened, Jan. 8, by cardinal Nicholas Albergati; the pope arrives there, Jan. 27, 1438—the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges declares the pope subordinate to a general council, and annuls his fiscal rights in France, 1438 — Eugenius removes his council from Ferrara to Florence, where an ostensible union of the Latin and Greek churches is signed, July 6, 1439—the council of Basle deposes Eugenius, June 25; and renews the schism of the church, by electing Amadeus of Savoy (Felix V.), 1439—he leaves Florence, and fixes his residence again in Rome; acknowledges Alfonso, king of Naples, and employs him to recover the March of Ancona for him, from Francesco Sforza, 1443—he deposes the arch-

bishops of Cologne and Treves, for their adherence to the council of Basle, 1445—the electors of Germany, assembled at Frankfort, threaten to declare for Felix V., unless Eugenius restores the deposed archbishops, and acknowledges the liberties of their national church, 1446—by the advice of Æneas Sylvius, Eugenius assents, by a *Concordat*, to the demands of the German electors; soon after which he *d.*, Feb. 23, 1447.

EUGENIUS, bp. of Carthage, defends the Athanasian faith at the meeting of the bishops there, 484—*d.* 505.

EUGENIUS, a general of the emperor Anastasius I., repels an invasion of the Saracens in Syria, 497.

EUGUBINE Tables discovered, 1440.

EUGUBIUM, a town of the Umbri, conquered by the Romans, B.C. 320. See GUBBIO.

EUHIPPUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 461. See EUTHIPPUS, 463 H.

EULÆUS, rules in Egypt for Ptolemy Philometor, makes war on Antiochus Epiphanes, k. of Syria, and is defeated near lake Sirbonis, B.C. 173.

EULALIUS, bp. of Antioch, 329.

EULER, Leonard, *b.* 1707—*d.* 1783.

EULOGIUS. See ALEXANDRIA, bishops of.

EUMELUS. See BOSPORUS.

EUMELUS, a Corinthian poet, fl. B.C. 761.

EUMENES I., k. of Pergamus, B.C. 263—collects his library, and invents parchment; defeats Antiochus Soter near Sardis, and adds Æolis to his dominions, 263—conquers some of the western provinces of Syria, 242—*d.* 241.

EUMENES II., k. of Pergamus, B.C. 197—maintains the alliance with Rome, 191—his fleet, in concert with that of Rome, destroys the Syrian navy, 191—receives a large addition of territory, 188—attacked by Prusias I., k. of Bithynia, 184—honourably received at Rome; on his return he is attacked by assassins near Delphi, 172—begins to treat with Antiochus Epiphanes, 170—*d.* 159.

EUMENES, one of Alexander's officers, occupies part of Asia Minor, B.C. 323—Craterus makes war on him, 321—defeated by Antigonus, 320—besieged by him in Nora, 319—escapes, and is assisted by Mithridates of Pontus, 318—defeats Antigonus while pursuing him, 316—finally overcome and slain, 315.

EUMENES. See ALEXANDRIA, bishops of.

EUMENIUS, professor of rhetoric at Augustodunum (Autun), 297—offers to relinquish his salary for the repair of the schools, 299. See AUTUN.

EUMER, a West Saxon, attempts to assassinate Edwin, king of Northumberland, 626.

EUMOLPUS brings the Eleusinian mysteries to Athens, B.C. 1356.

EUNAPIUS, *b.* 346—studies at Athens, 362—writes the life of Maximus, 395—ends his History, 404.

EUNEUS, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 1122. *Doubtful.*

EUNOIUS of Cæsarea, fl. 367.

"EUNOMIA" discovered by De Gasparis, July 29, 1851.

EUNOMIANS, violent edicts against, by the young emperor Arcadius, dated C. P. March 13 and 29, by which they are forbidden to appoint bishops, and declared incapable of making wills or inheriting property, 395.

EUNOMIUS, a native of Cadora, at the foot of Mount Argæus, between Cappadocia and Cilicia, is instructed by Aetius, 358—writes in defence of his doctrines, which Basilius, Gregory of Naz., and Gregory of Nyssa oppose, 372—*d.* in exile at his native village.

EUNOMUS or Polydectes, Proclidan king of Lacedæmon, B.C. 926—881.

EUODIUS, consul of Rome, 386.

EUPALES, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 1044.

EUPATOR. See ANTIOCHUS V., k. of Syria.

EUPATORIA surrenders to Lucullus, B.C. 71—capture of, by the allies, Sept. 14, 1854—repulse of the Russian attack on, Feb. 17, 1855.

EUPHANTUS of Olynthus, historian, fl. B.C. 246.

EUPHEMIUS. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bishops of.

EUPHEMIUS introduces the Saracens of Africa into Sicily, 827.

EUPHEMUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 417.

EUPHORION, son of Æschylus, gains the first prize for tragedy against Euripides and Sophocles, B.C. 431.

EUPHORION, the poet, *b.* at Chalcis, B.C. 274—librarian to Antiochus the Great, 221.

EUPHRASIUS. See ANTIOCH, bishops of.

EUPHRATES, crossed by an expedition of Ashurakbal, B.C. 930, La.—by Alexander, at Thapsacus, 331—by Trajan, A.D. 116—Hadrian makes it the limit of his dominions in the East, 117—crossed by Sept. Severus, 195—by Galerius, 298—Ursicinus commands the army of Constantius II. on its banks, 353—crossed by Julian, 363—Belisarius compels the Persians to recross, 542—crossed by Chosroes, 607—by Heraclius, 625—by the Mohammedans, 636—by John Zimisces, 974—by the Cariamians, 1232—explored by British steamers, 1838.

EUPHRATES, stoic philosopher, quarrels with Apollonius of Tyana, 69—*d.* 119.

EUPHRONIUS. See ANTIOCH, bishops of.

"Euphrosyne," the planet discovered by Ferguson, Sept. 1, 1854.

Eupolemus, Olympic victor, B.C. 396.

Euric, k. of the Visigoths, son of Theodoric I., obtains the throne by murdering his brother Theodoric II., and conquers a large part of Spain, 466—completes its conquest, 469—takes Arles and Marseilles; defeats Riothamar, the Breton chief; his progress in Auvergne is checked by Ecdicius, 470—Epiphanius negotiates between him and Nepos; Auvergne is ceded to him, 474—Odoacer relinquishes all beyond the Alps to him, 478—*d.* 485.

Euripides, *b.* at Salamis, B.C. 480—produces his first tragedy, the "Peliades," 455—gains the highest prize in tragedy, 441—his "Medea," and "Philoctetes," appear, 431—"Palamedes," "Troades," and "Sisyphus" appear, 415—"Andromeda," 412—"Orestes," 408—*d.* 406—a bronze statue erected to him, 337.

Europe, first entered by the Persians under Darius, B.C. 507—ravaged by the great plague, A.D. 542, and many succeeding years—first permanent settlement of the Turks in, 1343—again visited by the plague, 1348.

Europs, king of Sicyon, B.C. 2088 (1777 C.)

Eurybus, Olympic victor, B.C. 672.

Eurycles, Olympic victor, B.C. 592.

Eurycleidas, Olympic victor, B.C. 632.

Eurycrates I., Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 709—676.

Eurycrates II., Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 637—593.

Eurydamidas, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 240.

Eurydice, widow of Amyntas II., king of Macedon, obtains the protection of the Athenian general Iphicrates for herself and her two youngest sons, Perdiccas and Philip, B.C. 365.

Eurymedon, a river of Pamphylia, near which Cimon gains the victories which close the war between Greece and Persia, B.C. 466.

Eurymedon, an Athenian general, conveys supplies to his countrymen, who are besieging Syracuse, B.C. 414.

Eurypon, Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 1028—975.

Eurysthenes, first Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 1096—1059.

Eurysthus, son of Sthenelus, recovers Mycenæ, B.C. 1274 (1258 C.)

Eurytus, a Pythagorean philosopher of Magna Græcia, visited by Plato, B.C. 395.

Euryxidas, Olympic victor, B.C. 532.

Eusden, Laurence, poet laureate, 1718—*d.* 1730.

Eusebia, married to the emperor Constantius II., 353—saves the life of Julian, 354—persuades her husband to create him Cæsar, 355—Julian's encomium on, 357—*d.* 360.

Eusebius, consul of Rome, 311, *uncertain*—others, 347, and 489—II., 493.

Eusebius, Flavius, brother of the empress Eusebia, consul of Rome, 359.

Eusebius, bp. of Rome, 310.

Eusebius, bp. of Cæsarea, *b.* about 275—teaches at Cæsarea, 306—imprisoned, 307—made bp. and writes in defence of Origen, 308—supports the doctrines of Arius, 316—ends his Chronicle and completes his *Hist. Ecc.*, 325—publishes his *Hist. Ecc.* 326—his Life of Constantine, 337—*d.* 340.

Eusebius, bp. of Dorylæum, deposed, 449—restored, 451.

Eusebius, bp. of Emesa, writes his Commentaries, 347.

Eusebius, bp. of Nicomedia, supports the doctrines of Arius, 316—baptizes Constantine, 337—appointed bp. of Constantinople, 340—*d.* 342.

Eustace, St., battle of, the Canadian rebels defeated, Dec. 19, 1837.

Eustace, earl of Boulogne, marries Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor; on his return to France an affray takes place between his retinue and the people of Dover, 1051—marries afterwards Ida, sister of Godfrey IV., duke of Lorraine. See Godfrey de Bouillon.

Eustace, count of Boulogne, the son, joins the rebellion of bp. Odo against Wm. Rufus, 1088—accompanies his brother, Godfrey de Bouillon, to the crusade, 1096.

Eustace, son of Stephen, k. of England, *d.* 1153.

Eustace de St. Pierre and five other citizens of Calais saved by the intercession of Philippa and the Black Prince, 1347.

Eustasius, the Greek catapan, defeated at Trani by the Normans, 1046.

Eustathius, bp. of Berœa, writes against the Arians, 324—elected bp. of Antioch, 325—deposed by the Arians, 328.

Eustathius, consul of Rome, 421.

Eustathius of Syria, writes his History, from 479 till his death, 503.

Eustathius. See Jerusalem, bishops of.

Eustathius. See Constantinople, bishops of.

Eustathius writes Commentaries on Homer and Dionysius Periegeta, 1155.

Eustatia, St., island of, acquired by the Dutch, 1632—taken by adm. Rodney, Feb. 2, 1781—recovered by the French, Nov. 20—claims for private property seized there allowed by the privy council, May 26, 1791—captured by the En-

glish, Apr. 21, 1801—restored to the Dutch, 1814.
EUSTRATUS GARIDAS. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bishops of.
EUTAW SPRINGS, battle of, gained by gen. Arnold over the Americans, Sept. 8, 1781.
"EUTERPE," the planet, discovered by Hind, Nov. 8, 1853.
EUTHARIC, of the Amali race, married to Amalasontha, daughter of Theodoric, k. of Italy, 515—*d.* and leaves a son, Athalaric, 523.
EUTHARICUS, consul of Rome, 519.
EUTHIPPUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 463 H. See EUHIPPUS, 461 C.
EUTHYCRITUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 328.
EUTHYDEMUS. See BACTRIA.
EUTHYDEMUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 556—others, 450, 431, 426.
EUTHYMENES, Athenian archon, B.C. 437.
EUTHYMIUS I. and II. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bishops of.
EUTROPIUS, consul of Rome, 387.
EUTROPIUS, the eunuch, supplants Rufinus in the confidence of the emperor Arcadius, 395—oppresses the East by his avarice, 396—consul of Rome; disgraced; saved by Chrysostom from the fury of the people; banished to Cyprus; recalled, and beheaded at Chalcedon, 399.
EUTROPIUS begins to write his History, 362—concludes it, and dedicates it to Valens, 364.
EUTROPIUS, father of Constantius Chlorus. See CLAUDIA.
EUTYCHES publishes his heresy, 447—condemned by a synod at Constantinople, 448—and by a council, 449.
EUTYCHIANUS, consul of Rome, 398.
EUTYCHIANUS, bp. of Rome, 275–283.
EUTYCHIUS, exarch of Ravenna, 711—recalled, 713 — reinstated, 728 — Ravenna restored to him by Liutprand, 729—conquered by Astolfo, k. of Lombardy, 752.
EUTYCHIUS. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bishops of.
EUTYCHIUS. See JERUSALEM, bishops of.
EUXENIPPUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 305.
EUXINE and PROPONTIS, Milesian colonies planted on the shores of the, B.C. 750—Darius penetrates into Europe on its northern side, 507—the Goths fit out naval armaments and take Trebizond, A.D. 258—crossed by Heraclius, 623. See BLACK SEA.
EUZOIUS. See ANTIOCH, bishops of.
EUZOIUS, bp. of Cæsarea, succeeded by Gelasius, 361.
EVAGORAS, k. of Cyprus, receives Conon after the battle of Ægospotamos, B.C. 405—assists the Athenians at Cnidus, 394—is assisted by them, 390—Chabrias sent with an army to assist him, 388—repulses the Persians in a naval battle, 385—hard pressed by them, 380—concludes a peace, 376—*d.* 374.
EVAGRIUS, a Nicenian, contends with Demophilus, an Arian, for the bishopric of Constantinople, 370.
EVAGRIUS, *b.* 525—taken by his parents from Antioch to Apamea, 540—studies at Antioch, 542—concludes and publishes his History, 593.
EVA MARIA (Violetti), *b.* 1723—widow of David Garrick, *d.* 1822.
EVANDER, Olympic victor, B.C. 524.
EVANDER, Athenian archon, B.C. 382 C.
EVANDER, succeeds Lacydes as president of the Academy, B.C. 215.
EVANS, sir De Lacy, *b.* 1787—raises a British auxiliary legion to serve in Spain against the Carlists, 1835—returns from Spain, June 20, 1837—serves before Sebastopol, but is compelled by ill-health and exhaustion to resign his command, Nov. 11, 1854—receives in his place the thanks of the Commons for his services, Feb. 2, 1855.
EVELYN, John, *b.* 1620—*d.* 1706.
EVERETT, Edward, the American, *b.* 1794—the degree of D.C.L. conferred on, at Oxford, June 28, 1843.
EVESHAM, battle of; De Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the barons defeated by prince Edward, Aug. 4, 1265.
EVIL MAY-DAY riots in London, 1517.
EVILMERODACH, or ELVARODAM, king of Babylon, B.C. 563–559.
EVORA, taken by Alfonso I., k. of Portugal, 1166 — the parliament of, restricts the privileges of the Portuguese nobility, 1481—conspiracy to reverse its orders, 1483. See BRAGANZA, duke of.—Taken by Don John of Austria, 1663.
EWEN, colonel, removes k. Charles I. to Hurst castle, 1648.
EXAGINETUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 416.
EXARCHS of Ravenna, governors of Italy, appointed by the emperors of the East, after its re-conquest by Belisarius and Narses:
Longinus, 568—584.
Smaragdus, 584—590.
Romanus, 590—597.
Callinicus, 597—602.
Smaragdus—*restored*, 602—611.
Joannes Lemigius, 611—616.
Eleutherius, 616—619.
Isaac, 619—638.
Plato, 638—648.
Theodorus, 648.
Olympius, 649—652.
Theodorus—*restored*, 652—666.
Gregory, 666—678.
Theodorus II., 678—687.

Joannes Plato, 687—702.
Theophylactus, 702—710.
Joannes Rizocopus, 710.
Eutychius, 710—713.
Scholasticus, 713—727.
Paul, 727.
Eutychius, *restored*, 727—overcome by the Lombards, 752.

EXCELMANS, marshal, *d.* 1852.

EXCHANGE, bills of, invented by the Lombard merchants, 750. See BILLS.

EXCHANGE, Royal. See ROYAL EXCHANGE.

EXCHEQUER BILLS, issued to relieve mercantile embarrassments, April 25, 1793—embezzled—see ASLETT—advanced for the completion of the Thames tunnel, Mar. 8, 1835—forged by Beaumont Smith to the amount of £350,000, 1841.

EXCHEQUER, chancellor of the, an officer originally judicial, of whom the first was Eustace de Falconbridge, bp. of London, *temp.* Hen. III., 1221—becomes afterwards of political importance, as manager of the finances and often ministerial leader of the House of Commons; the most noted are:

Robert Walpole	1715
Mr. Sandys	1742
Henry Pelham	1744
Henry Bilson Legge	1754
Lord Barrington	1761
Mr. Dowdeswell	1765
Charles Townshend	1766
Lord North	1767
Lord John Cavendish	1782
William Pitt	1782
Lord John Cavendish, *again*	1783
Wm. Pitt, *Premier*	1783
Henry Addington	1801
Wm. Pitt, *third time*	1804
Lord Henry Petty, now marquis of Lansdowne	1806
Spencer Perceval	1807
Nicholas Vansittart	1812
Fred. John Robinson	1823
George Canning	1827
Mr. Herries	1827
Henry Goulbourn	1828
Lord Althorpe	1830
Sir Robert Peel	1834
Spring Rice	1835
H. Goulbourn	1841
Charles Wood	1846
B. D'Israeli	1852
Mr. Gladstone	1852
Sir F. Cornewall Lewis	1855

EXCHEQUER, Court of, in the division made of the King's Court—see COMMON PLEAS, Court of—receives power to decide in all matters relating to the public revenue; the limits of its jurisdiction defined by Edward I., 1285; its judges are styled barons; few among its chiefs have been eminent men; the following are the most known:

Sir James Eyre	1787
Sir Archibald Macdonald	1793
Sir Vicary Gibbs	1813
Sir Alexander Thompson	1814
Sir Richard Richards	1817
Sir William Alexander	1824
Lord Lyndhurst	1831
Sir Jas. Scarlett, lord Abinger	1835
Sir Fred. Pollock	1844

EXCISE, devised by the Long Parliament, 1643—a new law proposed to the Commons, March 14, 1733—violent opposition to the measure; petition of the city of London against it, April 11; the project abandoned by sir R. Walpole—duties on fur and leather remitted, Feb. 15, 1830.

EXCISE OFFICE, built on the original site of Gresham College, 1774 — sold by government, May 12, 1853.

EXCLUSION BILL, to shut out James, duke of York, from the throne. See BILL.—Introduced a second time, and parliament dissolved to get rid of it, 1681.

EXECUTIONS, the dates of the most noted may be found in this Index, by referring to the names of those who have undergone the punishment.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the second French republic established, May 10, 1848.

EXETER, called Uxella by the Romans, receives its present name from the Saxons, at an uncertain period; taken by the Danes, 876—fresh bands arrive; Alfred makes a treaty of peace with them, and they retire, 877—he compels them to raise the siege, 894—Athelstan turns out the British inhabitants, and fortifies the city, 938 — plundered by Swein, 1003 — the bishopric erected by Edward the Confessor, 1049 — Baldwin de Redvers holds out in, but he is brought to terms by k. Stephen, 1136—besieged by Perkin Warbeck, 1497—by the Devonshire insurgents, 1549 — taken by the royalists, 1643—Henrietta, the daughter of Charles I., born there, June 16, 1644—the city retaken by Fairfax, 1646—William, prince of Orange, arrives at, Nov. 8, 1688—railway from Bristol opened, May 1, 1844: to Plymouth, May 29, 1846; to Crediton, 1851.

EXETER COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by Walter Stapleton, bp. of Exeter, 1314.

EXETER CHANGE built by him, 1316—taken down, 1829.

EXETER HALL built, 1830.

EXETER, marquis of, beheaded, 1539.

EXETER, marquis of, visited by queen Victoria, at Burleigh House, Nov. 12, 1844.

EXETER, Henry Philpotts, bp. of. See GORHAM.

EXHIBITION, the Great, projected, Aug. 23, 1849—royal commission issued to prepare for it, Jan. 3, 1850—dinner at the Mansion House to prince Albert and its promoters, March 21; opened by the queen in state, May 1, 1851—the queen and prince Albert attend a festival to celebrate the exhibition, July 9; the exhibition closed, Oct. 11.
——— at Calcutta, Jan. 25, 1855.
——— at Cork, opened June 10, 1852.
——— at Dublin, opened May 12, 1853; closed, Oct. 31.
——— at Manchester, 1857.
——— at New York, July 15, 1853.
——— at Paris, May 15, 1855; closed, Nov. 15.
EXILLES, battle of; the chevalier de Belleisle defeated and slain by Charles Emanuel, k. of Sardinia, July 8, 1747.
EXMOUTH, viscount. See PELLEW, Edw.—Bombards Algiers, and brings the dey to submission, Aug. 27, 1816—*d.* 1833.
EXODUS. See ISRAELITES.
EX OFFICIO informations against William Hone and others, used to repress the discontent of the people, 1817–19.
EXPENDITURE, public, reduced by the duke of Wellington's government, Feb. 15, 1830—by lord Althorpe, Feb. 11, 1831.
"EXPOSITION OF FAITH." See ECTHESIS.
EXTENTS in aid restricted, 1822.
EXTRICATUS, S. Messius, consul of Rome, 217.
EXUPERIUS educates the two sons of Constantine's brother, Dalmatius, who are afterwards raised to the dignity of Cæsars, 330.
EYCK, Hubert and John Van, masters of the early Flemish school, invent painting in oil, 1425.
EYDER—the river, see DANAWERK—united to the Baltic by the canal of Kiel, 1785.
EYLAU, battle of; the Prussians and Russians defeated by Napoleon I., Feb. 8, 1807.
EZEKIEL, prophesies, B.C. 594.
EZRA returns from Persia to Jerusalem, B.C. 458

F

FABER, G. S., *b.* 1774—*d.* 1854.
FABIAN, bp. of Rome, 236—martyred, 256.
FABIANICO, Dominico, doge of Venice, 1032–1043.
FABIANUS, L. Annius, consul of Rome, 201.
FABII, the, secede from the patrician order, join the Plebes, leave Rome and take up a position near the Cremera, B.C. 478—are surprised and slain by the Veientes, 477.
FABIUS, Q. Maximus Rullianus, master of the horse, gains a victory over the Samnites, in the absence of the dictator Papirius Cursor, and contrary to his orders, for which he is threatened with capital punishment, B.C. 325—consul of Rome; reduces the Samnites to great difficulties by his victories, 322—dictator; defeated at Lautulæ, 315—consul II., 310—consul III.; compels the Etruscans to make peace, 308—dictator II., 301—consul IV., 297—consul V.; gains the great victory at Sentinum over the Samnites, 295—repairs the defeat of his son, and completes the conquest of Samnium, for which he has a triumph, 292.
FABIUS, Q. Gurges, son of Rullianus, consul of Rome, sustains a defeat from the Samnites, which his father retrieves, B.C. 292.
FABIUS, C., receives the name of Pictor, for a painting in the Temple of Salus, B.C. 311.
FABIUS, C, Pictor, consul of Rome, B.C. 269.
FABIUS, Numerianus Pictor, consul of Rome, B.C. 266.
FABIUS, Q. Pictor, the historian, serves in the war against the Keltæ, B.C. 225—sent to consult the oracle of Delphi, after the battle of Cannæ, 216.
FABIUS, Q. Maximus Verrucosus (*Cunctator*), one of the Roman Augurs, B.C. 265—consul, 233—celebrates a triumph for his victories over the Ligurians, 232—censor, 230—consul II., 228—dictator, 217—avoids a battle with Hannibal, 216—keeps him in check, 215—consul IV., 214—consul V.; recovers Campania, 213—consul VI.; retakes Tarentum, 209—*d.* 203.
FABIUS, Q. Maximus Servilianus, consul of Rome, conducts the war in Spain against Viriathus, B.C. 142—concludes a peace, which the senate refuses to ratify, 141.
FABIUS, Q. Maximus Allobrogicus, consul of Rome, defeats the Arverni and Allobroges, B.C. 121. See BITUITUS.
FABIUS. See ÆMILIANUS, AMBUSTUS, DORSO, VIBULANUS.
FABIUS, bp. of Antioch, 250.
FABLES. See ÆSOP, PHÆDRUS, PILPAY, MANDEVILLE, LAFONTAINE, GELLERT, KRUMMACHER.
FABRE D'EGLANTINE, guillotined during the Reign of Terror, April 5, 1794.
FABRICIATO, Giovanni, master of the military at Venice, 741.
FABRICIUS, John Albert, *b.* 1668—*d.* 1736.
FABRICIUS, the naturalist, pupil of Linnæus, *b.* 1742—*d.* 1807.
FABYAN, the English Chronicler, *d.* 1512.

FACCHINETTI, John Antony. See INNOCENT IX., pope.
FACTORIES, employment of children in, regulated by Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 103, 1833—by a law in France, 1841.
FACUNDUS, consul of Rome, 336.
FACUNDUS, bp. of Hermia, writes in defence of the "Three Chapters," 545.
FAENZA recovered by the emperor Frederic II. from the Venetians, 1240—subject to the Bolognese by the treachery of Tibaldello di Zambrasi, 1280—captured by Cæsar Borgia, 1501—seized by Venice, 1504—taken by the French, 1512.
FÆSULÆ surrenders to Belisarius, 539.
FAGEL, Francis, *b.* 1659—*d.* 1746.
FAGEL, gen., commands the Dutch auxiliary force in Spain, 1704.
FAGG, sir John, a member of the Commons, by his chancery suit with Dr. Shirley causes violent disputes between the Lords and Commons, 1675.
FAGGIUOLA, Uguccione dalla, defeats Philip and Peter, brothers of Robert, k. of Naples, and represses the Guelfs in Lombardy and Tuscany, 1315.
FAGIUS, Paul, a foreign Lutheran, promotes the reformation at Cambridge, 1548—*d.* 1550.
FAIRFAX, Ferdinand, lord, raises a force in Yorkshire, to support the parliament, 1642—defeated by the earl of Newcastle at Bramham Moor, March 29, 1643—again at Atherton Moor, June 29—assisted by his son, takes col. Bellasis at Selby, Apr. 11, 1644—occupies York, July 5—the self-denying ordinance deprives him of his command, Dec. 9.
FAIRFAX, sir Thomas, son of lord Ferdinand, *b.* 1611—distinguishes himself in a victory gained at Wakefield, May 21, 1643—and afterwards at Hörncastle; surprises and captures a royalist army sent from Ireland to Nantwich, Jan. 15, 1644—takes Bellasis, governor of York, at Selby, Apr. 11—gains the battle of Marston Moor, July 3—commander-in-chief of the parliamentary forces after the resignation of Essex, Dec. 31, 1644—defeats the k. at Naseby, June 14, 1645—recovers Leicester, 17—takes Bridgwater, July 22—assists in taking Bristol, Sept. 10—takes Dartmouth, Jan. 18, 1646—Truro and Exeter; returns to London, Nov. 12—heads the Independents, rules the army, and refuses to lay down his arms, 1647—made governor of the Tower, 1647—he quells a royalist insurrection at Maidstone, May 31, 1648—besieges sir Charles Lucas and sir George Lisle in Colchester castle, Aug. 28—withdraws from the proceedings against Charles I., Jan 8, 1649—and endeavours to save him; resigns his commission, July, 1650—retires into private life, and on his father's death inherits his titles; assembles a meeting on Marston Moor to demand a free parliament, Dec. 24, 1659—takes possession of York, and communicates with gen. Monk; *d.* Nov. 12, 1671.
FAIRFAX, Edward, the translator of Tasso, *d.* 1632.
FAIRLOP OAK, a noted tree in Hainault Forest, Essex, 48 feet in girth, and said to have been the growth of 500 years, beneath which a fair was established in modern times; injured by an accidental fire, 1806—blown down, 1820.
FAIRMAN, col., secretary of the Orange society, absconds, to avoid producing papers demanded by a parliamentary committee, July 19, 1835.
FAIRS established in Flanders, 963.
FALAISE, birth-place of William the Conqueror, 1027—his statue erected there, Oct. 26, 1851.
FALCANDUS HUGO, or Foucault, writes his History of Sicily, 1154–1169—*d.* 1193.
FALCO, Qu. Sosius, consul of Rome, 193.
FALCONBRIDGE. See FAULCONBRIDGE.
FALCONRY, sport of, revived at Redbourne, by the duke of St. Albans, Oct. 8, 1828.
FALCZY. See HUSCH.
FALEDRO, Ordelafo, doge of Venice, 1102—falls at Zara, defending Dalmatia against the Hungarians, 1117.
FALEDRO, Vitale, causes Domenico Silvio, doge of Venice, to be deposed, and himself elected to fill his place, 1084—*d.* 1096.
FALIERO, Marino, doge of Venice, 1354—he is accused of a conspiracy against the nobles, and beheaded, April 17, 1355.
FALISCI, the, revolt; are put down by the Romans in six days, and their town destroyed, B.C. 241.
FALKIÖPING, battle of; Albert, king of Sweden, is defeated and made prisoner by Margaret, qu. of Denmark and Norway, 1389.
FALKIRK, battles of; Edward I. defeats Wallace, July 22, 1298—gen. Hawley defeated by the Scotch rebels, Jan. 17, 1746.
FALKLAND ISLES, discovered by Hawkins, 1594—dispute with Spain respecting them, 1770—restored by the Spaniards, Dec. 14, 1771—abandoned by the English, Sept. 1, 1774—re-occupied, 1833.
FALKLAND, Lucius Cary, viscount, *b.* 1610—secretary of state to Charles I., 1642—slain at the battle of Newbury, 1643.
FALMOUTH, Henrietta-Maria embarks at, for France, July 14, 1644—visited by qu. Victoria and prince Albert, Aug. 28, 1843.
FALTO, P. Valerius, consul of Rome, B.C. 238.

FALTO, Q. Valerius, appointed to the office of Prætor peregrinus, B.C. 242—consul of Rome, 289.
FAMAGOSTA, in Cyprus, taken by the Genoese, 1373—surrenders to the Turks, 1571.
"FAME," Indiaman, burnt, with the valuable collection made by sir Stamford Raffles, in Sumatra, July 12, 1824.
FAMILY COMPACT. See BOURBON PRINCES.
FAMINE, Bengal desolated by, 1771.
——— Cappadocia, 1370.
——— Cilicia, 333.
——— Constantinople, 446.
——— afflicts England, 1315 and 1438.
——— Europe, 1005.
——— France, 1438.
——— Ireland, from the failure of potatoes, relieved by a large subscription in England, April, 1822 — again, and relieved by a parliamentary grant of £10,000,000, 1847.
——— afflicts Lombardy, 1276—Phrygia, 1370—Rome, B.C. 492; 439—A.D. 51; 189—Spain, 687—Syria, 333; 687.
FANAGORIA surrenders to the allies, Sept. 24, 1855.
FANNIUS, the historian, is in Scipio's army at the taking of Carthage, B.C. 146—serves in the Spanish war, 142.
FARADAY, Michael, *b.* 1794.
FARMER, Antony, mandate of James II. to elect him president of Magdalen College, Oxford, April 11, 1687.
FARNESE, Alexander, *b.* 1467 — appointed cardinal, 1493—elected pope, 1534. See PAUL III., pope.
FARNESE, Peter Louis, natural son of Paul III., fails in an attempt to seize Camerino with his father's assistance, 1534—created by him duke of Parma, 1545—suspected of being an accomplice in the plot of Fiesco, at Genoa; is assassinated, Sept. 10, 1547.
FARNESE, Octavius, son of Peter Louis, *b.* 1523 — marries Margaret, daughter of Charles V., 1538—succeeds his father as duke of Parma, 1547—*d.* 1586.
FARNESE, Alexander, son of Peter Louis, *b.* 1520—created a cardinal by his grandfather, Paul III., 1534—sent by him on an embassy to Charles V., 1539.
FARNESE, Alexander, son of Octavius, *b.* 1545—gov. of the Netherlands, 1579. See ALEXANDER FARNESE.
FARNESE, Ranuccio I., son of Alexander, succeeds his father as duke of Parma, 1592—marries Margaret Aldobrandina, grand-daughter of pope Clement VIII., *d.* 1622.
FARNESE, Edward, second son of Alexander, created a cardinal by pope Gregory XIV., 1591.
FARNESE, Alexander, eldest son of Ranuccio I., *b.* dumb, is excluded from the succession, 1622.
FARNESE, Edward, second son of Ranuccio I., *b.* 1606—succeeds him, 1622—marries Margaret, daughter of Cosmo II., grand-duke of Tuscany, *d.* Sep. 12, 1646.
FARNESE, Ranuccio II., eldest son of Edward, succeeds him, 1646—*d.* Dec. 11, 1694.
FARNESE, Edward, eldest son of Ranuccio II., marries Dorothea Sophia, of Neuburg, *d.* 1693.
FARNESE, Elizabeth, or Isabella, his daughter. See ELIZABETH.
FARNESE, Francis, second son of Ranuccio II., *b.* May 19, 1678—succeeds his father, 1694—marries by papal dispensation his brother Edward's widow, Dorothea Sophia, 1695—*d.* Feb. 26, 1727.
FARNESE, Antony, third son of Ranuccio II., *b.* Nov. 29, 1692—succeeds his brother Francis, 1727 — marries Enrichetta D'Este, daughter of Rinaldo, duke of Modena, Feb. 5, 1728—*d.* without issue, 1731—the house of Farnese extinct.
FARNHAM, battle of; Alfred defeats the Danes, 894.
FARO ISLANDS taken by Harold Harfagr, k. of Norway, about 890.
FAROALDUS, duke of Spoleto, seizes Classis, the port of Ravenna, which he gives up again, 716.
FARQUHAR, Thomas, *b.* 1678—*d.* 1707.
FARQUHAR, John, *b.* 1751—purchases the Fonthill estate, 1822—sells the splendid effects there, Sept. 9, 1823—*d.* 1826.
FARQUHAR, Sir Walter, *d.* 1819.
FARREN, Miss, retires from the stage, Apr. 1, 1797. See DERBY, countess of.
FARRINGDON. See EDWARD the Elder.
FARRINGDON STREET. See FLEET MARKET.
FASTI. See AUSONIUS, and CAPITOLINE FASTI.
FASTOLFE, Sir John, gains the battle of *Herrings*, and brings a convoy of stores to the camp before Orleans, Feb. 12, 1429—defeated at Patay, and disgraced, June 13.
FASTRADA marries Charlemagne, 783—*d.* 794.
FATHERS of the Oratory, the Order of the, founded at Paris by Berulle, 1611.
FATIMA, daughter of Mohammed and Cadijah, *b.* 610—married to her cousin, Ali, 619—*d.* 632.
FATIMITES, the sect of Ali, or Shiites, a division of Mohammedans, who maintain that Ali, the husband of Mohammed's daughter, Fatima, was the rightful caliph, or successor of the prophet, and that his descendants alone ought to reign over the faithful; they separate from

the Sonnites, or orthodox Mussulmen, on the accession of Moawiyah, 661—persecuted by the Ommiades, retire into Persia, where they multiply and assist the Abbassides to gain the caliphate, 750—found the Edrisites in Africa, 787—are protected by the caliph Almamun, 814—found the dynasty of the Taherites at Khorasan, 820—found an empire in Egypt, under Mohammed Al Mahdi, 908—expelled from Fez by Muza the Aglabite, 924—regain Fez, 932. See FEZ.—The Fatimite empire in Egypt extended to Syria and Cairoan by Maiz Ad Din; he builds Cairo, 969—Syria taken from them by the Seljukian Turks, 1076—their army defeated by the Crusaders at Ascalon, Aug. 12, 1099—their rule in Egypt overthrown by Saladin, 1171—oppressed in Persia by the Turkmans of the Black Sheep, 1408—and by those of the White Sheep, 1468—expel their persecutors, and establish the new Sofi dynasty, under Ismail I., 1501.

FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE, battle of the; Condé defeats Turenne, 1652.

FAUCHER, Leon, *b.* 1798—denounces the expense and abuses of the national workshops, June 23, 1848—*d.* 1854.

FAULCONBRIDGE, viscount, marries Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, 1657.

FAULFISCH, Hieronymus. See JEROME of Prague.

FAUNTLEROY, Henry, the banker, executed for forgery, Nov. 30, 1824.

FAUST, John, improves Koster's invention, sets up a press at Mentz, and prints the *Tractatus Petri Hispani*, 1442.

FAUSTA, daughter of Maximian, married to Constantine, 307—said to have been put to death, 327—(doubted by Gibbon and Niebuhr).

FAUSTINA, daughter of Annius Verus, and wife of the emperor Antoninus Pius, *d.* 141.

FAUSTINA, daughter of Antoninus Pius, marries M. Aurelius, 139—he overlooks her vices, 169—she accompanies him to the East, and *d.* at the foot of Mount Taurus, where Faustinopolis is built in her honour, 175.

FAUSTINOPOLIS. See FAUSTINA.

FAUSTINUS, consul of Rome, 262.

FAUSTULUS, M. Acilius, consul of Rome, 210.

FAUSTINUS, bp. of Iconium, *d.* 373.

FAUSTUS, consul of Rome, II. 298—others, 483, 490.

FAUSTUS, Anicius Acilius Glabrio, consul of Rome, 438.

FAUSTUS, Corn. Sylla, consul of Rome, 52.

FAVELL, Samuel, *b.* 1760—*d.* 1830.

FAVILA, son of Pelayo, succeeds him as k. of the Asturian Goths, 737—killed by a bear while hunting, 739.

FAVORINUS, the philosopher, excites the jealousy of the emperor Hadrian, 118.

FAVRAS, marquis de, the first judicially condemned victim of the French revolution, executed, Jan. 18, 1790.

FAWKES, Guy, gunpowder conspirator, seized, Nov. 5, 1605—executed, Jan. 31, 1606.

FAYETTE. See LA FAYETTE.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC attempted in Italy, and repressed by the Austrian troops, 1831.

FEES and sales of offices in the English law-courts, abolished, 1825.

FEHRBELLIN, battle of; the elector of Brandenburg defeats the Swedes, 1675.

FELICIANUS, consul of Rome, 337.

FELIX, brother of Pallas, appointed procurator of Judæa, 52—Paul defends himself before him at Cæsarea, 59—superseded by Festus, 61.

FELIX, consul of Rome, 428—another, 511.

FELIX. See SYLLA.

FELIX I., bp. of Rome, 269–275.

FELIX II., bp. of Rome, 355–358.

FELIX III., bp. of Rome, 483–492.

FELIX IV., bp. of Rome, 526–530.

FELIX V., anti-pope. See AMADEUS VIII., duke of Savoy.

FELIX, bp. of East Anglia, fixes his see at Dunmoc, 631—*d.* 648.

FELIX, bp. of Seville, appointed archbp. of Toledo, 693.

FELIX writes a history of Croyland Abbey, 730.

FELIX, of Urgel, introduces the Adoption heresy, 787—condemned by the council of Ratisbon, recants his opinions, 792—disavows his recantation, and is supported by Eliprand, archbp. of Toledo; they are condemned by a council at Francfort-on-the-Maine, 794. See ALCUIN.—He writes a defence of his heresy, 798—again recants, 799.

FELLENBERG system of education introduced by Pestalozzi, 1775.

FELLOWES, Dr. Robert, author of "Religion without Cant," *b.* 1770—*d.* 1847.

FELTON, John, assassinates the duke of Buckingham at Portsmouth, Aug. 23, 1628.

FEMERN, the island of, occupied by the Danes, July 16, 1850.

FENCING-SCHOOLS closed in London, by Edw. I., 1284; at Berlin and other cities, 1819.

FENELON, François Salignac de la Motte, *b.* 1651—preceptor of the duke of Burgundy, grandson of Louis XIV., 1689—archbp. of Cambray, 1695—controversy with Bossuet on the mystical doctrine of Molinos and Madame Guyon, 1698—his doctrines condemned by a papal Bull; his "Telemachus" published in Holland, 1699—*d.* 1715.

FENESTELLA, the historian, fl. 14.

FENWICK, Sir John, attainted for participation in the assassination-plot, Nov. 9, 1696—beheaded, Jan. 28, 1697.

FEODOR I., son of Iwan IV., czar of Russia, 1584—*d.* 1598.

FEODOR II., son of Boris Godunow, after a reign of a few days, expelled by the pretender Dmitri, 1605.

FEODOR III., son of Alexis, czar of Russia, 1676—*d.* 1682.

FEODORA, daughter of the duchess of Kent by her first husband, the prince of Leiningen, married to the prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, Feb. 18, 1828.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, second son of Philip and Joanna of Spain, *b.* 1503 — declared heir of the Austrian States, 1506—made vicar of the empire by his brother, Charles V., 1522—is received as k. in Bohemia on the death of Louis I., 1526—promulgates the decree of the Diet of Spires for freedom of religion, 1526—crowned k. of Hungary, 1527—is elected k. of the Romans, and crowned at Francfort, Jan. 11, 1531—defeated by Soliman, 1541—obtains possession of Transylvania, 1551—his brother resigns the empire to him; his title disputed by pope Paul IV., 1556—generally acknowledged, and crowned at Francfort, Mar. 14, 1558—acknowledged by pope Pius IV., 1560—*d.* July 25, 1564.

FERDINAND II., emperor of Germany, son of the archduke Charles, *b.* 1578—adopted by his cousin, the emperor Matthias, who resigns Bohemia to him; he is crowned at Prague, and begins to oppress the Protestants of that kingdom, 1617—takes away their privileges, on which they make themselves masters of the kingdom, 1618—and give it to the elector Palatine, 1619 — Matthias relinquishes Hungary to him, 1618 — he is elected emperor of Germany at Francfort, Aug. 28, 1619—is besieged in Vienna by the Bohemians, and reduced to great extremity, when some troops, sent by the grand duke of Tuscany, arrive and relieve him; the duke of Bavaria and the elector of Saxony espouse his cause, 1619—battle of Prague, 1620—his armies triumphant in Germany, and he gives the palatinate of the Rhine to Maximilian of Bavaria, 1623—concludes a peace with Bethlem Gabor, prince of Transylvania, 1624—his son, Ferdinand III., is crowned k. of Hungary, 1625—invests Wallenstein with the duchy of Mecklenburg, 1628—refuses to ratify the treaty of Susa; by the "Edict of Restitution" requires many church lands to be given up by the Protestants, 1629—Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in Germany, 1630—treaty of Barenwald concluded by the Protestant States with France, 1631—Louis XIII. declares war against the emperor, 1635—peace of Prague between him and the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, 1635—Ferdinand *d.* 1637.

FERDINAND III., emperor of Germany, son of Ferdinand II., *b.* 1608 — crowned in Hungary, 1625; in Bohemia, 1627—while archduke of Austria, by his victory over the Swedish gen., Horn, at Nordlingen, Sept. 6, N.S. 1634, retrieves the Catholic cause in Germany; elected emperor, Feb. 15, 1637. See GERMANY.—Nearly surprised at Ratisbon by the Swedish gen., Banner, 1640 — concludes the peace of Westphalia, 1648—*d.* April 2, 1657.

FERDINAND FRANCIS, son of Ferdinand III., emperor of Germany, *b.* Sept. 8, 1633—elected k. of the Romans, 1653—*d.* July 9, 1654.

FERDINAND, emperor of Austria, son of Francis, *b.* April 19, 1793; succeeds to the throne, 1835—confides in Metternich; withdraws his army from Rome, 1838—annexes Cracow to his dominions, 1846—tumults at Vienna; resignation and flight of Metternich; the emperor promises a constitution, March 13-15, 1848—leaves Vienna, May 17; returns from Innspruck, Aug. 12; flight to Olmütz, Oct. 7; he gives the command in Hungary to Jellachich, ban of Croatia, and in Austria to prince Windischgrätz, 16; they bombard Vienna, 28; resigns his crown, at Olmütz, to his nephew, Francis Joseph, Dec. 2; his resignation not accepted by the Hungarian Diet, 19, 1848.

FERDINAND I., the Just, king of Aragon, brother of Henry III., k. of Castile, regent in Castile for his nephew, John III., 1406—elected k. of Aragon, resigns his regency, and accepts the crown, 1412—goes to Perpignan to hold a conference with pope Benedict XIII. and the emperor Sigismund, 1415—*d.* on his return, April 2, 1416.

FERDINAND I., k. of Castile, son of Sancho III., k. of Navarre, in the division of his father's States, receives Castile, and founds the kingdom, 1035 — conquers Leon, and annexes it to Castile, 1037—takes Viseu and Coimbra, 1040—exacts tribute from his Moorish neighbours, 1045—extends his conquests to Madrid and Toledo, 1046—makes war on his brother, Garcias III., k. of Navarre, who falls in battle, 1053—gains his last victories over the Moors of Catalonia and Valentia, 1064—*d.* Dec. 27, 1065.

FERDINAND II., son of Alfonso VII., k. of Castile, inherits Leon as a separate kingdom, 1157—founds the order of Knights of S. Iago de Compostella, 1161—separated from his queen by pope Alexander III., 1175—*d.* 1188.

FERDINAND III., k. of Castile, son of Alfonso IX., k. of Leon, *b.* 1200; inherits Castile from his mother, Garsenda, dau. of Alfonso VIII., 1217—joins the other Christian kings in war against the Moors, and takes Huesca, 1224—on his father's death, succeeds in Leon and reunites the two kingdoms; pushes his conquests to Jaen, 1230—attacks the Moors in Seville, 1232—takes Ubeda, 1235—conquers Cordova and part of Andalusia, 1236—his supremacy established by his son, Alfonso, in the Moorish kingdom of Murcia; he founds the university of Salamanca, and transfers to it the schools of his grandfather, Alfonso VIII., at Palencia, 1240—Mahomed gives up Jaen to him, and places Granada under his protection, 1243—he lays siege to Seville, the Moors of Granada assist him, 1246—Seville surrenders, 1247—*d.* at Seville, May 30, 1252.

FERDINAND IV., k. of Castile, son of Sancho IV., *b.* 1285; succeeds him, with his mother, Maria, regent, 1295—coalition of France, Navarre, Aragon, Portugal, and Granada, with the malcontent princes, Alfonso and Juan, against him; his mother, with the assistance of Juan Lara, maintains the throne, 1296—peace with Portugal 1297; with Granada, 1304—divides Murcia with the k. of Aragon by the treaty of Campillo, 1305—takes Gibraltar, and, by a treaty of peace, acquires other territory in Granada, 1308—*d.* 1312.

FERDINAND de la Cerda, eldest son of Alfonso X., k. of Castile, *d.* 1275—his sons are excluded from the throne by their uncle, Sancho IV., 1284. See ALFONSO DE LA CERDA.

FERDINAND, son of John II., k. of Aragon and Navarre, *b.* 1453—marries Isabella, daughter of John II., k. of Castile, and heiress of the kingdom, 1469—succeeds as joint sovereign with her, and is Ferdinand V. of Castile, 1475—rebuts the claims of Joanna, the alleged daughter of Henry IV., and defeats her affianced, Alfonso V. of Portugal, at Toro, 1476—on the death of his father, succeeds as Ferdinand II. of Aragon, which is henceforth united to Castile, 1479—defeats Alfonso again at Albuera; makes peace; joins a league against the Turks, 1481—makes war on the Moors of Granada, 1482—takes Abu Abdallah prisoner, and releases him, 1483—takes Ronda and other towns, 1485—defeats Abdallah *el Zagal*, and lays siege to Velez Malaga; endeavours to preserve the peace of southern Italy, 1486—invests New Malaga, 1487—takes it, 1488—conquers Guadix, Almeria, and Baza, 1489—Abdallah *el Zagal* gives up his territories, 1490—Granada besieged, 1491—surrenders, and the Moorish rule in Spain ends, Jan. 2, 1492—Columbus fitted out for his voyage, Aug. 3. See COLUMBUS.—By the treaty of Narbonne, Charles VIII. of France restores Roussillon and Cerdagne to Spain, 1493—Ferdinand joins in a league against him, 1495—marries his daughter, Joanna, to Philip, son of the emperor Maximilian, 1496—and Philip's sister, Margaret, to his only son, John, who *d.* in Oct. 1497—compels the Moors to embrace Christianity or quit Spain, 1499—marries his youngest daughter, Katharine, to Arthur, prince of Wales, Nov. 14, 1501; conquers Naples, in concert with France, 1501—quarrel about the spoil, 1502—obtains the whole of Naples, 1503—death of his queen, Isabella, 1504—he retains the government of Castile; jealous of his son-in-law, Philip; concludes a treaty of peace with France, and marries Germaine de Foix, niece of Louis XII., who gives as her dowry all his claims on Naples, 1505—on the death of Philip and the insanity of Joanna, Ferdinand continues to hold Castile for their young son, Charles; quarrels with the emperor Maximilian; visits Naples, 1506—confers with Louis at Savona, 1507—accedes to the league of Cambray against Venice, 1508—conquers the northern coast of Africa, 1510—joins the Holy League of pope Julius II. against France, 1511—conquers Navarre, 1512—truce with France, 1513—leagues with the emperor and pope against Francis I. on his ascending the throne of France, 1515—*d.* Jan. 23, 1516.

FERDINAND VI., k. of Spain, son of Philip V., *b.* 1713—succeeds, 1746—treaty of commerce with Great Britain, 1750—ministry of Ricardo Wall, 1755—*d.* Aug. 10, 1759.

FERDINAND VII., k. of Spain, son of Chas. IV., *b.* Oct. 14, 1784—his father abdicates in his favour, Mar. 19, 1808—he resigns at Bayonne, and is sent by Napoleon to Valençay; the junta of Seville assumes the government in his name. See SPAIN, GEORGE III., k. of Great Britain, WELLINGTON, duke of, and NAPOLEON I.—Liberated by Napoleon and sent to Spain, Dec. 11, 1813—dissolves the Cortes, abolishes the Constitution, re-

FERDINAND VII.—*continued.*
stores the Inquisition, and treats the defenders of the country with the basest ingratitude, 1814 — he joins the European alliance, May 2, 1815—receives a compensation from Great Britain for abolishing the slave trade; retains Olivença, and quarrels with Portugal; governed by his priests, neglects the advice of the allied sovereigns to abandon his arbitrary course; Porlier and Lascy are executed, 1817—insurrection at Valencia repressed, 1819—Riego and Quiroga at the head of the troops assembled in the isle of Leon demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1812, Jan. 5, 1820—he submits, Mar. 3—abolishes the Inquisition, banishes the Jesuits, and convokes the Cortes, which meet, July 9 — dissimulation and secret treachery on his part; Army of the Faith organized, 1821 —conspiracy of sovereigns at Verona; France undertakes to crush the Spanish patriots; the royal guards at Madrid declare against the Constitution; a royalist junta formed at Urgel, 1822—the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian ambassadors recalled from Madrid; Louis XVIII. declares war; a French army enters Spain; arrives at Madrid, May 24, 1823 —the Cortes retire to Seville and take Ferdinand with them; thence to Cadiz, where they give him liberty, Oct. 1— Cadiz surrenders; the Constitution is abolished; the reign of tyranny restored; Riego executed as a traitor at Madrid, Nov. 7—Ferdinand assists the partisans of Don Miguel, 1826—death of his qu., Josephina Amalia; he marries Maria Christina, daughter of Francis I., k. of Naples, 1829—abolishes the Salic law, and declares the throne of Spain to be heritable by females, March 29, 1830— birth of his daughter, Maria Isabella, the present queen, Oct. 11—protest and revolt of his brother, Carlos; acknowledges Louis Philip in France; treacherous seizure and execution of Torrijos and his companions at Malaga, Dec. 4, 1831—falls ill, and appoints his queen regent, Oct. 1832—*d.* Nov. 29, 1833.

FERDINAND, k. of Hungary. See FERDINAND, I. II., and III., emperors of Germany.

FERDINAND I., k. of Naples, natural son of Alfonso V., k. of Aragon, *b.* 1426; receives Naples at his father's death, 1458 —disturbed by rebellious nobles, and the hostility of John, son of Regnier d'Anjou, 1459—defeated on the river Sarno, July 7; the pope and Francesco Sforza assist him, 1460 — supported in Naples by Scanderbeg, with a body of Albanians, 1461—defeats John of Anjou at Troja, Aug. 18, 1462 — murders Jacopo Piccinino, 1465—marries Joanna, daughter of John II., k. of Navarre, 1477—joins the pope in war against Florence, 1478 — is visited by Lorenzo de' Medici, 1479— concludes a treaty with the Florentines, Dec. 3, 1480—Otranto stormed by the Turks; recovered from them, Sept. 10, 1481—the nobles resist the taxes imposed on them, 1485 — Innocent VIII. encourages their revolt, and incites the duke of Lorraine to claim Naples, 1486—excommunicates and deposes Ferdinand for refusing his annual tribute, 1489—the Anjou claim to the crown of Naples revived, 1493—*d.* Jan. 25, 1494.

FERDINAND II., k. of Naples, son of Alfonso II., receives the crown on his father's abdication, 1495 — obliged, by the invasion of Charles VIII., to retire to the isle of Ischia, 1495—recovers great part of his kingdom, July 7—*d.* Oct. 5, 1496.

FERDINAND III., k. of Naples. See FERDINAND, k. of Castile and Aragon.

FERDINAND IV., k. of Naples, third son of Carlos (Charles III. of Spain), *b.* Jan. 12, 1751—receives Naples when his father succeeds in Spain, 1759—takes the government into his own hands, 1767— joins the coalition against France, 1793— makes peace, Oct. 10, 1796—renews the war, 1798—retreats to Sicily, Jan. 2, 1799 —the French occupy Naples, and establish the Parthenopean republic, 23; cardinal Ruffo, with British and Russian aid, recovers Naples, June 13; the king returns, July 10; concludes a treaty of peace at Florence, March 28, 1801 — issues a Declaration of Neutrality, June 8, 1803—French troops occupy his States; is obliged to dismiss his minister, Acton, 1804—allows an Anglo-Russian army to land in Naples, Nov. 20, 1805—Napoleon declares that "Ferdinand IV. has ceased to reign," Dec. 27—retreats again into Sicily, and is protected there by a British naval and land force, Jan. 25, 1806 —lord Wm. Bentinck appointed captain-general of Sicily, obtains for the people a free constitution; the k. makes his son regent, and the qu. withdraws, 1812— restored in Naples, and takes the title of Ferdinand I., king of the Two Sicilies, June 3, 1815—obliged by gen. Pépé and the Carbonari to grant a free constitution, 1820—goes to Laybach, annuls the constitution, to which he had sworn fidelity, and is conducted back to Naples by an Austrian army, May 15, 1821— revokes the Sicilian constitution; *d.* Jan. 4, 1825.

FERDINAND II., k. of the Two Sicilies, son of Francis I., *b.* Jan. 12, 1810—succeeds to the throne, Nov. 8, 1830—dispute with Great Britain on the sulphur monopoly, settled under the mediation of France, Mar. 15, 1840—revolt of Palermo, Jan. 12, 1848—constitution proclaimed at Naples, 29—the English and French admirals mediate for the people of Palermo, Mar. 6, 1849—Ferdinand issues a decree, that all teachers and tutors in his dominions, male or female, public or private, must be examined as to their religious belief, Oct. 27—intolerable tyranny of his government, 1855.

FERDINAND, k. of Portugal, son of Peter I., *b.* 1345—succeeds his father, 1367—claims the throne of Castile, 1369—he offends his people by his marriage with Eleanor Tellez, 1371—Henry II. of Castile invades his kingdom, and compels him to make peace, 1373—he marries his only child, Beatrice, to John I. of Castile; *d.* Oct. 20, 1383.

FERDINAND, prince of Brunswick. See BRUNSWICK, p. 118.

FERDINAND GONSALVO, count of Castile. See AUCA, and CASTILE.

FERDINAND, son of Alfonso XI., k. of Castile, put to death by his brother, Peter *the Cruel*, 1358.

FERDINAND, archduke of Austria. See FERDINAND III., emperor.

FERDINAND, count of Flanders, 1206–1233.

FERDINAND, son of John I., k. of Portugal, accompanies his brother Edward's unfortunate expedition against Tangier, is made prisoner by the Moors, and *d.* in captivity, 1437.

FERDINAND I., grand duke of Tuscany, second son of Cosmo I. de' Medici, created a cardinal, succeeds his brother, Francis Maria, Oct. 19, 1587—plants a colony of Jews at Leghorn, 1604—*d.* Feb. 7, 1609.

FERDINAND II. de' Medici, grand duke of Tuscany, *b.* 1610—succeeds his father, Cosmo II., 1621—compelled by Blake to desist from supporting Spain, 1655—*d.* May 23, 1670.

FERDINAND III., grand duke of Tuscany, second son of Leopold II., *b.* May 6, 1769—receives Tuscany on his father being elected emperor of Germany, 1790—wishes to remain neutral; is compelled to join the coalition against France, 1793—makes peace, Feb. 9, 1795—expelled by the French gen., Dupont, 1800. See ETRURIA, kingdom of.—Receives Salzburg with the title of elector, 1803—Salzburg taken from him, and he is made elector of Würzburg, 1805—made grand duke, and joins the confederation of the Rhine, Sept. 25, 1806—recovers Tuscany, 1814—*d.* June 18, 1824.

FERDINAND, duke of Parma, son of Philip, *b.* Jan. 20, 1751—succeeds his father in Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, July 18, 1765—expels the Jesuits, 1768—calls upon pope Clement XIII. to suppress the Order, 1769—*d.* Oct. 9, 1802.

FERDINAND CHARLES MARIA, duke of Parma, son of Charles Louis, k. of Etruria, and afterwards duke of Lucca, and of Parma, *b.* Jan. 14, 1823—receives Parma on his father's abdication, Mar. 14, 1849—assassinated, Mar. 26, 1854.

FERDINAND MARIA, elector of Bavaria, son of Maximilian, succeeds him, 1651—*d.* 1679. See BAVARIA.

FERDINAND, son of Philip III., k. of Spain, appointed by his brother, Philip IV., gov. of the Spanish Netherlands, 1633–41.

FERDINAND, duke of Mantua, son of Vincent Gonzaga, made a cardinal, 1606—succeeds his brother, Francis III., and lays down his purple, 1612—*d.* Oct. 29, 1626.

FERDINAND I., or Ferrante Gonzaga, count of Guastalla, 1539—serves in the army of Charles V. against the duke of Cleves, 1543—viceroy of Sicily, 1545—gov. of Milan, 1546—answers complaints of the Milanese against his government, 1554—distinguishes himself in the Netherlands at the battle of St. Quentin; *d.* at Brussels, Nov. 15, 1557.

FERDINAND II., duke of Guastalla, 1575–1630.

FERDINAND III., duke of Guastalla, 1632–1678.

FERDULF, duke of Friuli, slain in battle against the Slavonians, 706.

FERDUSI, the Persian poet, writes his Shahnameh, or Book of Kings, 1000.

FERENTINO, congress of, held by pope Honorius III. to promote the fifth crusade, 1223.

FERGANAH, a remote province, to which Yezdejerd, k. of Persia, retires after his defeat at Jaloulah, 637.

FERGUSON, Adam, *b.* 1723—*d.* 1816.

FERGUSON, James, *b.* 1710—*d.* 1776.

FERGUSON, R., tried and imprisoned for attempting to rescue O'Connor, April 15, 1799.

FERGUSON, Sir R., moves for an account of the expenses of the Milan commission, which is refused, July 6, 1820.

FERGUSON discovers the planet "Euphrosyne," Sept. 1, 1854.

FERIA, the duke of, Spanish governor of Milan, occupies the Valteline, to support the revolt of the Catholics against the Protestant government of the Grisons, 1620.

FEROZESHAH, battle of, the Sikhs defeated, Dec. 22, 1845.
FERRANTE. See FERDINAND GONZAGA.
FERRARA, first mentioned by Paul Warnefrid as part of the exarchate of Ravenna, 568–752—a free city, 1067—submits to Matilda, countess of Tuscany, 1101—Guy Salinguerra leads the Ghibelin faction, 1118—succeeded by Torello, 1150—Wm. Adelard gives predominance to the Guelf party (see ADELARD, WM.), and Ferrara joins the Lombard League, 1174—Salinguerra II., son of Torello, chief of the Ghibelins, 1195—AZZO, marquis d' Este opposes him, 1196. See ESTE, AZZO D', VI.—Is expelled by the Ghibelins, 1209—recovers his influence, 1211—*d.* 1212—Aldrovandino, his son, succeeds; *d.* 1215. See Azzo VII., marquis of Este.—Giacomo Torello heads the Ghibelins, 1244—Obizzo D'Este, 1264–1293—Salinguerra III., 1270. See AZZO VIII., marquis of Este.—Fulk D'Este, 1308—the Ghibelin faction expires with Salinguerra III.

Pope Clement V. claims Ferrara as a fief of the church, and gives the government to Robert, k. of Naples, 1309—the Ferrarese attempt to regain independence, and are cruelly repressed by the cardinal-legate, Pelagrua, 1310—expel Robert's garrison and restore the government jointly to Obizzo III., Rinaldo, and Nicholas I., sons of Aldrovandino, marquis d'Este, 1317—their cousin, Azzo, and other nobles, assist them to repel a formidable attack made by the legate, who is repulsed with great loss, 1333—Rinaldo *d.* 1335—Nicholas I. *d.* 1344—Obizzo III. *d.* 1352—his eldest son, Aldrovandino III., elected signor of Ferrara, Mar. 21, 1352—*d.* of the plague, Nov. 2, 1361—his brother, Nicholas II., succeeds; *d.* Mar. 26, 1388—and is followed by his brother, Albert, who joins the league against Gian Galeazzo Visconte, 1390—founds the university of Ferrara, 1391—*d.* July 30, 1393—and has for successor his son, Nicholas III., the pacificator of Italy; under his auspices peace is concluded at Ferrara between Venice, Milan, and Florence, April 18, 1428—and another general treaty, 1433.

Pope Eugenius IV. calls a council at Ferrara, 1437—the council opened by cardinal Nicholas Albergati, Jan. 8, 1438—declares that of Basle at an end; the pope arrives, Jan. 27, and the Greek emperor, John VI., March 4; the council removed to Florence, 1439—Nicholas III. held in high esteem by Philip Maria Visconte, is invited by him to Milan, and *d.* there suddenly, Dec. 26, 1441—his natural son, Lionel, is made his heir by his will; Lionel co-operates with pope Nicholas V. in restoring peace between the Italian republics and Alfonso V., k. of Aragon and Naples, and soon afterwards *d.*, Oct. 1, 1450—his brother, Borso, also a natural son of Nicholas III., succeeds; is invited to Rome by pope Paul II., and receives from him the title of duke of Ferrara, April 14, 1471—*d.* May 27.

Is followed by his brother, Hercules I., a legitimate son of Nicholas III.; he supports Lorenzo de' Medici against pope Sixtus IV., 1478—assists in recovering Otranto from the Turks, 1481—is fiercely attacked by Venice and the pope, 1483—the pope withdraws, but the Venetians continue their hostilities, 1483—peace restored by the treaty of Bagnalo; the duke of Ferrara loses Rovigo, Aug. 7, 1484—sends his eldest son, Alfonso, to travel in England, France, and Spain, 1503—*d.* Jan. 25, 1504. See ESTE, Alfonso I., D'.—He joins a coalition against Venice, 1508—is attacked by pope Julius II., 1510—repels their attacks, and recovers part of his lost territories, 1511—invited to Rome; treacherously imprisoned; released, 1512—appointed gonfalonier of the church by Leo X., 1513—is deceived by his promise to restore Modena and Reggio, 1515—Leo attempts to take Ferrara, 1519—instigates a plot to assassinate Alfonso, 1520—excommunicates him, and lays his State under an interdict; the duke in a printed manifesto exposes the papal iniquities, and is saved by Leo's death, 1520—joins the league against Francis I., 1523—takes Modena, June 5, 1527—the emperor Charles V. decides against the papal claims on Ferrara, Dec. 21, 1530—Clement V. resists this award; submits to it, Oct. 12, 1531—Alfonso I. *d.* Oct. 31, 1534.

Is succeeded by his son, Hercules I.; Calvin preaches at Ferrara, and is expelled, 1536—Hercules II. joins the French army under the duke of Guise, 1556—*d.* Oct. 3, 1559—his son, Alfonso II., succeeds; Ferrara nearly destroyed by an earthquake, which commences Nov. 16, and continues to the end of the year, 1570—Alfonso II. confines Tasso as a lunatic, 1579—*d.* Oct. 27, 1597—Cæsar, grandson of Alfonso I., is declared heir to the lands of D'Este, and elected lord of Ferrara, pope Clement VIII. revives the old claims of the church; excommunicates Cæsar, and marches an army against him, 1597—Ferrara is given up by the House of D'Este, who retain only the title of dukes of Modena, 1598—Ferrara

occupied by Massena, June 19, 1796—held by the Austrians, after the evacuation of the rest of the papal States, 1838—occupied by Austrian troops, 1847.

FERRARS, George, M.P., arrested for debt; released by order of the House; and an Act passed to secure members of parliament from such liabilities, 1542.

FERRERS, Laurence Shirley, earl, hanged at Tyburn, for murder, May 5, 1760.

FERRETTI, Mastai, *b.* 1792—chosen pope, 1846. See PIUS IX., pope.

FERRIER, Miss, the novelist, *d.* 1854.

FERRO, one of the Canary islands, from which the degrees of longitude are measured in many maps. See ERUPTIONS, Volcanic.

FERROL, projected attack on, by the earl of Essex and sir Walter Raleigh, 1597—unsuccessful attack on, by sir Edward Pellew, and sir James Pulteney, Aug. 25, 1800—naval battle off; the French and Spanish fleets defeated by sir Robert Calder, July 22, 1805—taken by Soult, Jan. 27, 1809.

FERRUCKABAD. See FURRUCKABAD.

FERSEN, count, suspected of having caused the death of Charles Augustus, crown prince of Sweden; is murdered by the populace, June 20, 1810.

FESCH, cardinal, by means of a national council, effects a compromise between the pope (Pius VII.) and Napoleon, Aug. 5, 1811.

FESTIVALS. See PIA.

FESTUS, gov. of Judæa, before whom Paul pleads, 61—superseded by P. Albinus, 63.

FESTUS, consul of Rome, 439—another, 472.

FESTUS, Rufus, writes his "Breviary," 364.

FETHANLEA, battle of; Ceawlin, king of Wessex, defeats the Britons, 584.

FEUCHTWANGEN, Conrad von, grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1290.

FEUCHTWANGEN, Siegfried von, grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1303.

FEUDAL constitution commenced in France by Clovis I., 486–507—established in England by William the Conqueror, 1066–1080—embodied in the Assise of Jerusalem, 1099—introduced in Bohemia, by Charles IV., 1354.

FEVA, chieftain of the Rugians, taken prisoner by Odoacer, 487.

FEVERSHAM, James II. is detained at, 1688.

FEVERSHAM, earl of, sent by Charles II. to negotiate with Louis XIV., 1677—commands the army of James II. against the duke of Monmouth, 1685.

FEZ, the kingdom of, founded, 787. See EDRIS BEN ABDALLAH.—The city built, 806. See EDRIS BEN EDRIS.—Invaded by Musa Ben Abi Alifia, 917—taken by him, 924—Abderahman III. assists the Edrisites in, 929—is proclaimed k., 931—the Fatimites regain the ascendancy, 932—Abderahman renews his attempt to conquer them, 949—they remain masters of Fez, 968—Saracens of Spain repeat their invasion, and are defeated at Tangier, 972—Galib restores Al Hakem's authority, 974—Al Hassan, the last Edrisite k. surrenders to Almansor, and is beheaded, 984—Fez becomes a dependency of Spain, 985—revolt of Zeir Ben Atia, 996—the authority of the Spanish caliph restored, 998—becomes subject to Morocco, 1550.

FICINUS, Marsilius, teaches the philosophy of Plato; warm discussions begin between its advocates and those of Aristotle's doctrines, 1470—translates the works of Plato; assists in founding the academy of Florence, 1476—*d.* Oct. 1, 1499.

FIDENÆ taken, and razed by the Romans, B.C. 435—the amphitheatre erected by Acilius falls down, many thousands of the spectators are buried in the ruins, A.D. 27.

FIDENAS, L. Sergius, consul of Rome, B.C. 437—military tribune, 433.

FIDENATES defeated by the Romans, B.C. 437. See FIDENÆ.

"FIDES," the planet, discovered by M. Luther, at Basle, Oct. 5, 1855.

FIELD of the Cloth of Gold. See ARDRES.

FIELDEN, John, M.P. for Oldham—*d.* 1849.

FIELDING, Henry, *b.* 1707—his novel of "Tom Jones" produced, 1746—*d.* 1754.

FIELDING, sir John, *d.* 1780.

FIESCHI, the Guelf, continue to molest Genoa, and seize Monaco, 1297.

FIESCHI attempts to assassinate Louis Philippe, July 28, 1834—is executed, Feb. 6, 1835.

FIESCO, count of Lavagna, conspiracy of, at Genoa, Jan. 2, 1547.

FIESCO, Louis del, the Genoese admiral, defeated by the Venetian, Victor Pisani, 1378.

FIESCO, Matteo del, raises a revolt at Genoa, and is discomfited by Prospero Adorno, 1477.

FIESCO and Grimaldi, Guelfs, expelled from Genoa, by Doria and Spinola, Ghibellins, 1296. See FIESCHI.

FIFE, Edward Balliol lands on the coast of, 1332.

FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN, fanatics who preach a millennium and the kingdom of Christ, 1649—conspire against Cromwell, 1653—punished and suppressed by Charles II., 1661.

FIGULUS, C. Marcius, consul of Rome, B.C. 162—II., 156.
FIGULUS, C. Marcius, consul of Rome, B.C. 64.
FILANGIERI, Gaetano, *b.* 1752.
FILIBERTA, daughter of Philip II., duke of Savoy, married to Julian de' Medici, 1515.
FILIBERTO I., duke of Savoy, eldest son of Amadeus IX., succeeds his father, 1472 —*d.* Apr. 22, 1482.
FILIBERTO II., duke of Savoy, eldest son of Philip II., *b.* 1480—succeeds his father, 1497—marries Margaret, daughter of the emperor Maximilian I., and widow of prince John of Spain, 1499—*d.* 1504.
FILIBERTO. See EMANUEL FILIBERTO.
FILLMORE, Millard, *b.* 1800—vice-president of the U. S., 1849—succeeds as president on the death of gen. Taylor, 1850—retires, 1853.
FIMBRIA, C. Flavius, consul of Rome, B.C. 104—assassinates L. Valerius Flavius on his march to the East, and takes the command of his army, 86—arrives in Asia and defeats Mithridates, 85—Sylla prepares to disarm him; he is deserted by his army and commits suicide, 84.
FINALE bombarded by admiral Rowley, to detach the Genoese from their alliance with France and Spain, 1745.
FINAN, bp. of Lindisfarne, 650—*d.* 660.
FINANCE, a regular system of, introduced by Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 503.
FINCH, Heneage, *b.* 1621—made earl of Nottingham, and lord chancellor, 1673—*d.* Dec. 18, 1682.
FINCH, Heneage, created lord Guernsey by qu. Anne, 1704—earl of Aylesford by Geo. I., 1714—dismissed from office, 1715.
FINCH, sir John, the Speaker, forcibly held in the chair while the Commons pass their "Remonstrance," March 2, 1629—made lord keeper; is impeached by the Commons, and escapes to Holland, 1640.
FINCK, the Prussian general, surrenders with his army to count Daun, 1759.
FINDEN, William, the engraver, *b.* 1786—*d.* 1852.
FINISTERRE, Cape, naval battle off; admirals Anson and Warren defeat the French, May 3, 1747.
FINLAND, the coast of, conquered by Erik IX., k. of Sweden, 1157—the Swedes in, encroach on Russia, 1240—divided among the sons of Gustavus Vasa, 1560—conquered by the czar Peter, 1714—restored, 1721—surrendered by Lewenhaupt to the Russians, 1742—the greater part is restored by the peace of Åbo, on condition of Augustus Frederic, duke of Holstein Gottorp, being elected successor to the crown of Sweden, 1743—invaded by the Russians, Feb. 21—Abo, Sweaborg, and all the strong places taken; truce, Nov. 20, 1808—ceded to Russia by the peace of Friedrichshamm, Sept. 17, 1809—the Gulf of, blockaded by the British and French fleets, Apr. 12, 1854.
FIORENZUOLA, near Piacenza, battle of; Berenger defeated at, by Rudolf, king of France, and the Italian nobles, 923.
FIRE ENGINE, nearly on the principle of the steam-engine, used to raise ballast and water, a patent granted for it, 1618.
FIRE, Greek. See CALLINICUS and CONSTANTINOPLE.
FIRES, some of the most remarkable:—
—— Albany, Aug. 17, 1849.
—— Albion Mills, near Blackfriars Bridge, London, March 3, 1791.
—— Aldersgate St., 40 houses, Nov. 5, 1783.
—— Amsterdam theatre, May 15, 1772.
—— Argyle Rooms, London, Feb. 5. 1830.
—— Astley's amphitheatre, Sept. 17, 1794; Sept. 1, 1803; with 40 houses, June 8, 1841.
—— Bankside, mustard mills, Aug. 28, 1814.
—— Belvoir Castle, Rutlandshire, 1816.
—— Bermondsey, April 24, 1852; again, June 25, 1854; Rope factories in Blue Anchor Road, Lucas's wharf, and many other waterside premises, Mar. 16, 1855.
—— Billingsgate, May 14, 1814.
—— Blandford (Dorsetshire), June 5, 1731.
—— Bread Street, Cheapside, premises of Messrs. Townend, and many others in the neighbouring streets, Dec. 31, 1853; loss more than £100,000.
—— Broadwood's Pianoforte manufactory, 69, Horseferry Road, Westminster, Aug. 12, 1856, 1000 pianofortes burnt.
—— Bromley flax mills, Feb. 13, 1854.
—— Brooklyn (New York), Sept. 9, 1848.
—— Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, a great many houses, June 12, 1811.
—— Camberwell old church, Feb. 7, 1841.
—— Canton, 15,000 houses, March 3, 1820.
—— Charleston, South Carolina, April 27, 1838.
—— Chandos Street, Covent Garden, June 5, 1806, when the notorious brothel, the Key, was burnt to the ground. It broke out in a room where a schoolmaster was in company with a courtezan; again, Sept. 30, 1853, when the extensive premises of Savill and Edwards were consumed.
—— Christ Church College, Oxford, March 3, 1809.
—— Circus, now Surrey theatre, Aug. 12, 1805.
—— City Road, Gutta-percha works, loss £100,000, June 5, 1853.
—— Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1344.
—— Collard's Pianoforte manufactory,

FIRES—*continued.*

Oval Road, Camden Town, (recently built), Dec. 19th, 1851, loss £60,000.

—— Conduit Street, July 9, 1809, where Mr. Wyndham, in endeavouring to save Mr. North's library, received an injury which caused his death.

—— Constantinople, three days' fire, 433; 446; 465, six days; 509; 12,000 houses and 7000 people burnt, Sept. 27, 1729; May 31, 1745; Jan. 29, 1749; July 5, 1756; Aug. 22, 1702.

—— Copenhagen, Oct. 20, 1728; June 6, 1759; palace, Feb. 1794; arsenal, 1795.

—— Cornhill, and Change Alley, London, 200 houses, March 25, 1748; again, Nov. 7, 1765.

—— Covent Garden, 50 houses, 1759.

—— Covent Garden theatre, Sept. 20, 1808; March 5, 1856, during a bal masquée.

—— Cowdray House, Sept, 25, 1793.

—— Cubitt's, Pimlico, Aug. 17, 1854.

—— Custom-house, London, Feb. 12, 1814.

—— Dartford, Phœnix paper-mills, Feb. 16, 1852.

—— Dockhead, May 2, 1785.

—— Doncaster Church, entirely destroyed, Feb. 28, 1853.

—— Dover Street, Piccadilly (Raggett's hotel), several lives lost, May 27, 1845.

—— Drury Lane theatre, 1672; Feb. 24, 1809.

—— Dublin, House of Commons, Feb. 28, 1792; Custom-house, Aug. 10, 1833; Royal Arcade, April 25, 1837; Hutton's coach factory, Jan. 4, 1851.

—— Duke St., Blackfriars, Messrs. Clowes and Sons' printing office, Jan. 10, 1852.

—— Duke St, Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 30, 1759.

—— Duke Street, London Bridge, Feb. 19, 1851; great damage.

—— Eastern Counties Railway, Bethnal Green, Sept. 18, 1851.

—— East Smithfield, Aug. 27, 1840.

—— Edinburgh, Lawn market, 1771; June and Nov. 1824; three days, May 6-8, 1842; Adelphi theatre, May 24, 1853.

—— English Opera House (Lyceum), Feb. 16, 1830.

—— Falmouth theatre, Aug. 22, 1792.

—— Fenning's Wharf, and other large warehouses, foot of London Bridge, Aug. 30, 1836, loss £250,000.

—— Fleet Street, No. 134, the warehouse of Dobbs and Kidd, Apr. 1, 1856.

—— Fleet Street, No. 69, the spacious premises of Bacon, Perkins, and Fetch, printers of the Bank-notes, Mar. 11, 1857.

—— Floxley Abbey, April 1, 1777.

—— Fonthill Abbey, Feb. 12, 1755.

—— Frith Street, Soho, Dec. 2, 1803. This fire began by a spark falling into a heap of tow, at Messrs. Mosers', the iron-founders, and burnt for several days, consuming the whole square of houses between Compton St., Greek St., and Queen St., with the exception of a house at the corner of Compton St., occupied by Mr. Reid, a grocer, which, owing to a change in the wind, entirely escaped.

—— Glasgow theatre, 1780; again, 1829; many warehouses, loss £150,000, Jan. 14, 1832; theatre, again, 1845; large destruction of property, May 6, 1849.

—— Glastonbury, town and abbey, 1184.

—— Gravesend, Aug. 11, 1850.

—— Halifax, Messrs. Whitworth's mills, Oct. 4, 1853, loss £80,000.

—— Hamburg, great fire at, May 7, 1842.

—— Hatfield House, Herts, the marchioness of Salisbury perishes in the flames, Nov. 27, 1835.

—— Hermitage-stairs, 31 houses, 1779; April 1, 1790.

—— Hindon, Wilts, July 2, 1754.

—— Holland St., Blackfriars, Routledge and Co.'s saw-mills, and many other premises, including Messrs. Rennies', Feb. 16, 1855, damage £150,000, and one life lost.

—— Horselydown, 30 houses, besides ships, April 30, 1780.

—— King's Bench prison, 50 residencies, July 14, 1799.

—— Kirkman's pianoforte manufactory, Golden Square, and neighbouring houses, Aug. 10, 1853.

—— Lambeth, Myers' timber wharf, Belvedere Road; Grissell and Peto's, and others, Feb. 7, 1850, *very* extensive.

—— Limehouse Bridge, Dec. 4, 1716.

—— Lincoln's Inn, New Square, Jan. 14, 1849, extensive.

—— Lisbon, custom-house, May 31, 1766; royal palace, Nov. 6, 1794.

—— Liverpool, Apothecaries' Hall, March 20, 1845; Brancker's sugar-house, Dec. 28, 1843; Dublin Company's warehouses Jan. 24, 1834; Duke's warehouses, May 4, 1843; May 27, 1843; Fawcet's foundry, March 6, 1843; Fenwick Street, Dec. 22, 1831; Formby Street, loss more than half a million, Sept. 23, 1842; Gibraltar Row, May 24, 1838; Glover's wharf, July 21, 1851; Goree Buildings, property destroyed to the amount of more than £1,000,000 sterling, Sept, 15, 1802; Feb. 17, 1846; Hill's rice-mills, Nov. 25, 1848; Lancelot's-hey, Jan. 14, 1833; Oct. 10, 1834; Liver mills, May 25, 1842; Liver Street, Nov. 16, 1829; Oil Street, March 16, 1844; Okell's sugar-house, May 23, 1799; Pack's shed, April, 14, 1851; Suffolk Street, Jan. 31, 1818; sugar-house, March 21, 1830; Tabley Street, Nov. 23, 1826; town-hall and exchange, Jan.

Fires—*continued.*

18, 1795; Wapping, Oct. 22, 1823; North Shore cotton mills, May 17, 1853, loss £80,000; Bonded warehouses, near the Docks, Oct. 26, 1854, loss £95,000.

—— London, St. Paul's minster burnt, 962, 1077; the houses on London Bridge burnt, 3000 people drowned, July 10, 1212; great, of London, from Sunday morning, Sept. 2, till Thursday, 6, 200,000 sufferers encamp in the fields about Islington and Highgate, 1666.

—— London Wall, Oct. 6, 1849.

—— —— —— Sept. 12, 1852, extensive.

—— Long Acre, Horne's coach factory, Aug. 31, 1851.

—— Love Lane, city (Rose and Crown), May 18, 1851, 4 lives lost.

—— Lyceum. See ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

—— Manchester, theatre, 1789; calico factory, March 15, 1792; warehouses of Green and Co., March 30, 1813; warehouses of Messrs. Ryland and others, March 1, 1854, loss £183,000.

—— Mark Lane, Allnutt's; Ashlins, and Hayter and Howell's warehouse, Sept. 19, 1850, loss £200,000.

—— Memel, Oct. 4, 1854; the town all but destroyed; 5000 persons rendered houseless.

—— Mile-end, London, Jan 22, 1821, loss £200,000.

—— Millwall, Poplar, Scott Russell's premises, Sept. 10, 1853, damage £100,000; Etna Steam Battery, burnt there on the stocks, May 3, 1855, value £120,000; a third fire, March 12, 1856.

—— Minories, 30 houses, March 23, 1797.

—— Montreal, cathedral, April 7, 1849; a large portion of the city, July 8, 1852.

—— Moscow, burnt by the Tartars, 1571; by the Russian governor Rostopchin, Sept. 14, 1812; on the entry of the French under Napoleon, 11,840 houses consumed, besides palaces and churches.

—— Nantucket, July 13, 1846.

—— Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gateshead, Oct. 6, 1854, very extensive, with terrible explosions; 50 lives lost, 100 wounded—a *million* of property destroyed.

—— Newgate, by the Gordon mob, June 2, 1790.

—— New York, loss 20,000,000 dollars, Dec. 16, 1835; Sept. 6, 1839; July 19, 1845; Park theatre, Dec. 16, 1848; Messrs. Harpers, publishers, Dec. 10, 1853, loss above a million of dollars; warehouses in Front street, and shipping, Dec. 20, 1853, loss 650,000 dollars.

—— Olympic theatre, March 29, 1849.

—— Opera House, Haymarket, June 17, 1788.

—— Pantheon, Oxford Street Jan. 14, 1792.

—— Paris, 588.

—— Parliament, Houses of, Oct. 16, 1834.

—— Pavilion theatre, Whitechapel Road, Feb. 13, 1856.

—— Petersburg, 1736, 1780, 1796; imperial palace, Dec. 29, 1837.

—— Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1839; July 9, 1850.

—— Pickford's wharf, City Road, Feb. 26, 1834; Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, June 10, 1857.

—— Pimlico, Oct. 25, 1839.

—— Pittsburgh, April 11, 1852.

—— Portsmouth dockyard, July 27, 1770; Dec. 7, 1776.

—— Quebec, May 28 and June 28, 1845; theatre, Jan. 12, 1846.

—— Ratcliffe Cross, 630 houses; loss £1,000,000, July 23, 1794.

—— Red Lion Street, 15 houses, June 6, 1823.

—— Rome, Capitol burnt, B.C. 83; (Nero's), July 19, A.D. 64; the Capitol, again, 69–80; Capitol, by lightning, 188; the temples of Vesta and Peace burnt, 191.

—— Rotherhithe, June 1, 1765; Oct. 12, 1790, 20 houses; Sept. 14, 1791, 60 houses besides ships; March 16, 1820, extensive damage; Feb. 1, 1856, Evans and Co., and others, *extensive.*

—— Royal Exchange, London, Jan. 10, 1838.

—— St. John's, Newfoundland, June 13, 1846.

—— St. Martin's Lane (Ben Caunt's public house), Jan. 15, 1851, 3 lives lost.

—— St. Paul's Churchyard, warehouse of Pawson and Co., Feb. 24, 1853.

—— St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, Sept. 11, 1795.

—— San Francisco destroyed, May 8, 1851, being the seventh time within four years

—— Saragossa theatre burnt, 600 persons perish, Dec. 17, 1778.

—— Savannah, April 11, 1852.

—— Shad Thames flour mills, July 17, 1856, loss £100,000.

—— Shadwell, 50 houses, Sept. 10, 1736; 30 houses in 1761; Nov. 1, 1796, 20 houses.

—— Sheerness, Jan. 4, 1830.

—— Smithfield, 28 houses, 1761; again Aug. 14, 1822, extensive.

—— Southwark, 60 houses consumed, 1676; Ald. Humphrey's, and other large warehouses, June 19, 1851, loss principally in hops, £100,000.

—— Spitalfields, Oct. 4, 1852.

—— Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, Sept. 27, 1802, very extensive.

—— Strand, 40 houses, 1781.

—— Thames Street, near the Custom-house, Feb. 11, 1800, three West India warehouses, loss £300,000.

—— Throgmorton Street, 20 houses, 1774.

FIRES—*continued.*
—— Tiverton, June 5, 1731; Aug. 3, 1794.
—— Tottenham Oil Mills, on the Lea river, Aug. 8, 1852.
—— Tower of London, Jan. 31, 1774; Oct. 30, 1841, 280,000 stand of arms destroyed.
—— Venice, 1106.
—— Wapping, 150 houses, Dec. 4, 1716; Sept. 28, 1775, 30 houses; Oct. 6, 1800, 30 houses; July 21, 1794, 630 houses, loss *a million*; June 16, 1840, 12 houses.
—— Warehouses, A to D, at foot of London Bridge, and part of St. Saviour's church, June 23, 1851, loss £250,000.
—— Washington, post-office and patent-office, Dec. 15, 1836; the Capitol, Dec. 24, 1851.
—— Westminster Abbey tower, July 9, 1803.
—— Whittington Club, Strand (on the site of the Crown and Anchor tavern), Dec. 3, 1854.
—— Whitehall palace, Jan. 5, 1698.
—— Windsor Castle, *damaged*, March 19, 1853.
—— Windsor Forest, Apr. 17, 1785.
—— Wynyard House, Feb. 19, 1841.
—— York Minster, Feb. 1, 1829; May 19, 1840.
FIRES, incendiary, prevalent in England, 1833.
FIREWORKS, display of, in London, to celebrate the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 23, 1748; at Paris, on the marriage of Louis XVI., May 31, 1770; in London, on the Peace Jubilee, Aug. 1, 1814; at the coronation of William IV., Sept. 8, 1831; on the peace with Russia, May 29, 1856.
FIRE-WORSHIPPERS. See MAGI.
FIRMICUS MATERNUS, fl. 343.
FIRMUS, an Egyptian merchant, revolts in Egypt against Aurelian; is defeated, 273.
FIRMUS, a Moor, revolts in Africa against Valentinian — Theodosius, the Elder, is sent against him, 372—compelled to seek refuge among the Moors, 373 — commits suicide to avoid being given up by them, 374.
FIROZE, k. of Persia, succeeds his father, Yesdejerd II., 458—*d.* 482.
FIRST FRUITS. See ANNATS.
FISHER, John, bp. of Rochester, refuses the oath of the king's supremacy, is committed to the Tower, and attainted, 1534—created a cardinal; beheaded, June 22, 1535.
FISHMONGERS' COMPANY, in London, founded, 1384.
FISSIRAGA, a Guelf family in Lodi, raised to importance by Napoleon della Torre, 1269.
FITZCLARENCE, the name taken by the family of the duke of Clarence (Wm. IV.) and Mrs. Jordan. See MUNSTER, George, earl of.—Augustus, the rev. lord, *b.* 1804—*d.* 1854—gen. lord Frederic, *b.* 1800—*d.* 1854.
FITZGERALD, lord Edward, dismissed from the army, 1792—engages in the Irish rebellion, 1798 — is mortally wounded in resisting his apprehension, and dies of his hurts, June 3—his attainder reversed, July 1, 1819.
FITZGERALD, lady Pamela, wife of lord Edward, and daughter of the countess de Genlis, ordered to quit the kingdom, April 1798—*d.* 1831.
FITZGERALD, Maurice, one of Richard Strongbow's companions, lands in Ireland, and takes Wexford, Waterford, and Dublin, 1169.
FITZGIBBON, John. See CLARE, earl of.
FITZHARRIS, Edward, committed to Newgate for a libel, Feb. 28, 1681—removed to the Tower, March 11 — executed at Tyburn, as a traitor, July 1.
FITZHERBERT, Mrs., *b.* 1756 — her alleged marriage to the prince of Wales denied by Fox in the House of Commons, April 20, 1787—Dr. Withers convicted of a libel on her, July 14, 1789—*d.* 1837.
FITZJAMES, James. See BERWICK, duke of.
FITZWILLIAM, William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, earl of, *b.* 1747—secedes from the Whigs, and supports W. Pitt's administration, July 11, 1794—appointed viceroy of Ireland, Dec. 10 — being thwarted in his measures for the relief of the Irish Catholics, he resigns, Feb. 21, 1795—dismissed from the lord lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Oct. 23, 1819—*d.* 1833.
FITZWILLIAM, Richard, viscount, founder by his will of the Museum at Cambridge —*d.* 1816.
FITZWILLIAM, Mrs., the actress, *b.* 1802—*d.* 1854.
FIVE-BURGHS. See DANES.
FIVE HUNDRED, Council of, the legislative body of the new French constitution, established, Oct. 28, 1795.
FIVE PER CENTS., Navy, interest on, reduced to Four, Feb 25, 1822.
FLACCINATOR, M. Bossius, consul of Rome, B.C. 318.
FLACCINATOR, M. Bossius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 433.
FLACCUS, consul of Rome, 174.
FLACCUS, Valerius, writes his "Argonautica," 81.
FLACCUS, Verrius, preceptor of the imperial family at Rome, 8.
FLACCUS, C. Fulvius, consul of Rome, sent to Sicily to put down a rebellion of the slaves, B.C. 134.

FLACCUS, C. Norbanus, consul of Rome, B.C. 38—others, 24; and A.D. 15.
FLACCUS, C. Valerius, consul of Rome, B.C. 331—another, 93.
FLACCUS, L. Lucretius, consul of Rome, B.C. 393.
FLACCUS, L. Pomponius, consul of Rome, 17.
FLACCUS, L. Valerius, consul of Rome, B.C. 261—another, 195—proconsul, is fiercely resisted by the Insubres and Boii about Mediolanum, 194; others, 152, 131, 100.
FLACCUS, L. Valerius, on the death of Marius, appointed consul of Rome to supply his place; assassinated on his march to the East by C. Fimbria, B.C. 86.
FLACCUS, M. Fulvius, consul of Rome, B.C. 264.
FLACCUS, M. Fulvius, consul of Rome, assists the Massilians by defeating the Transalpine Ligurians and the Salyans, B.C. 125.
FLACCUS, P. Valerius, consul of Rome, B.C. 227.
FLACCUS, Q. Fulvius, consul of Rome, B.C. 237; II. 224; III. 212; IV. 209—another, 179.
FLACCUS, Ser. Fulvius, consul of Rome, conquers the Vardæi, in Dalmatia, B.C. 135.
FLADENHEIM, battle of; the emperor Henry IV. defeated by Rudolf of Swabia, Jan. 27, 1080.
FLAG OF TRUCE fired on by the Russians at Odessa, April 6, 1854—again, at Hango, in Finland, June 5, 1855.
FLAGELLANTS commence their exhibitions in Italy, 1334—declared heretics by pope Clement VI., who issues a Bull against them, 1349—appear in England, 1352—ninety-one burnt by the Inquisition, 1414.
FLAMMA, L. Volumnius, consul of Rome, B.C. 307; II. 296.
FLAMINIAN gate destroyed by an inundation of the Tiber, 791.
FLAMINIAN WAY. See FLAMINIUS, C. Nepos.—Continued by Æmilius Paulus to Placentia, B.C. 182.
FLAMINIUS, C., consul of Rome, B.C. 187.
FLAMINIUS, C. Nepos, tribune of Rome, carries against the senate and the violent opposition of his own father, a law for dividing among the people the lands taken from the Keltæ in Picenum, B.C. 232—consul of Rome, 223—censor; builds the Circus Flaminius and constructs the Via Flaminia from Rome to Ariminum, 220—consul II.; defeated and slain by Hannibal at Thrasymene, 217.
FLAMINIUS, T. Quinctius, consul of Rome, takes the command in Greece, drives Philip V., k. of Macedon, from the defile of Antigonia, and enters Thessaly; takes Elatea and Thebes, and detaches the Achæans from Philip, B.C. 198—defeats him at Cynoscephalæ, and dictates terms of peace, 197—proclaims the decree of the Roman senate for the freedom of Greece, at the Isthmian games, 196—his command in Greece prolonged; he compels Nabis to submit, and sets Argos free to rejoin the Achæan League, 195—returns to Rome, 194—sent to Greece, 192—defeats Antiochus at Thermopylæ, 191.
FLAMINIUS, L. Quinctius, brother of T. Quinctius, consul of Rome, B.C. 192.
FLAMINIUS, T. Quinctius, consul of Rome, B.C. 150—another, 123.
FLAMSTEAD, John, *b.* 1646—astronomer royal at the Greenwich Observatory, 1675—publishes his Catalogue of the Fixed Stars, 1688—*d.* 1719.
FLANDERS, in the north of Gaul, conquered by Cæsar, and made part of the Roman province of Gallia Belgica, B.C. 57—occupied by the Ripuarian Franks, A.D. 420—part of the dominions of Clovis, 510—of the kingdom of Soissons after his death, 511—long tranquil and prosperous, begins to engage in commercial intercourse with England, 629—and from its proximity to the wool markets of that country becomes soon afterwards a seat of manufacturing industry. See FLEMINGS.
Created an independent county, 862. See BALDWIN I.—III., and ARNULF I.—Fairs are established in, and manufactures actively promoted, 963. See ARNULF II. and BALDWIN IV.—A great inundation in, 1014—Hardacanute arrives in, to claim the English crown, 1038. See BALDWIN V. and VI., and ARNULF III.—Robert I., *the Frisian*, defeats Philip I., k. of France, at Mount Cassel, 1071. See BALDWIN VI. and VII.—Charles, *the Good*, slain; Flanders is given by Louis VI. to William Clito, son of Robert, former duke of Normandy, 1127. See BALDWIN VIII. and IX.—Treaty with Venice for the fourth crusade, 1201—visit of Baldwin II., emperor of the East, to implore aid from Western Europe, 1237. See DAMPIERRE, Guy de.—Alliance with Edw. III. of England, 1334. See ARTEVELDE, James Van.—Edward disbands his army, 1339—lands again, 1340—unsuccessful crusade of the bp. of Norwich to support pope Urban VI., 1383—on the death of Louis II., Philip, duke of Burgundy, inherits Flanders, 1384. See BURGUNDY, duchy of.
Succession of the counts of Flanders.
Baldwin I., 862—879.
——— II., 879—918.
——— III., with Arnulf I., 918—965.

FLANDERS—*continued.*
Arnulf II., 965—989.
Baldwin IV., 989—1036.
——— V., 1036—1067.
——— VI., *the Good*, 1067—1070.
Arnulf III., 1070—1071.
Robert I., *the Frisian*, 1071—1093.
——— II., 1093—1111.
Baldwin VII., 1111—1119.
Charles, *the Good*, 1119—1127.
William *Clito*, 1127—1128.
Thierry, 1128—1168.
Philip of Alsace, 1168—1191.
Margaret I. and Baldwin VIII., 1191—1194.
——— IX., 1194—1206.
Jane and Ferdinand, 1206—1233.
Jane, *alone*, 1233—1244.
Margaret II., 1244—1280.
Guy de Dampierre, 1280—1305.
Robert III., 1305—1322.
Louis I., 1322—1346.
—— II., 1346—1384.
Margaret of Anjou, and Edward, prince of Wales, escape into, after the battle of Hexham, 1463—Edward IV. arrives in, to obtain aid from the duke of Burgundy, 1470—first campaign in which Charles V. and Francis I. command against each other, 1521—English auxiliaries support the Spaniards against the French, 1557—they agree to a suspension of arms, Oct. 17, 1558—Charles I. threatens to oppose the French and Dutch in, 1639—success of the French, 1646. See NETHERLANDS. — Coudé commands the Spanish forces, 1654—many of the people emigrate into England, 1668 — Louis XIV. makes new claims in, 1680. See FRANCE and BELGIUM.
FLAT BUSH, battle of. See LONG ISLAND.
FLAVIA, Domitilla. See DOMITIAN.
FLAVIAN family. See FLAVIUS.
FLAVIANUS I. and II. See ANTIOCH, bp. of.
FLAVIANUS. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bp. of.
FLAVIUS, Cn., publishes his Calendar of Court Days, and makes himself popular at Rome by other services, for which he is elected Curule Ædile, B.C. 306—after having reconciled all the orders at Rome, erects a temple to Concord, 305.
FLAVIUS, introduced as an imperial name by Vespasian, 69—and afterwards to denote his family, and assumed by many succeeding emperors in their Consular Fasti.
FLAVIUS Arcadius, consul of Rome, 385—II., 392; III., 394; IV., 396; V., 402; VI., 408.
N.B. supply these dates to the emperor Arcadius, p. 47.
FLAX brought into Gaul from Egypt, about B.C. 1—first grown in England, 1533—its cultivation promoted in Ireland, 1851.
FLAXMAN, John, the sculptor, *b.* 1754—*d.* 1826.
FLEECE, Golden, the Order of the, instituted, 1430. See BURGUNDY, Philip, *the Good*, duke of.
FLEET MARKET, London, opened, 1737—the new market opened, Nov. 20, 1829—the old market named Farringdon-st.
FLEETWOOD marries Cromwell's daughter, the widow of Ireton, and is made governor of Ireland, 1654—petitions Cromwell not to accept the crown, 1657—desires Richard Cromwell to dissolve the parliament, 1659.
FLEMING, Richard, founds Lincoln College, Oxford, Oct. 13, 1427.
FLEMINGS land at Scarborough to support Tostig, earl of Northumberland, and are totally routed by Harold at Stamford bridge, Sept. 25, 1066—having before bought and carried away the wool of our eastern counties, introduce the art of spinning it into yarn at Worstead, in Norfolk, and make stuffs of it in Norwich, 1132—relieve the besiegers of Acre, 1189—support Otho IV., emperor of Germany, 1214—defeat the French at Courtray, July 11, 1302—are defeated by Philip IV., Aug. 16, 1304—revolt and are defeated by Philip VI. of France at Mount Cassel, Aug. 23, 1328—are defeated by the French at Rosebecque, near Ypres, 1382—receive and support Perkin Warbeck, 1492—for which Henry VII. punishes them by stopping their trade with England, 1493—they refuse to shelter the impostor, and their commerce is restored, 1497—many of them appointed to offices in Spain, cause dissatisfaction in that kingdom, 1520—revolt against the heavy taxes imposed by Chas. V., 1539—are suppressed by him, and the citizens of Ghent deprived of their privileges, 1540. See NETHERLANDS.
FLENSBURG, Margaret, qu. of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, dies at, 1412—calls on the k. of Denmark for reforms, 1830—taken by Prussian and Hanoverian troops, April 25, 1848—occupied by the Danes, July 16, 1850—assembly of the nobles at, June 15, 1851—railway to Tonningen opened, Oct. 25, 1854.
FLETCHER, John, the dramatist, *b.* 1576—fl. 1614—*d.* 1625.
FLETCHER, Andrew, of Saltoun, excites violent debates in the Scotch parliament by his motion respecting the Hanoverian succession, May 6, 1703.
FLEURUS, battles of, the prince of Waldeck defeated by marshal Luxemburg,

July 1, 1690—the allies defeated by the French gen. Jourdan, who uses the balloon telegraph, June 26, 1794.

FLEURY, afterwards cardinal, *b.* 1653—prime minister to Louis X.; relieves the financial embarrassments of France, 1726—his pacific policy, aided by that of Walpole, effects the signature of preliminaries by all the discordant States except Spain, at Paris, May 29, 1727—*d.* Jan. 29, 1743.

FLINDERS, captain, explores the southern coast of New Holland, 1801.

FLINTSHIRE, volcanic eruption in, Feb. 4, 1773.

FLODDEN-FIELD, battle of, the Scots defeated by the earl of Surrey, Sept. 9, 1513.

FLOGGING of soldiers censured by Cobbett, for which he is fined and imprisoned, July 2, 1810—J. Drakard, editor of the Stamford News, also punished for like comments, May 25, 1811—a new clause in the annual Mutiny Act authorises courts-martial to dispense with it, June, 1811.

FLOOD, Mr., withdraws his motion for parliamentary reform, Mar. 4, 1790.

FLOODS. See INUNDATIONS.

FLOR, Roger di, or Robert Blum, a Templar, is degraded from the Order, retires to Genoa, where he fits out a private galley, and seeks his fortune as an adventurer, 1291—enters into the service of Frederic, k. of Sicily, 1298—forms out of the mercenaries who had served in Sicily his Catalan Grand Company, 1303. See CATALAN Grand Company.—Created Cæsar, 1306—assassinated at Adrianople, 1307.

FLORA, a planet, discovered by Mr. Hind, at London, Oct. 10, 1847.

FLORENCE, the Roman Florentia, according to some, one of Sylla's military colonies originally at Fæsulæ, B.C. 80—according to others, founded on the banks of the Arno by the triumvirs, 60—a flourishing city in the time of the emperor Tiberius I., A.D. 30—besieged by Radagaisus, who is defeated and slain there by Stilicho, 405—a school founded by Lothaire, 829—Gerard, bp. of, elected pope Nicholas II., 1059—war with Lucca and Sienna, 1144—an independent republic, 1198—holds out against the emperor Fred. II., 1240—adopts a democratic constitution, and unites the Guelfs and Ghibelins, 1250—assisted by Manfred, k. of Sicily, the Ghibelins prevail, 1260—the citizens elect Charles of Anjou gov. for ten years, 1267—invited to protect Pisa against the Genoese, 1285—besiege that city, and are repulsed by Guido da Montefeltro, 1292.

Prosperous and rich, Florence is divided by the factions of the Bianchi (Whites), under Vieri de' Cerchi, and the Neri (Blacks), headed by Corso de' Donati; the former have the ascendancy, and reject the offered mediation of pope Boniface VIII., 1300—Charles de Valois, admitted under the plea of restoring peace, allows the Neri to ill-treat and drive out their opponents, 1301—a great part of the city burnt by the violence of these factions, 1304—Robert, k. of Naples, appointed gov. for five years, 1313—battle of Cappiano, 1325. See CAPPIANO.—Charles, duke of Calabria, son of Robert, elected gov. for five years, 1326—Lucca ceded to Florence by Mastino della Scala, which the Pisans oppose by war, 1341—Walter de Brienne, titular duke of Athens, appointed captain, makes peace with Pisa, 1342—the citizens expel him, and establish a popular government, 1343—the plague rages, 1348.

English mercenaries, employed by Pisa, defeat the Florentines, 1363—are defeated by them, and peace follows between the two republics, 1364—Florence, attacked by the legate of pope Gregory IX., engages the services of Sir John Hawkwood, who repels the invasion, 1375—excites a general revolt in the papal States, takes Bologna, is excommunicated, and laid under an interdict, 1376—rejects the overtures of the pope, 1377—a revolt of the people, headed by Silvester de' Medici, is suppressed, 1378—Sir John Hawkwood quits the service of the Florentines; their merchandize seized by the Genoese, and by Louis, duke of Anjou, in Provence, 1382—they call him back, to oppose John Galeazzo Visconte, duke of Milan, and assist Da Carrara to recover Padua, 1390—he foils the Milanese, 1391—*d.*, and is interred at Florence with funeral honours, 1394.

Emanuel Chrysoloras employed by the government to teach Greek, 1396—hostilities recommenced by the duke of Milan, 1397—peace concluded, 1398—Florence and Venice endeavour to take advantage of the disordered state of Italy, 1403—Pisa conquered, Oct. 9, 1406—pope John XXIII. retires to Florence, 1413—the Florentines dissuade Ladislas, k. of Naples, from besieging him in Bologna, 1414—obtain Leghorn, 1421—are defeated by Philip Maria Visconte, duke of Milan, 1424—league with Venice against Milan, 1425—agree to a congress at Ferrara to treat of peace, 1427—conclude peace, April 18, 1428—renew their league with Venice, and besiege Lucca, where they are repelled by Francesco

FLORENCE—*continued.*
Sforza, 1430—war again with Milan; their fleet combined with the Venetians defeats the Genoese near Portofino, Aug. 27, 1431—peace concluded at Ferrara, Apr. 26, 1433.

Cosmo de' Medici founds the university, but through the intrigues of Rinaldo degli Albizi, and his other enemies, he and his family are banished, 1433—recalled, and his enemies are exiled; pope Eugenius IV., driven from Rome, comes to Florence; the republic engages the services of Francesco Sforza, 1434—alliance with Genoa, 1436—Sforza returns to Milan; the friendship of Venice cools; Cosmo de' Medici goes as ambassador to revive it, 1438—as gonfalonier of Florence renews the league, and engages Sforza again, who restores victory to the confederates, 1439 — the Council of Ferrara removed to Florence, concludes the Union of the Latin and Greek churches, July 6, 1439—general peace in Italy, 1441—the pope leaves Florence, 1443 — Cosmo de' Medici founds the library, and patronizes learned men, 1444—supports Sforza against the pope, and Alfonso, k. of Aragon and Naples, 1446—pope Nicholas V. mediates peace, 1450—alliance with Sforza, now duke of Milan, who is threatened by Venice, 1451—war commences, 1452—peace of Lodi, April 9, 1454—league against the Ottomans, 1455—death of Cosmo de' Medici, Aug. 1, 1464—and of his son, Pietro, Sept. 3, 1469.

Lorenzo and his brother, Julian, govern Florence; another league formed against the Turks, 1470—the duke and duchess of Milan are magnificently entertained by Lorenzo de' Medici, 1471. See VOLTERRA. —The Platonic Academy rises under his auspices, 1476—conspiracy of the PAZZI, abetted by pope Sixtus IV.; Julian de' Medici assassinated, Apr. 26, 1478—Lorenzo escapes and rules alone; the archbp. of Pisa, implicated in the plot, is put to death, and the cardinal-legate imprisoned, for which the pope lays an interdict on the city, and engages Ferdinand, k. of Naples, to join him in a war against Florence; the republic is assisted by Louis XI., k. of France, the regent of Milan, and by Venice, Ferrara, and Rimini; the emperor Frederic IV., and Matthias Corvinus, k. of Hungary, send ambassadors to protest against the conduct of the pope, who disregards their advice, 1478—he demands the expulsion of Lorenzo, who goes to Naples and conciliates the friendship of Ferdinand, 1479—pope Sixtus, alarmed by the Turkish seizure of Otranto, foregoes his animosity, and concludes a treaty with Florence, 1480—the Florentines assist in recovering Otranto, 1481—unite with other States to preserve peace in Southern Italy, 1486—recover Sarzana from the Genoese, 1487—death of Lorenzo de' Medici, April 7, 1492.

His eldest son, Pietro, occupies his station in the republic; is expelled, with his brothers, by Charles VIII., king of France, 1494—Pisa regains independence, 1495 — is besieged by the Florentines, 1496 — the Medici attempt to regain their power, and are repulsed, 1497 — Savonarola, and two of his disciples, burnt at Florence, by desire of pope Alexander VI.; Louis Maria, duke of Milan, assists the Florentines in their siege of Pisa, 1498—their gen., Paolo Vitelli, fails in his attack, and is beheaded, 1499—they renew the siege, and again abandon it with great loss, 1500—return to the attack, 1504—make themselves masters of the city, June 8, 1509—the Medici conducted back to Florence by a Spanish army; Julian, the youngest son of Lorenzo, takes the lead, Aug. 31, 1512—joins in a league against Francis I., k. of France, 1515—*d.* March 17, 1516—his nephew, Lorenzo II., *d.* April 28, 1519.

Pope Leo X. sends his cousin, cardinal Julius de' Medici, to maintain the family ascendancy in Florence, 1519—he rules there after he becomes pope Clement VII., 1523—includes Florence in his secret treaty with Francis I., 1524—his family expelled from Florence, and the republic revived, 1527—stipulates in a treaty with Chas. V. for the restoration of his family, 1529—Florence refuses to admit them, and is besieged by a Spanish army, under Philiberto, prince of Orange, 1529—he is killed in the attack, but Florence is taken, and Alexander, a natural son of Lorenzo II., appointed gov. for life, Oct. 28, 1530. See ALEXANDER DE' MEDICI.—He is succeeded by Cosmo, a descendant of Lorenzo, brother of the first Cosmo, 1537—created grand duke of Tuscany by pope Pius V., Sept. 1, 1569. See TUSCANY.—A plot formed at Florence against his son and successor, Francis, detected, and the conspirators punished, 1578—the Academy Della Crusca founded, 1582—treaty of, between the French republic and Naples, Mar. 18, 1801. See FERDINAND IV., k. of Naples.—Ravages of the cholera, 1855.

FLORENCE of Worcester writes his Chronicle, 1119.

FLORENTIUS, consul of Rome, 361—others, 429, 515.
FLORENCE I. to V. See FRIESLAND, and HOLLAND, counts of.
FLORENZ of Hainault marries Isabella de Villehardouin, 1291—*d.*, leaving a daughter, Maud, heiress of the principality of Achaia, 1297. See ACHAIA, principality of, and MAUD.
FLORIAN, brother of the emperor Tacitus, aspires to succeed him; is killed by the soldiers at Tarsus, 276.
FLORIDA discovered, by the Spaniard Juan de Leon, 1512—a Huguenot colony planted in, 1564—the colonists killed or expelled by the Spaniards as heretics, 1567—attacked with success by Sir Francis Drake, 1586—ceded to the United States by Spain, 1820—admitted into the Union, 1845.
FLORIDA BLANCA. See BLANCA.
FLORIN. See COINAGE.
FLORUS composes his epitome of Roman history, 116—excites the jealousy of Hadrian, 118.
FLORUS, CN. Aquilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 259.
FLORUS GESSIUS, Roman gov. of Judæa, 64.
FLORUS, Julius, heads a revolt in Gaul, 21.
FLOWER, a bookseller of Cambridge, prosecuted for selling Gilbert Wakefield's answer to the bp. of Landaff, July 17, 1798.
FLUSHING taken by the revolted Netherlanders, 1572. See CAUTIONARY TOWNS.—Annexed to France, Jan. 23, 1808—captured by the English, Aug. 15, 1809—the works destroyed and abandoned, Dec. 25.
FOCKEDAY, M., *b.* 1758—member of the National Convention; voted against the death of Louis XVI., 1793—*d.* 1858.
"FŒDERA." See RYMER.
FOGGIA, battle of; Manfred defeats the troops of pope Innocent IV., 1254—Charles of Anjou, k. of Naples, *d.* there, Jan. 7, 1285.
FOIX, Eleanor de. See ELEANOR of Navarre.
FOIX, Francis Phœbus de, son of Gaston the younger, succeeds his grandmother, Eleanor, as k. of Navarre, 1479—*d.* 1483.
FOIX, Gaston de. See ELEANOR of Navarre.
FOIX, Gaston de, the younger, son of Gaston and Eleanor, *b.* 1444—killed in a tournament, 1470.
FOIX, Katharine de, daughter of Gaston the younger, succeeds her brother, Francis Phœbus, on the throne of Navarre, 1483—marries John D'Albret, 1484. See ALBRET, John D'.
FOIX, Gaston De, duke de Nemours, nephew of Louis XII., king of France, *b.* 1489—serves in the French army in Italy against Venice, and is appointed gov. of Milan, 1511—relieves Bologna, recovers Brescia and Bergamo, and gains the battle of Ravenna, in which he is killed, April 11, 1512.
FOIX, Germaine De, sister of Gaston, marries Ferdinand, k. of Spain, to whom her uncle, Louis XII., gives as her dowry all his claims on the kingdom of Naples, 1505.
FOKSHANI, battle of; the Turks defeated by the Austrians and Russians, July 31, 1789.
FOLKSTONE, first experiment of a submarine telegraph at, Jan. 10, 1849.
FOLKSTONE, viscount, moves a vote of censure on marquis Wellesley's Indian government, which is negatived, March 9, 1808—presents a petition for Reform from the Spa-fields meeting, 1816. See RADNOR, earl of.
FOLKUNGER, a family nearly allied to the throne, grow powerful in Sweden, and for a time expel Erik XI., 1229—overcome by him, 1234—Birger Jarl restores their ascendancy, 1249. See BIRGER JARL.
FOLLETT, Sir William, *b.* 1798—attorney-general, 1844—*d.* 1845.
FONTAINE, Jean De La, *b.* 1621—the first collection of his Fables published, 1668—the second, 1678—*d.* 1695.
FONTAINE, La, August, the German novelist, *b.* 1758—*d.* 1831.
FONTAINE, Louis, the architect, *b.* 1763—*d.* 1853.
FONTAINEBLEAU, the emperor Charles V. arrives at, 1539—treaty of between France and Sweden against him, 1542—peace concluded at, between Denmark, Sweden, and Brandenburg, Sept. 2, 1679—Matthew Prior negotiates privately at, 1711—preliminaries of peace signed at, by the duke of Bedford, Nov. 3, 1762—Chas. IV. of Spain and his qu. sent there by Napoleon, Apr. 30, 1808—decree for burning English manufactures issued at, Aug. 18, 1810—Napoleon abdicates at, Apr. 6, 1814.
FONTARABIA, conference at, between Louis XI. of France and Henry IV. of Castile, 1463—the French retire from the siege of, 1638—taken by the duke of Berwick, 1719.
FONTEIUS, with the proconsul Cæpio, killed by the Picentines, B.C. 90.
FONTENAT, in Auxerre, battle of, between the three sons of Louis I.; Lothair defeated by Louis and Charles, June 25, 841.
FONTENELLE, *b.* 1667—*d.* 1757.
FONTENOY, battle of; the duke of Cumber-

land defeated by the marshal de Saxe, Apr. 30, 1745.

FONTHILL ABBEY. See BECKFORD, Wm., and FARQUHAR, John.

FONTINALIS, A. Aterius, consul of Rome, B.C. 454.

FOOTE, Samuel, the actor, *b.* 1721—*d.* 1777.

FORBES, Brigadier, takes Fort Du Quesne, Nov. 25, 1758.

FORBES, Sir Charles, *b.* 1773—*d.* 1849.

FORBES, Prof. E., *b.* 1815—*d.* 1854.

FORBIN, Louis count de, director of the Parisian museums, *b.* 1779—*d.* 1841.

FORCHEIM, the diet of, elects Rudolf of Swabia k. of Germany, 1077.

FORD, John, *b.* 1586—*d.* 1651.

FORD, Col., one of the supervisors of Indian affairs, lost at sea, 1769.

FORD, Rev. James, a liberal benefactor by his will to Trinity College, Oxford, *d.* 1850.

FORDYCE, Col., killed in an action with the Caffres, Nov. 6, 1851.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT, passed to prevent British subjects assisting the S. American Republics, May 13, 1819—suspended in favour of Spain, June 9, 1835.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL passed, for recruiting the British army, 1854.

FOREIGN LOANS depreciated by a panic in the market, 1822—excessive speculation in, followed by a general panic, and the ruin of many, 1825.

FOREIGNERS prohibited admission to the royal dockyards, July 30, 1779. See ALIEN ACT.

FOREST, subterranean, discovered on the coast of Lincolnshire, 1799—submarine, discovered at Morlaix, 1812.

"FORFARSHIRE STEAMER," wrecked on the Fern isles; some of the crew saved through the heroism of Grace Darling, Sept. 5, 1838.

FORFEITED ESTATES of the Jacobites, in 1716, valued at £1,652,450—many more in 1746—some are restored, 1784.

FORGERY, first execution for, June 4, 1731—the crime increases; numerous prosecutions, 1817—thirty-eight bills found in one Old Bailey sessions, Sept. 11, 1818—the severity of the law generally disapproved; two juries refuse to convict, Dec. 5, 1818—many petitions against it presented to parliament, 1819—Bills to mitigate it brought in by Sir James Mackintosh, 1820 — thirty-five indictments at the Old Bailey, Apr. 11, 1821—punishment of death for forgery abolished, Aug. 1832.

FORLI, defended against the Guelfs by the marquis Guido da Montefeltro, 1282—submits to them, and the Ghibelin refugees are dispersed, 1283—surrenders to the French, 1512.

FORM OF PRAYER for the sovereign and his family, first ordained by the sixteenth council of Toledo, 693.

FORMIGNY, battle of. See CLERMONT, count de.

FORMOSUS, bp. of Porto, elected pope, 891—crowns the emperor Arnulf, and *d.* soon afterwards, 896—pope Stephen VII. (or VI.) declares his election void, disinters his body, and throws it into the Tiber, 896 — all the proceedings of Stephen against him are annulled by a council held by John IX., 898.

FORSTER, the Jacobite commander, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715—expelled from the House of Commons, Jan. 10, 1716 — escapes from Newgate to France, Apr. 10.

FORT, Le, *b.* 1634—tutor of the czar Peter I., 1684—his adviser and prime minister, 1689—*d.* 1698.

FORT DETROIT. See BROCK, General.

FORT. See DU QUESNE, ERIE, LOUIS, NIAGARA, ONTARIO, OSWEGO, and ST. DAVID.

FORT WILLIAM, in Bengal, Shere Singh and other Sikh captives removed to, Jan. 17, 1851.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY, in Canada, taken by Montcalm, Aug. 9, 1757.

FORTEBRACCIO, Nicholas, the Condottiere, takes Rome, 1434—defeated and slain at Capo del Monte, 1435.

FORTESCUE, Sir John, educates prince Edward at Angers, 1467.

FORTH. See AGRICOLA, Cn. Julius.

FORTH, the, crossed by Cromwell, 1651.

FORTH and CLYDE canal opened, July 28, 1790.

FORTHERE, bp. of Sherborne, 709.

FORTRESSES, ministerial plan for, opposed by R. B. Sheridan, and defeated by the Speaker's casting-vote, Feb. 27, 1786.

FORTS round Paris, debates in the French Chambers respecting the construction of, 1833—the law passed, 1841.

"FORTUNA," the planet, discovered by Hind, Aug. 22, 1852.

FORTUNATUS, Venantius, a presbyter, addresses poems to the emperor Justin II., to the empress Sophia, and to Childebert, 570—bp. of Poictiers, 595—*d.* 600.

FORTY-SHILLING freeholders of England, the franchise restricted to, 1431—of Ireland, on the passing of the Catholic Relief Act, disqualified, the qualification being raised to £10, 1829.

FORUM Julii. See FREJUS and FRIULI.

FORUM Palladium built by Domitian, 92.

FORUM of Trajan, built 113.

FOSBROKE, T. D., *b.* 1770—*d.* 1842.

FOSCARO, Francesco, doge of Venice, 1423—deposed by the council of Ten; *d.* of grief, 1457.

FOSCOLO, Ugo, *b.* 1777—*d.* 1827.
FOSSALTA, battle of, May 26, 1249. See BOLOGNA and ENZIO.
FOTHERINGAY castle built, 1408. See MARY, qu. of Scots.—Pulled down by her son, James I., 1604.
FOUCAULT. See FALCANDUS.
FOUCHE concerts with Bonaparte and Sièyes, a change of government, which is effected by military force, Nov. 9, 1799—appointed minister of police, Dec.—created duke of Otranto, 1809—dismissed, June 3, 1810—re-appointed by Napoleon, March 21, 1815—dismissed by Louis XVIII., Sept. 19.
FOUNDLING hospital, London, first suggested by Capt. Coram, and a charter granted for its erection, Oct. 17, 1739—first performance of Handel's Messiah, in the chapel, May 1, 1753—opened for the reception of children, June 2, 1756.
FOUNTAINS constructed by Abderahman II., to relieve the drought in Spain, 847.
FOUQUET, finance minister to Louis XIV., displaced and prosecuted for malversations, 1661.
FOUR PER CENT. STOCKS reduced to 3½ per cent., 1824.
FOUR PER CENT. ANNUITIES, interest on, reduced, May 3, 1834.
FOX, Richard, bp. of Winchester, introduces Wolsey to Henry VIII., 1509—founds Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1516.
FOX, Edward, almoner to Henry VIII., sent by him to treat with the pope, 1528.
FOX, John, author of the "Book of Martyrs," *d.* 1587.
FOX, George, founds the society of Friends or Quakers, 1647—imprisoned at Nottingham, 1649—*d.* 1691.
FOX, Henry, *b.* 1705—appointed a lord of the treasury, 1743—he unites with W. Pitt in opposition to the duke of Newcastle, 1754—secretary of state, Nov. 10, 1755—resigns, 1756—paymaster of the forces, 1757—defends the articles of the treaty of peace, Nov. 1762—created a peer, April 16, 1763. See HOLLAND, FOX, lord.
FOX, commodore, captures forty French ships off Cape Ortegal, June 16, 1747.
FOX, Charles James, second son of Henry, lord Holland, *b.* 1748—makes his maiden speech in support of the address on the opening of the parliament, Jan. 9, 1770—becomes a junior lord of the admiralty, Jan. 23—removed from office, Feb. 28, 1774—wounded in a duel with Mr. Adam, Nov. 30, 1779—his motion for terminating the American war negatived, June 12, 1781—made foreign secretary, Mar. 30, 1782—supports Pitt's motion for parliamentary reform, May 7—introduces a measure of concession to Ireland, May 18—resigns, July; forms a coalition with lord North, March, 1783—foreign secretary, April 2—introduces his India Bills, Nov. 18—they are passed by the Commons, but thrown out by the Lords—dismissed from office, Dec. 18—denies the marriage of the prince of Wales to Mrs. Fitzherbert, Apr. 20, 1787—opens the Benares charge against Warren Hastings, April 22, 1788—moves the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, March 2, 1790—dissension between his partisans and Burke's, respecting the French Revolution, Feb. 9—condemns all laws which attach penalties to opinion, Feb. 21, 1791—final separation from Burke, May 6—his Libel Bill postponed until the next session, May 20—passed, and decides the power of juries in trials for libel, Apr. 30, 1792—his pacific propositions negatived, Feb. 18, 1793—secedes from attending in parliament, Nov. 2, 1797—struck out from the list of privy councillors for repeating the duke of Norfolk's toast, "the Majesty of the People," May 25, 1798—is received at the Tuileries, Sept. 3, 1802—unites with Pitt in opposing the Addington ministry, April 16, 1804—is excluded from office by the king, May 12—presents the Catholic petition to the Commons, May 13, 1805—becomes foreign secretary, Feb. 5, 1806—writes to Talleyrand on an offer made to assassinate Napoleon, Feb. 20—procures a vote in the Commons for the abolition of the slave trade, June 10—*d.* Sept. 13—is buried in Westminster Abbey, Oct. 10—his statue placed in Bloomsbury square, 1816.
FOX, Mr., architect of the Crystal Palace, knighted, Oct. 1851.
FOY, General, leader of the patriotic party in the French Chamber of Deputies, *b.* 1775—*d.* 1825.
FRACINET. See FRAXINET.
FRAGA, siege of, by Alfonso I., k. of Aragon, 1132—battle of; he is defeated and slain by the Moors, 1134.
FRAMLINGHAM, in Suffolk, qu. Mary escapes to, on the death of Edw. VI., and claims the throne, 1553.
FRANCAVILLA, in Sicily, battle of; the Austrians defeated by the Spaniards, June 20, 1719.
FRANCE, the modern designation of the greater part of the Gallia of the Romans, called Frankenric, or empire of the Franks, after its conquest by Clovis, 481—511. See GAUL and FRANKS.—Its Latin name of Francia took gradually its present form, which comprehended

FRANCE—*continued.*

at first a large portion of Germany, and was not strictly appropriated as now used, till after the division of Charlemagne's empire among his three grandsons, when Charles, *the Bald*, became, properly speaking, the first k. of France, 840. For his predecessors, see FRANKS; and for the events of his own and each succeeding reign, refer to the name of the respective sovereigns in this Index.

KINGS of FRANCE.

CARLOVINGIANS—*continued.*

Charles II., *the Bald*	840— 877
Louis II., *the Stammerer*	877— 879
Louis III. and Carloman	879— 882
Carloman *alone*	882— 884
Charles III., *the Fat*	884— 888
Eudes, *count of Paris*	888— 898
Charles IV., *the Simple*	898— 922
Robert I., *count of Paris*	922— 923
Rudolf, *duke of Burgundy*	923— 936
Louis IV., *d'Outremer*	936— 954
Lothaire	954— 986
Louis V., *le Fainéant*	986— 987

HOUSE of CAPET.

Hugh Capet	987— 996
Robert II.	996—1031
Henry I.	1031—1060
Philip I.	1060—1108
Louis VI., *the Fat*	1108—1137
Louis VII.	1137—1180
Philip Augustus	1180—1223
Louis VIII.	1223—1226
Louis IX., *Saint Louis*	1226—1270
Philip III., *the Bold*	1270—1285
Philip IV., *the Fair*	1285—1314
Louis X., *Hutin*	1314—1316
John I.	1316, 5 days
Philip V., *the Long*	1316—1322
Charles IV., *the Fair*	1322—1328

HOUSE of VALOIS.

Philip VI., *de Valois*	1328—1350
John II., *the Good*	1350—1364
Charles V., *the Wise*	1364—1380
Charles VI., *the Well-beloved*	1380—1422
Charles VII., *the Victorious*	1422—1461
Louis XI.	1461—1483
Charles VIII.	1483—1498

HOUSE of ORLEANS.

Louis XII.	1498—1515

HOUSE of ANGOULEME.

Francis I.	1515—1547
Henry II.	1547—1559
Francis II.	1559—1560
Charles IX.	1560—1574
Henry III.	1574—1589

HOUSE of BOURBON.

Henry IV., *of Navarre*	1589—1610
Louis XIII.	1610—1643
Louis XIV.	1643—1715
Louis XV.	1715—1774
Louis XVI.	1774—

The revolution begins, June 17, 1789.

Louis dethroned, and the republic declared, Sept. 22, 1792.

Government of the National Convention with an Executive Committee, 1792—1794.

See FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Louis beheaded, Jan. 21, 1793.

Louis XVII., title given by the royalists to his son the dauphin, 1793—1795.

Louis XVIII., title, on his death, assumed by his eldest uncle, 1795.

Government of the Directory, 1794—1799.

Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul, 1799—for ten years, May 6—for life, Aug. 2, 1802.

Napoleon I., emperor, May 18, 1804—deposed by the senate, April 1—abdicates, April 6, 1814.

Napoleon II., title given by his partisans to his son the duke of Reichstadt, who *d.* July 22, 1832.

Restoration of the BOURBONS.

Louis XVIII. declared k. by the senate, April 10, 1814.

Return of Napoleon I., and empire of a hundred days, March 20—June 27, 1815.

Louis XVIII. returns, July 8, 1815—*d.* 1824.

Charles X., 1824.

Revolution of the barricades, July 27—29.

Charles abdicates, Aug. 1830.

Louis Philip, duke of Orleans, 1830.

Revolution breaks out, Feb. 23, 1848.

Louis Philip abdicates, Feb. 24.

Republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte elected president, for four years, Dec. 20, 1848—for ten years, Jan. 15, 1852.

EMPIRE *restored.*

Napoleon III. elected, Dec. 1, 1852.

FRANCE, Isle of. See MAURITIUS.

FRANCES, daughter of Cromwell, married to a grandson of the earl of Warwick, 1657.

FRANCESCO. See FRANCIS.

FRANCFORT, or Frankfurt, on the Mein. See DIETS; and elections and coronations of different emperors.—Treacherously seized by the French marshal De Soubise, 1759—taken by the French gen. Custine, Oct. 21, 1792—retaken by the Hessians, Dec. 2—made, by Napoleon, the seat of the Confederation of the Rhine, 1806—declaration of the allied sovereigns issued at, Dec. 4, 1813—seat of the Federal Diet of, renovated Germany, 1814—popular commotions at,

March 3, 1848—the Diet proposes the meeting of a German parliament, March 11 — supports Schleswig and Holstein against Denmark, April 12—the parliament meets, May 18—the archduke John elected regent, arrives, Aug. 3—riots; major Auerswald and prince Lichnowski killed, Sept. 18—the parliament elects the k. of Prussia emperor of Germany, March 28, 1849—he rejects the offer—the emperor of Austria withdraws, Apr. 3—meeting of the Peace Society, Aug. 22, 1850—definitive treaty of peace between Denmark and Prussia signed at, Oct. 26—the Diet restored, Aug. 23, 1851.

FRANCFORT on the Oder, university of, founded, 1506—united to that of Breslau, 1816.

FRANCHE COMTÉ, part of the original kingdom of the Burgundians, between the Rhone, the Saone, Mount Jura and the Rhine, conquered by the Franks, 534—part of the duchy of Burgundy, 877—severed from it, and given as the Palatinate of Burgundy to Rudolf III., king of Arles, 1002—bequeathed by him to the emperor Conrad II., and annexed to Germany, 1032—recovered by the dukes of Burgundy; and on the death of the last duke, Charles *the Bold*, seized by Louis XI., k. of France, 1477—offered by Louis XII. in the treaty of Blois, as part of the dowry of his daughter Claude, 1504—the treaty annulled, 1506—given to Philip II. of Spain, on his marriage with Isabella, daughter of Henry II., king of France, 1559—conquered by Louis XIV., 1674—confirmed to him by the peace of Nimwegen, 1678.

FRANCIA, *b.* 1755—president of Paraguay, 1816—war with Bolivar, 1824—suppresses the monastic orders in Paraguay, 1825—*d.* 1840.

FRANCIS STEPHEN I., emperor of Germany, son of Leopold, duke of Lorraine, *b.* 1709—succeeds his father as duke, 1729—by the treaty of Vienna his states are given to Stanislas IV., k. of Poland, and he is compensated by the reversion of Tuscany, 1735—marries the arch-duchess Maria-Theresa, daughter and heiress of the emperor Charles VI., Feb. 12, 1736—becomes grand-duke of Tuscany, 1737—co-regent with Maria-Theresa, of Hungary, and her other hereditary states, 1740—elected emperor, Sept. 2, 1745—crowned, Sept. 28—makes peace with Bavaria and Prussia, and his title is acknowledged by them; the French and Spaniards conquer Parma, Savoy and Milan, and great part of the Austrian Netherlands, 1745—take Brussels, Namur, Antwerp, and the rest of the Netherlands; are defeated by the Austrians and Sardinians at LAZZARO and Rotto Freddo, and driven out of Italy; Provence invaded, 1746—siege of Genoa by the Austrians; negotiations commence at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1747—peace concluded, Oct. 7, 1748—secret alliance with Russia, 1753—and with France against Prussia; the Seven Years' War begins, 1756. See FREDERIC II., king of Prussia.—Peace of Hubertsburg, Feb. 15, 1763—Francis *d.* Aug. 18, 1765.

FRANCIS II., emperor of Germany, son of Leopold II., *b.* Feb. 12, 1768—inherits the Austrian dominions, March 1, 1792—is elected emperor, July 14—meets the k. of Prussia at Mentz, 23—and concerts measures for carrying on the war against France. See FRENCH REVOLUTION.—shares in the second partition of Poland, 1793—commands his army in person, and takes Landrecy, April 24, 1794—receives the third share of Poland, 1795—concludes the treaty of peace at Campo Formio, and obtains Venice, Oct. 17, 1797—joins the second coalition against France, 1799. See FRENCH REVOLUTION, and BONAPARTE, Napoleon.—Agrees to the peace of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801—annuls the elective title of emperor of Germany, and assumes that of—

FRANCIS I., hereditary emperor of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804—joins the third coalition against France, 1805. See NAPOLEON I.—By the treaty of Presburg, loses Venice, the Tyrol and other parts of his empire, Dec. 26, 1805—compelled to be neutral in the fourth coalition, and to allow the Confederation of the Rhine, 1806—enters into the fifth coalition, 1809. See NAPOLEON I.—Signs the humiliating treaty of Vienna, Oct. 11—gives his daughter, Maria-Louisa, in marriage to Napoleon, Apr. 1, 1810—agrees to furnish an auxiliary contingent to the French army against Russia, March 24, 1812—negotiates secretly with Great Britain and Russia, March 20, 1813—takes part in the congress of Prague, July 5—joins the sixth great coalition, Aug. 15. See NAPOLEON I.—Battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16—19—Francis at Francfort, Dec. 4—repairs to the head quarters of the allied army in France, Jan. 25, 1814—enters Paris, March 31—by the treaty of peace recovers the Tyrol, Lombardy, and all his lost States, May 30—joins the European declaration of war on Napoleon's return to France, March, 1815—arrives again at Paris after the battle of Waterloo, July 10—becomes a party to the "Holy Alliance," Sept. 26—is induced by Metternich to oppose all liberal ten-

dencies in Europe; congress of Troppau and Laybach, 1820—Austrian armies annul the constitution in Naples, and arrest a revolutionary movement in Piedmont; Alexander Ipsilanti, leader of the Greek insurrection, imprisoned, 1821—ambassador recalled from Madrid; Great Britain accepts £2 500,000 in full payment for loans of £30,000,000, 1823—Don Miguel received at Vienna, 1823—troops withdrawn from Naples, Dec. 1826—Ipsilanti released, 1828—an insurrection in Milan repressed, 1830—Austrian troops crush an attempt to form a federal republic in Italy, 1831—Francis *d.* March 2, 1835.

Francis Charles Joseph, archduke of Austria, second son of the emperor Francis, *b.* Dec. 7, 1802—marries Sophia, princess of Bavaria, 1824—waives his right to the throne in favour of his son, Francis Joseph.

Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, son of the archduke Francis Charles Joseph, *b.* Aug. 18, 1830—ascends the throne on the abdication of his uncle Ferdinand, Dec. 2, 1848—has to contend against his revolted subjects in Hungary and Italy; his troops invest Comorn, Jan. 3, 1849—are defeated at Hermannstadt, 21—at Gödöllö, April 6—Kossuth declared by the Diet supreme gov. of Hungary; the Austrians defeated near Gran, 20—the emperor invites the assistance of Russia, May 1—his troops defeated at Altenburg and Oedenburg, 7—the Hungarians recover Pesth; conference of the emperors Francis Joseph and Nicholas at Warsaw, 22—the Hungarians are overcome; Kossuth and Bem take flight into Turkey, Aug. 12—Görgey surrenders, 13—the two emperors require the sultan to give up the fugitives, 23—lower their demands on the interposition of Great Britain and France, Oct. 17.

In Italy, the Austrian gen. Radetzky defeats Charles Albert at Novara, Mar. 23—Brescia bombarded and the inhabitants massacred, 30—Venice blockaded, April 17—Ancona taken, June 18—the grand duke of Tuscany, Leopold II., restored by an Austrian army; peace concluded at Milan, Aug. 6—amnesty proclaimed, 18—Venice submits, 22—Francis Joseph dissents from the election of the king of Prussia to be emperor of Germany; withdraws from the Francfort parliament; protests against that of Erfurt; concludes an "interim" treaty with the king of Prussia, Nov. 20, 1849—proposes to him a mutual disarming to avoid the threatened collision between them, Nov. 7, 1850—meets the emperor Nicholas again at Warsaw, concurs with Prussia and the Federals to restore order in Hesse Cassel and Holstein, 20—his commissioners at Kiel obtain the submission of Holstein and Schleswig to the king of Denmark, Feb. 1, 1851—on the death of prince Schwartzenberg places count Buol Schauenstein at the head of the office of foreign affairs, April 5, 1852—visits Berlin, Dec. 17—wounded by an assassin, Feb. 18, 1853—concludes a treaty of commerce with Prussia, 19—advises the emperor Nicholas to desist from his measures against Turkey, May 30—meets him at Olmütz, Sept. 24—holds a conference with Great Britain, France, and Prussia at Vienna on the affairs of Turkey, Dec. 5—assents to the principle of the Western alliance, but declines to act, March 7, 1854—proposes four conditions as the basis of peace; occupies the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, Sept. 6—conferences opened at Vienna, Nov. 28—treaty of alliance with Great Britain and France, Dec. 2—Francis Joseph marries the princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, April 24, 1854—the conferences at Vienna broken up, April 21, 1855—the emperor sends count Valentine Esterhazy to propose new negotiations, Dec. 28—takes part in the congress of Paris, and concurs in the treaty of peace, March 30, 1856—resists the interference of the pope with heretical books.

Francis I., king of France, son of Charles, count d'Angoulême, *b.* 1494. See Angoulême, Francis, count of.—Succeeds Louis XII., being the eldest living male descendant of Charles V., k. of France, 1515—on his accession, the emperor Maximilian I., pope Leo X., Ferdinand, king of Spain, the Swiss Cantons, Florence and Milan, combine in a league against him; he invades Italy, recovers Genoa, gains the battle of Marignano, and obtains possession of Milan; has an interview with the pope, concludes peace, abandons the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, and agrees to a new Concordat, 1515.

Makes treaties with the emperor, the king of Spain, and the Swiss; allows Henry, son of John d'Albret, to retain the title of king of Navarre, 1516—renews his league with the republic of Venice, 1517—makes a treaty with Henry VIII. and pensions Wolsey, 1518—competes with Chas. I. of Spain for the empire, 1519—holds the interview of the Field of the Cloth of Gold with Henry VIII., June 4–24, 1520—begins war against the emperor Charles in Na-

FRANCIS I., k. of France—*continued.*
varre; commands against him in Flanders; is deceived by the pope, and loses Milan, 1521—Henry VIII. declares war against him, 1522—the duke of Bourbon deserts him, and goes to Germany; Ferrara and Venice join his enemies; they attack him on all sides, but he maintains himself against them, 1523—invades Italy, and regains Milan, 1524.

Is taken prisoner at Pavia, Feb. 24, 1525—and conveyed to Madrid; released, and arrives in France, Mar. 17, 1526—refuses to give up Burgundy; forms a Holy League with the Italian States, and with Henry VIII., May 22—his gen. Lautrec is successful in Italy; a marriage treaty with England, May 29, 1527—another campaign in Italy, 1528—peace of Cambray with the emperor, Aug. 5, 1529—pope Clement VII. inclines to him, 1531—he renews his treaty with Hen. VIII., and has interviews with him at Calais and Boulogne, Oct. 11, 1532—Britanny definitively annexed to France; endeavours to mediate between Henry VIII. and the pope, 1533—his second son, Henry, duke of Orleans, is married to Katharine de' Medici, Oct. 27; his sister, Margaret, qu. of Navarre, avows heretical opinions he supports the Protestants in Germany, but persecutes those in France, 1534.

Revives his claim on Milan, and enters Savoy, 1535—refuses Charles's offer of Milan to his third son, the duke of Angoulême, and requires it for the duke of Orleans; his eldest son, the dauphin, *d.* suddenly; he takes Turin, and attempts to surprise Genoa, 1536—truce with Spain, and treaty with the sultan Soliman, 1537—interview with the emperor Charles at Aigues Mortes, 1538—receives him at Fontainebleau, 1539—entertains him at Paris, Jan. 1, 1540—obtains a promise of Milan for the duke of Orleans, which Charles gives, Oct. 11, to his own son, Philip; demands satisfaction for the murder of two of his ambassadors in Italy on their way to Constantinople, and contracts leagues with the Protestant States, 1541—war renewed with Spain, 1542—siege of Nice, 1543—war with England; Henry VIII. takes Boulogne; battle of Ceresuola, April 14, 1544—peace with the emperor concluded at Crespy, Sept. 18, 1544—attempts a landing in England, 1545—peace with England, June 7, 1546—Francis *d.* Mar. 22, 1547.

FRANCIS II., king of France, son of Henry II., *b.* 1543—affianced to Mary, queen of Scots, 1548—married to her, April 18, 1558—succeeds his father, July 20, 1559—is governed by his mother Katharine de' Medici and the Guises; refuses to ratify the treaty of Edinburgh, 1560—league of Amboise against the house of Guise; Francis *d.* Dec. 5, 1560.

FRANCIS I., king of Naples, son of Ferdinand IV., *b.* Aug. 19, 1777—succeeds, Jan. 4, 1825—attempts some reforms, 1828—escapes assassination, 1829—*d.* Nov. 8, 1830.

FRANCIS PHŒBUS, king of Navarre. See FOIX, Francis Phœbus De.

FRANCIS I., duke of Britanny, 1442—1450.

FRANCIS II., duke of Britanny, 1458—1488. See BRETAGNE.

FRANCIS HYACINTH, duke of Savoy, eldest son of Victor Amadeus, *b.* 1632—contests for the regency on his accession, 1637—*d.* Oct. 1638.

FRANCIS I., or Francesco-Maria, grand duke of Tuscany, son of Cosmo I., *b.* 1540—succeeds, 1574—is captivated by Bianca Capello, and marries her, 1579—both *d.* by poison, 1587. See CAPELLO, BIANCA.

FRANCIS II., grand duke of Tuscany. See FRANCIS STEPHEN I., emperor of Germany.

FRANCIS, duke of Milan. See SFORZA.

FRANCIS MARIA, duke of Milan. See SFORZA, Francesco Maria.

FRANCIS I., duke of Modena, son of Alfonso III., *b.* 1610—succeeds on his father's retirement, 1629—obtains Corregio from Philip IV. of Spain, 1636—attaches himself to France, 1646—wounded at the siege of Pavia; raises the siege, Sept. 15, 1655—commander-in-chief of the French armies in Italy, 1656—*d.* Oct. 14, 1658.

FRANCIS II., duke of Modena, son of Alfonso IV., *b.* March 6, 1660—succeeds his father, under the regency of his mother, Laura, July 16, 1662—his sister, Mary Beatrice, marries James, duke of York, 1673—*d.* Sept. 6, 1694.

FRANCIS III., duke of Modena, son of Rinaldo, *b.* July 2, 1698—marries Charlotte Aglaë, daughter of Philip, duke of Orleans, 1726—visits Paris, London, Holland and Vienna, 1735—succeeds his father, 1737—endeavours to preserve neutrality in the war of the Pragmatic Sanction; his States are occupied and ravaged by both hostile armies, 1742—*d.* 1780.

FRANCIS I., duke of Lorraine, 1554—1555.

FRANCIS II., duke of Lorraine jointly with his brothers Charles III. and Nicholas Francis, 1624. See CHARLES III., duke of Lorraine—*d.* 1670.

FRANCIS III., duke of Lorraine. See FRANCIS Stephen I., emperor of Germany.

FRANCIS I., signor of Mantua, 1382—1407. See GONZAGA and MANTUA.

FRANCIS II., duke of Mantua, succeeds, 1540—accidentally drowned in the lake, Feb. 21, 1550.

FRANCIS III., duke of Mantua, succeeds his father, Vincent Gonzaga, Feb. 18, 1612—*d.* Dec. 21.

FRANCIS, duke of Parma. See FARNESE, Francis.

FRANCIS, a Benedictine monk, recommended by James II., to the University of Cambridge, is refused admission, Feb. 9, 1687.

FRANCIS, John, fires a pistol at qu. Victoria, May 26, 1842—transported for life, June 17.

FRANCIS, sir Philip, *b.* 1740—supposed to have written the letters of Junius; *d.* 1818.

FRANCIS D'ASSISE, duke of Cadiz, marries his cousin, Isabella II., qu. of Spain, Oct. 10, 1846—separates from her, but is afterwards reconciled, 1847.

FRANCISCAN order of Mendicant friars, founded by Francis John Bernadoni, 1207—on his death, disputes arise among them, 1226—contend with the Dominicans for superiority in the university of Paris, 1231.

FRANCONIA. See AUSTRASIA, EAST FRANCE, and CONRAD, count of Franconia.—Eberhard, duke, 912—joins a league against the emperor Otho I., 936—*d.* 939—Conrad II., *d.* 955—Otho, *d.* 1004—Conrad III., *d.* 1011—Conrad IV., elected k. of Germany, 1024. See CONRAD II., emperor of Germany.—His son, Henry III., makes Franconia a royal domain, 1039—the dukedom revived for Conrad V., 1116—he refuses to acknowledge Lothair, duke of Saxony, as emperor of Germany, 1125—is himself elected, 1138. See CONRAD III., emperor of Germany.—Franconia made one of the circles of the German empire by Maximilian I., 1500—its Catholic bishoprics taken by the Swedes, 1631.

FRANKENHAUSEN, battle of; the insurgent German peasants defeated, 1525.

FRANKFURT. See FRANCFORT.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, *b.* 1706—publishes "Poor Richard's Almanac," 1732—by his electrical kite ascertains the nature of lightning, and invents the conductor, 1752—presents to the privy council the petition of the Massachusetts assembly, and is removed from his office of deputy postmaster general for the colonies, Jan. 29, 1774—signs the American Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776—goes as U. S. ambassador to France, 1776—arranges the provisional treaty of peace at Paris, Nov. 20, 1782—one of a commission to prepare a constitution for the American states, 1787—*d.* April 17, 1790.

FRANKLIN, lieut., first explores the Northern Ocean in the "Trent," 1818—now captain, sails from Liverpool, Feb. 16, 1825—returns, Sept. 29, 1827—now Sir John, proceeds on his Arctic expedition, with the "Erebus" and "Terror," May 23, 1845—the "Plover" despatched in search of him, Jan. 1, 1848—Sir J. C. Ross returns from an unsuccessful search, Nov. 3, 1849—Sir Edward Belcher sails in search, April 21, 1852—Dr. Rae announces his fate, Oct. 22, 1854—the House of Commons vote a monument to him, July 31, 1855.—the steam-yacht, Fox, purchased by Lady Franklin, is despatched in search of him, under the command of capt. M'Clintock, July, 1857.

FRANKS, or THE FREE, a confederation of various tribes in the north-western parts of Germany, first known about 240—some of them invade the northern provinces of Gaul, 254—penetrate through Gaul into Spain, and sack Tarraco, 256—repulsed by Probus, while invading Gaul; some of the prisoners removed to Pontus, seize a fleet in the Euxine, escape through the Bosphorus, plunder cities on the Mediterranean, and return to Germany, 277—send an embassy, with their king at its head, to beg peace of the emperor Maximian, 288—are deterred by Constantine from attacking Gaul, 309—watched by Crispus on the frontier of the Rhine, 319—defeated by him, 320—invade Gaul and resist Constans, 341—are compelled to retire and beg for peace, 342—defeated by Julian, and pursued over the Rhine, 358—a part of them, styled Ripuarian Franks, occupy the banks of the Lower Rhine; supposed time of Pharamond, 412—pillage Treves, 420—the Merovingian monarchy begins about 421—Clodion defeated by Ætius, and driven back to his cantonments, 428—a brother of Meroveus claims the throne, and is supported by Attila, 450—the two parties fight on opposite sides in the battle of Chalons, 451—they banish Childeric I., and, for a short time, make Ægidius their king, 462—accession of Clovis I., 481. See CLOVIS I.—After the conquest of Aquitaine, 507, the greater part of Gaul being subject to the Franks, takes the name of Frankenric, empire of the Franks. See FRANCE.—They become celebrated in the East, and their name is used from about 700 by Greeks and Mohammedans as a general designation of all the people of the West; they begin

FRANKS—*continued.*
to fight on horseback in 778, from which time the age of chivalry begins.

Succession of the kings of the Franks prior to France becoming a separate state:—

Clodion 428—448
Meroveus 448—458
Childeric I. 458—481
Clovis I. 481—511
His four sons divide his kingdom.
Thierry or Dieterich I. reigns at Metz, 511—534
Chlodomir, at Orleans. See CHLODOMIR, 511—524
Childebert I., at Paris 511—558
Chlotair, at Soissons. See CHLOTAIR, 511—561

They defeat and murder Sigismund, k. of the Burgundians, 523—his successor, Gondemar, defeats Chlodomir at Voiron, who falls in battle, and his three brothers divide the kingdom, 524—Thierry conquers the Thuringians, and adds their lands to his own, 530—on his death, his son,

Theodebert I. reigns at Metz ...534—548
He and his two uncles overpower Gondemar, and divide Burgundy among them, 534—he invades Italy and plunders Genoa; disease attacks his army and compels him to return, 539.

Theodebald, son of Theodebert, I., *b.* 535, succeeds his father, at Metz, 548—*d.* of the plague, 554—Chlotair takes possession of his lands; and by the Salic law, acquires those of Childebert I., 558.

The kingdom again divided by the sons of Chlotair.
Charibert reigns at Paris 561—567
Sigebert I., at Metz 561—575
See AUSTRASIA, BRUNEHILD, and FREDEGONDA.
Gontram, at Orleans..... 561—594
Chilperic I., at Soissons 561—584

On the death of Charibert, the Salic law divides his kingdom among his three brothers, 567. See BURGUNDY, or Orleans.

Childebert II., son of Sigebert, *b.* 570—succeeds his father, 575—*d.* 596—Chilperic I. murdered by Fredegonda, 584.

Chlotair II., son of Chilperic I., *b.* 584—succeeds his father, at Soissons, 584—*d.* 628. See CHLOTAIR II.—On Gontram's death, his nephew, Childebert II., adds Burgundy to Austrasia, 594.

Theodebert II., son of Childebert II., *b.* 586—succeeds his father in Austrasia, 596—*d.* 612.

Thierry, or Dieterich II, youngest son of Childebert II., *b.* 588—inherits Burgundy from his father, 596—*d.* 613.

The degeneracy of the Merovingian kings allows the Mayors of the Palace to usurp authority, 599—Theodebert II. murdered by Brunehild—Austrasia added to Burgundy by his brother, Thierry, 612—on the death of Thierry, the dominions of the Franks are again reunited by Chlotair II., 613—628.

Dagobert I., son of Chlotair II., receives Austrasia from him, 622—succeeds him as sole king of the Franks, 628—*d.* 638. See DAGOBERT I.

Charibert, a younger son of Chlotair II., k. of Aquitaine, 628—*d.* 630.

Sigebert II., son of Dagobert I., *b.* 630—k. of Austrasia, 638—656.

Clovis II., son of Dagobert I., *b.* 633—king of Neustria and Burgundy, 638—656.

Chlotair III., son of Clovis II., *b.* 651—sole k. 656—retains only Neustria and Burgundy, 660—670. See CHLOTAIR III.

Childeric II., son of Clovis II., *b.* 652—k. of Austrasia, under the Mayor of the Palace, Wulfoald, 660—673.

Thierry, or Dieterich III., youngest son of Clovis II., *b.* 654—on the death of his brother, Chlotair III., k. of Neustria and Burgundy, 670. See EBROIN, mayor of the Palace.—Driven soon after into a monastery; comes out, 673—*d.* 691.

Dagobert II., son of Sigebert II.; on his father's death, sent to Ireland by Grimoald, 656. See GRIMOALD, Mayor of the Palace.—Brought back by Wulfoald and made k. of Austrasia, 674—murdered, 680.

Pepin of Heristal, and Martin, govern Austrasia, with the title of dukes, 680. See PEPIN of Heristal—*d.* 714.

Clovis III., son of Thierry III., nominal k. of Neustria, 691—695.

Childebert III., son of Clovis III., *b.* 684, nominal k. of Neustria, 695—711.

Dagobert III., son of Childebert III., fills his place, 711—715.

Chilperic II., son of Childeric II., *b.* 673—made k. by the Neustrians, with Raginfried Major Domo, 715—submits to Charles Martel, 717—*d.* 720.

Charles Martel, son of Pepin of Heristal, *b.* 676—inherits his father's authority, 714—is opposed by his mother-in-law, Plectrudis; overcomes her, 715. See AUSTRASIA.—*d.* 741.

Thierry, or Dieterich IV., son of Dagobert III., *b.* 712—allowed by Charles Martel to take the title of k., 720—*d.* 737.

Carloman, son of Charles Martel, rules in Austrasia, 741—747. See AUSTRASIA.

Pepin, *the Short*, son of Charles Martel, governs Neustria, 741.

Childeric III., son of Chilperic II., set

up as k. by Pepin, 742—deposed by him, and shut up in the monastery of St. Bertin, 752.

CARLOVINGIAN DYNASTY.

Pepin, k. of the Franks, 752—768. See PEPIN, *the Short*.

Carloman, son of Pepin, *b.* 751—reigns in Neustria and Burgundy, 768—770. See CARLOMAN, son of Pepin, p. 140.

Charlemagne, or Charles I., son of Pepin, *b.* 742; k. of Austrasia, 768; of all the Franks, 771—emperor of the West, 800—*d.* 814. See CHARLEMAGNE, p. 155.

Louis I., son of Charlemagne, *b.* 778—emperor of the West, 814—840. See LOUIS I. See FRANCE.

FRANZONI, archbp. of Turin, arrested, May 4, 1850—fined and imprisoned for resisting the authority of the State, 23—banished by the criminal court, Sept. 27.

FRASCATI, built by the expelled inhabitants of Tusculum, 1191.

FRASER, Simon. See LOVAT, lord.

FRASER, general, defeats Holkar, near Deeg, and dies of his wounds, Nov. 15, 1804.

FRASER, James, originator of "Fraser's Magazine," *b.* 1761—*d.* 1841.

FRASER, John Baillie, *b.* 1784—*d.* 1856.

FRAUSTADT, battle of; the Swedish gen., Renschild, defeats the Saxons and Russians, Feb. 6, 1706.

FRAVITTA, conquers Gainas, who had rebelled, 400—consul of Rome, 401.

FRAVITTA. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bishops of.

FRAXINET, or Fracinet, in Provence, occupied by the Saracens, 890—they are expelled by Hugh, k. of Italy, 942—again, by William, count of Provence, 972.

FRAYSSINOUS, Dennis, *b.* 1765—*d.* 1841.

FREDEGARIUS continues the History left by Gregory of Tours, 731.

FREDEGONDA, concubine of Chilperic I., after causing him to divorce or murder two wives, is married by him, 567—prompts the assassination of Sigebert I. at Vitry, 575—kills her husband, and reigns in the name of her son Chlotair II., 584—*d.* 598.

FREDERIC I. (Barbarossa), nephew of Conrad III., *b.* 1121; elected emperor of Germany by the Diet of Frankfort, March 4, 1152—restores peace in Germany. See AUSTRIA and BAVARIA.—Is invited by Lodi and other towns to protect them against Milan, 1153—enters Italy with a large army, and holds a Diet at Roncaglia, 1154—takes Tortona, quarrels with pope Adrian IV., submits by holding the pope's stirrup; is crowned at Rome, June 18; returns to Germany, 1155—marries Beatrice, daughter of Rinaldo, count of Burgundy, 1156—resists Adrian's attempt to claim Germany as a papal benefice, 1157—marches again into Italy; takes Milan; holds another Diet at Roncaglia, where the imperial jurisdiction over Italy is asserted; the office of *podesta* erected, and the alienation of churchlands prohibited, 1158. See GLOSSATORS.

Renewed discord between him and the pope; he supports an anti-pope, Victor IV.; the Milanese refuse obedience to his *podesta*, and are declared enemies of the empire, 1159—calls the council of Pavia, declares Victor pope, and is excommunicated by pope Alexander III., 1160—besieges Milan, 1161—takes and destroys it; all Lombardy submits to him, 1162—retires before the army of the league of Verona, assisted by the Venetians; on the death of Victor, sets up Pascal III. in his place; is called upon to appoint a king in Sardinia, 1164—holds a Diet at Ulm, and puts an end to a fierce intestine war among the German nobles, 1165—reinforces his army, and returns into Italy, 1166—invests Ancona; is resisted by the Lombard league; defeats the Sicilian auxiliaries of pope Alexander, and takes Rome; he retires, in consequence of an epidemic disease, which destroys the greater part of his troops, 1167—yields to the league, retreats into Germany, and, on the death of Pascal, makes Callistus III. anti-pope, 1168—the Lombards rebuild Milan, and enter into alliance with the pope and the Greek emperor, Manuel I., 1169—failure of his pacific overtures to the pope, 1170—he descends into Italy with a large army, and fails in his attack on Alessandria, 1174. See ANCONA.

Loses a great part of his army by the severe winter; gains time for reinforcements to arrive by negotiating for peace; and mediates between Genoa and Pisa, 1175—defeated at Legnano, May 29; makes propositions for peace, 1176—meets the pope at Venice, and concludes a truce, 1177—takes possession of Bohemia, 1178—secures the freedom of the Lombard cities by the peace of Constance, 1183; and pays them a pacific visit, 1184—marriage of his son, Henry, to Constance, heiress of the throne of Sicily; they are crowned king and queen of Italy, at Milan, 1186—again at variance with the pope, and invades the papal states, 1187—takes the Cross, collects a numerous army, and negotiates with Isaac Angelus to secure a safe passage through the Byzantine empire, 1188—begins his march, April 23; is impeded by, and defeats the Greeks; winters in Thrace, 1189—storms Adrianople and Demotica; is

drowned in the river Calycadnus (Salef), June 10, 1190.

FREDERIC II., emperor of Germany, son of Henry VI., *b.* 1191; elected king of the Romans, 1196—acknowledged in Sicily, with his mother, Constance, as regent; after her death, pope Innocent III. takes the regency, 1198—Marquard claims the guardianship of him, but is defeated by Innocent, 1200—on the death of his uncle, the emperor Philip, he inherits Swabia, as Frederic VI., duke, 1208—the pope keeps him under his tutelage, and marries him to Constance, daughter of Pedro of Aragon, 1209—endeavours to transfer Germany to him from Otho IV., 1211—Frederic arrives in Germany, collects a powerful party, and makes a league with Philip Augustus, k. of France, 1212—Otho defeated at Bouvines, relinquishes the empire, 1214.

Frederic is crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle; promises Innocent to give up Sicily to his son, Henry, and undertake a crusade in the Holy Land, 1215—calls his son, Henry, into Germany, 1216—seizes the palatinate of the Rhine, 1218—transfers Swabia to his son, 1219—obtains his election to be k. of the Romans; is crowned emperor, at Rome, by pope Honorius III., who insists on his undertaking at once the promised crusade, 1220—threatened with excommunication for his delay; sends out an armament of forty galleys, under the count of Malta; visits Sicily; holds a parliament at Messina, and makes good laws for the government of that kingdom, 1221—death of the empress Constance, 1222—he pledges himself to proceed on the crusade within two years, and to marry John de Brienne's daughter, Yolanthe, 1223—obtains another delay of two years for his crusade; marries Yolanthe at Brindisi, and claims the titular kingdom of Jerusalem, in virtue of her right inherited from her mother. See BRIENNE, John De.—Orders the students at Bologna to remove to his new university at Naples, 1225—revokes the order; and, under the pope's mediation, concludes a treaty with the Lombard cities, 1226.

Embarks for the Holy Land; the sickness of his army, the death of the landgrave of Thuringia, and his own ill-health, cause him to land, for which he is excommunicated by pope Gregory IX.; he writes, in Latin, "*De Arte Venandi cum Avibus*," 1227—he departs for Palestine; the pope again excommunicates him; absolves his people from their allegiance; declares a crusade against him in Apulia and Sicily, and sends John de Brienne to reduce those countries; Frederic lands at Acre; Yolanthe dies in giving birth to her son, Conrad, 1228—the Hospitallers and Templars are forbidden by the pope to obey him; he concludes a treaty, by which the Sultan restores Jerusalem; hastens back to Italy, and recovers the territories taken from him in his absence, 1229—reconciled to Gregory, 1230—the Almagest of Ptolemy translated into Latin by his order, 1231—he meets Salinguerra and Eccelino da Romano at Ravenna, to concert measures against the marquis Azzo and the Lombard cities; the Knights of Palestine are ordered by Gregory to obey him as k. of Jerusalem, 1232—rebellion of his son, Henry; the pope appeals to him for assistance against the senate and citizens of Rome, 1234.

He marries Isabella, sister of Henry III. of England, at Worms; forbids the extravagant payments usually made on such occasions to buffoons, mimics, and players; submission of his son, Henry; he gives the duchy of Swabia to his second son, Conrad, 1235—begins war against the Lombard cities, aided by Eccelino da Romano, takes Verona and Vicenza, 1236—defeats the Milanese at Cortenuova, Nov. 27; and sends their Carroccio to be placed in the Capitol of Rome; the Venetians declare war against him; his son, Conrad, elected k. of the Romans, 1237—he fails in the siege of Brescia; defeats Azzo VII., marquis of Este, at Padua; the pope, Venice, and Genoa league against him, 1238—makes his natural son, Enzio, k. of Sardinia. See ENZIO.—Gregory claims the island, and excommunicates him as a heretic and atheist; he justifies himself in a manifesto, drawn up by his chancellor, Peter de Vineis, 1239—a crusade proclaimed against him by the pope; he recovers Ravenna and Faenza; Alessandria submits; ravages the papal States and Tuscany; Florence holds out, 1240.

A Pisan and Sicilian fleet, by his orders, captures twenty-two Genoese galleys, in which cardinals, prelates, and ambassadors were proceeding to hold a council at Rome; takes Beneventum, and besieges Genoa by sea and land; employs Richard, earl of Cornwall, to negotiate for peace, that he may defend Germany against the Mongols, 1241—urges the cardinals to appoint a pope, and releases some of his prisoners to attend the conclave, 1243—excommunicated and deposed by pope Innocent IV., 1245—Innocent refuses all terms of accommodation

short of his unconditional submission, and urges the election of a new emperor; his son, Conrad, collects an army in his defence, which is defeated by Henry, landgrave of Thuringen; he puts down in person some conspiracies in Apulia, 1246—besieges Parma, 1247—is obliged to raise the siege, Feb. 18, 1248—*d.* in Apulia, Dec. 13, 1250—by his will leaves his natural son, Manfred, regent of Sicily in Conrad's absence.

FREDERIC (III.), son of Albert I., *b.* 1286—elected k. of Germany; makes war on his rival, Louis of Bavaria, 1314—taken prisoner at the battle of Mühldorf, or Ampfing (Sept. 28), by Louis, who, from this time, reigns sole king of Germany; Robert, k. of Naples, and pope John XXII. offer to recognize Frederic, if he will give active support to their plans; he sends his brother, Henry, with an army, who, on arriving at Brescia, learns the real nature of the party strife raging in Italy, and marches back again, 1322—he renounces the crown of Germany, by the treaty of Traussnitz, and is released, 1325—surrenders to Louis, who treats him as his friend, 1326—*d.* 1329.

FREDERIC IV., emperor of Germany, son of Ernest, count of Tyrol, *b.* 1415; elected, 1440—requests the dauphin, assisted by his best generals, to employ part of the French army against Switzerland, 1444—refuses to give up Ladislas, the young k. of Hungary; the Hungarians, to obtain him, invade Austria, 1446—agrees to a *Concordat* at Vienna, in which he sacrifices some of the privileges gained by the former, 1448—marries, at Rome, Eleanora, sister of Alfonso V., k. of Portugal; receives from pope Nicholas the imperial crown, and the iron crown of Italy; visits Alfonso at Naples, and creates the marquis Borso d'Este duke of Modena and Reggio, 1452—gives up the custody of Ladislas, and creates Austria an archduchy, 1453—frustrates the demands of the princes of Germany for a better-secured religious freedom, 1456—the electors, dissatisfied with his want of energy, propose to appoint a k. of the Romans as his coadjutor, 1457—civil war between him and his brother, Albert, 1460—besieged in Vienna, is relieved by George, k. of Bohemia, 1462—he renounces his claims on Hungary, 1463—refuses the title of king to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy; war between them, 1474—some territories of Burgundy are annexed to Austria by the marriage of his son, Maximilian, to Mary, daughter of Charles *the Bold*; at war with Hungary, 1477—sends ambassadors to protest against the conduct of pope Sixtus IV. towards Florence and the Medici, 1478—war renewed with Hungary, 1480—Maximilian elected k. of the Romans, 1486—Frederic IV. *d.* Aug. 20, 1493.

FREDERIC, duke of Bohemia, 1178-1190. See BOHEMIA.

FREDERIC, duke of Brunswick, elected k. of Germany, 1400. See BRUNSWICK.

FREDERIC I., k. of Denmark and Norway, second son of Christian I., *b.* 1477—under his father's will, inherits Schleswig and Holstein, 1481; of which his brother, John I., takes part from him, 1482—is called to the throne on the expulsion of his nephew, Christian II., 1523—acknowledges the independence of Sweden, and agrees to the treaty of Malmo, 1524—the opinions of Luther make great progress among his subjects; the Diet of Odensee proclaims religious freedom, 1527. See CHRISTIAN II.—Frederic *d.* 1534.

FREDERIC II., k. of Denmark, son of Christian III., *b.* 1534—succeeds his father, 1559—overcomes Ditmarsch, 1560—war with Sweden, 1563—peace of Stettin concluded, 1570—Kronenburg fortified, and the Sound-toll levied, 1574—dispute with England respecting the passage to Archangel, 1578—*d.* 1588.

FREDERIC III., k. of Denmark, son of Christian IV., *b.* 1609—on succeeding his father, submits to many restrictions on his prerogative, imposed by the nobles, 1648—war with Sweden, 1657. See CHARLES X., k. of Sweden.—Peace restored by the treaties of Oliva and Copenhagen; the Diet confers absolute power on him, and the hereditary succession on his family, 1660—*d.* 1670.

FREDERIC IV., k. of Denmark, son of Christian V., *b.* 1676—joins against Sweden, with Poland and Russia, 1699. See CHARLES XII., king of Sweden. Visits Italy, but returns in haste, to renew the war with Sweden, and threatens the Swedish possessions in Germany, 1709—invades Sweden, and is repulsed by Steinbock at Helsingborg, 1710—his troops occupy the duchy of Bremen, and invade Pomerania, 1711—are defeated by Steinbock at Gadebusch, 1712—Altona burnt; surrender of Steinbock and his army, 1712—Bremen and Verden sold to Hanover, 1715—peace concluded at Frederiesburg, 1720—Frederic IV. *d.* Oct. 12, 1730.

FREDERIC V., k. of Denmark, son of Christian VI., *b.* Mar. 31, 1723—marries Louisa, youngest daughter of Geo. II., k. of Great Britain, and succeeds his father, Aug. 6, 1746—employs count Bernstorf,

the elder, as prime minister, 1751—inherits Plön, 1760—*d.* June 14, 1766.

FREDERIC VI., k. of Denmark, son of Christian VII., *b.* Jan. 28, 1768—acts as regent for his father, 1784—instigated by Russia, sends an army to besiege Gothenburg; Great Britain, Holland, and Prussia, protect Sweden, 1788—neutrality alliance with Sweden, 1794—serfdom abolished; a Danish frigate and convoy captured by a British squadron; the Armed Neutrality revived, 1800—Danish vessels embargoed in Great Britain, and West India islands taken; Danish troops occupy Hamburg and Lubeck; Copenhagen attacked by lord Nelson, Apr. 2—truce concluded; Hamburg and Lubeck evacuated, May 23—embargo removed, June 1—treaty of St. Petersburg restores peace, 17, 1801—Copenhagen bombarded, and the Danish fleet seized by the British, Sept. 2–5, 1807 — Heligoland and the West India islands taken; Frederic VI. succeeds as king on the death of his father, Mar. 12, 1808—Holstein occupied by Chas. John, 1813 — Norway ceded to Sweden, Jan. 14, 1814 — Frederic VI. *d.* Dec. 3, 1839.

FREDERIC VII., Chas. Christian, k. of Denmark, son of Christian VIII., *b.* Oct. 6, 1808—succeeds his father, Jan. 20, 1848—Schleswig and Holstein desire to remain members of the Germanic body, Mar. 22—declare their independence at Kiel, 23—are supported by the k. of Prussia, 24—by the Frankfort Assembly, Apr. 12—Prussian and Hanoverian troops take Schleswig, 23 — Flensburg, 25 — Denmark, supported by Sweden and Russia, blockades the German ports; the Danes defeated by the Prussians at Duppeln, June 5 — Great Britain mediates the truce of Malmö, Aug. 26, 1848—hostilities renewed; the Danish naval force defeated in the harbour of Eckernfiord, Apr. 5, 1849—the Danish intrenchments at Duppeln forced, 13—the Prussians repulsed at Aarhuus, May 31—armistice and preliminaries of peace with Prussia, July 10—rejected by the Schleswig and Holstein Diet, 21 — their army enters the town of Schleswig, July 15, 1850—the Danes occupy Flensburg and the island of Femern, 16—gain a complete victory at Idstedt, 26—take Eckernfiord, 28—Treaty of London to settle the dispute, Aug. 2—Frederic marries Lola Rasmussen, 7 — concludes a definitive treaty of peace with Prussia, Sept. 26, 1850—the German powers demand the submission of Holstein and Schleswig, Jan. 6, 1851—the provincial authorities resign and disband their army, Mar. 29—treaty of the European powers, for securing the succession of Christian, duke of Schleswig Holstein Glücksburg, May 8, 1852.

FREDERIC, second son of Frederic V., k. of Denmark, *b.* 1753—presumptive heir to the throne, and father of Christian VIII., *d.* Dec. 7, 1805.

FREDERIC, count of Hohenzollern, *b.* 1372—burggrave of Nuremburg, 1389—buys the margraviate of Brandenburg, of the emperor Sigismund, and founds the present royal family of Prussia, 1415. See BRANDENBURG.

FREDERIC II., second son of Frederic I., elector of Brandenburg, 1440–1470. See BRANDENBURG.

FREDERIC ALBERT, archduke of Prussia, son of Albert, the first duke, *b.* 1553—succeeds his father, 1568—being a minor, of weak intellect, Joachim II., elector of Brandenburg, is appointed administrator of his duchy; he marries Maria Eleanora, daughter of Wm., duke of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg; and by the marriage of their daughter, Anna, to the elector John Sigismund, Prussia is annexed to Brandenburg at the death of Frederic Albert, 1618.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, *the Great*, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, 1640. See BRANDENBURG.—Emancipates Prussia from feudal allegiance to Poland, 1656—acquires the absolute sovereignty of Magdeburg, 1680—*d.* 1688.

FREDERIC I. (as elector, Frederic III.)—see BRANDENBURG—king of Prussia, 1701—abolishes serfdom in his States, founds the Order of the Black Eagle, and establishes the Academy of Berlin, under the superintendence of Leibnitz, 1702—visited by the duke of Marlborough, 1704–5—Neufchatel, in Switzerland, awarded him, 1707—he threatens the Swedish possessions in Germany, 1709—*d.* Feb. 25, 1713.

FREDERIC WILLIAM I., k. of Prussia, son of Frederic I., *b.* Aug. 4, 1688—succeeds his father on the throne, Feb. 25, 1713—his title recognized by the treaty of Utrecht, and part of Guelderland given to him; Stettin is delivered to him by the Russians, 1713—and ceded to him by the peace of Stockholm, with the islands of Usedom, and Wollin, and part of Pomerania, 1720—founds his establishments at Potsdam, 1724—imprisons his son, Frederic, prince royal, and beheads his friend, Katte, 1730—plants in his States colonies of Protestant emigrants from Salzburg, 1732—gives an asylum to Stanislas, when expelled a second time from Poland, 1734—*d.* May 31, 1740.

FREDERIC II. (*the Great*), k. of Prussia, son of Frederic Wm. I., *b.* Jan. 24, 1712—ascends the throne, May 31, 1740—seizes some lordships in Silesia, 1740—takes Breslau, Jan. 3, 1741—defeats the Austrians at Molwitz, Apr. 10, and becomes master of all Silesia; concludes an alliance with Geo. II., k. of Great Britain, and secures his acquisitions by the treaty of Breslau, June 11, 1742—renews the war, invades Bohemia, and takes Prague, 1744—on the approach of an Austrian army, under prince Charles of Lorraine, he withdraws into Silesia; defeats the Austrians and Saxons at Friedberg, Sohr, and Pirna; conquers the electorate of Saxony; under the mediation of Great Britain, concludes a treaty of peace at Dresden, Dec. 25, 1745—restores Saxony, is confirmed in the possession of Silesia, and acknowledges the emperor Francis I.; regarded with jealousy by other potentates; amicably terminates his discussions with George II. respecting East Friesland and the Silesian loan, 1753.

Declares that he will resist the entrance of any foreign troops whatever into Germany, 1755—takes possession of Saxony; the elector retires to Warsaw; his army surrenders; the Prussians enter Bohemia; battle of Lowositz; both armies claim the victory, and both retreat, 1756—he is victorious at Prague, May 6; defeated at Kolin, 18; Prussia invaded by the Austrians, French, Russians, and Swedes; gen. Lehwald defeats the Russians at Norkitten, and repels the Swedes; Frederic, by his victory at Rosbach, Nov. 5, drives out the French, 1757—defeats the Austrians at Lissa, Dec. 5; recovers Breslau from them, 21, and all Silesia, 1757—recovers Schweidnitz; besieges Olmütz; retires into Bohemia; takes Königingratz; defeats the Russians at Zorndorf, Aug. 25; is defeated by the Austrian marshal, Daun, at Hochkirchen, Oct. 14; concludes a new treaty with Great Britain, Dec. 7, 1758.

Defeated by the Russians at Zulichau, July 23; at Cunersdorf, Aug. 12, 1759—the Austrians recover Leipzig and Dresden; the Prussian gen., Finck, surrenders to marshal Daun, 1759—Laudohn defeats the Prussians at Landshut, June 23; takes Glatz, and besieges Breslau; is repulsed by prince Henry; Frederic fails in an attempt on Dresden, July 17, 1760—defeats Laudohn at Psaffendorf, Aug. 14; the Austrians and Russians take Berlin; Frederic defeats Daun at Torgau, Nov. 3; the Austrians reduce Schweidnitz, and the Russians Colberg, 1761—Fred., almost at the last extremity, is saved by the death of Elizabeth, empress of Russia, Jan. 5, 1762—her successor, Peter III., makes peace with him, Apr. 7; peace also with Sweden; Fred. unites his armies against Austria; becomes master again of Schweidnitz and Silesia, which he retains by the treaty of Hubertsburg, Feb. 15, 1763—interferes in behalf of the Polish Protestants, 1766—sends an army into Poland, 1771—agrees to the first partition treaty, 1772—opposes the designs of the emperor Joseph II. on Bavaria, 1778—war averted by the peace of Teschen, May 13, 1779—joins the Armed Neutrality, 1781—supports Wm. V. against the Anti-Orange party in Holland, 1783—opposes the re-opening of the Scheldt, 1784—prevents the exchange of Belgium for Bavaria, 1785—*d.* Aug. 17, 1786—a statue of him, by Rauch, erected at Berlin, May 31, 1851.

FREDERIC WILLIAM II., k. of Prussia, son of Frederic II., *b.* Sept. 24, 1744—succeeds his father, Aug. 17, 1786—in concert with Great Britain, reinstates the statholder William V., 1787—triple alliance with Great Britain and Holland, to protect Sweden against Denmark and Russia, and repress the Belgian revolt, 1788—encourages the Poles to adopt a new constitution, and resist Russia, 1789—the triple alliance restores order in Belgium, on condition of the emperor Joseph II. making a separate peace with Turkey, 1790—acquires Anspach and Bayreuth; guarantees the new Polish constitution; enters into the treaty of Pilnitz with the emperor Leopold II. for restoring the royal authority in France, Aug. 27, 1791—abandons the Poles; sends an army into France under the duke of Brunswick; meets the emperor at Mentz, July 23, 1792. For the events of the war, see FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Shares in the second partition of Poland, 1793—receives a subsidy from Great Britain, and negotiates for peace with France, 1794—concludes the treaty of Basle, Apr. 5, 1795—receives his third share of Poland, Oct. 24; *d.* Nov. 16, 1797.

FREDERIC WILLIAM III., k. of Prussia, son of Fred. Wm. II., *b.* Aug. 3, 1770—succeeds his father, Nov. 6, 1797—joins the Armed Neutrality; takes possession of Hanover, and the city of Bremen, 1801—occupies Hanover again, Apr. 1, 1806—Great Britain declares war against him; they re-unite in the fourth coalition against France, Aug.; he requires Napoleon to withdraw his army from Germany, and sets out to join his own, Sept.

FREDERIC WILLIAM III.—*continued.*
21; defeated at Auerstadt and Jena, Oct. 14; Berlin taken, 28; prince Hohenlohe lays down his arms, Nov. 6; Blücher surrenders, 7; Magdeburg taken, 8; battle of Pultusk, Dec. 26; Breslau taken; Silesia conquered, Jan. 7, 1807—battle of Mohrungen, 25; of Eylau, Feb. 8; Dantzig taken, May 26; battle of Friedland, June 14; Königsberg taken, 16; Prussia made quite subservient to France by the treaty of Tilsit, July 8; Berlin evacuated, Dec. 3, 1808—the k. and qu. visit Petersburg, Jan. 7, 1809—Hardenberg prime minister, June 6, 1810—qu. Louisa Amelia *d.* July 19; university of Berlin opened, Oct. 15; the universities of Francfort on the Oder and Breslau united, Oct. 19, 1811—treaty with Napoleon to furnish a contingent against Russia, Feb. 24, 1812—gen. Yorck capitulates or deserts with his army to the Russians, Dec. 31; Fred. Wm. retires to Breslau, meets the emperor Alexander, and concludes the treaty of Kalisch, Feb. 28, 1813. For the events of the war, see NAPOLEON I.—Promises his subjects a representative government, Oct. 27; visits the prince regent in London, June 7-27, 1814—by the Act of the Vienna Congress recovers all his lost territories, June 9, 1815—arrives in Paris, July 10; joins the Holy Alliance, Sept. 26—marries his daughter, Charlotte, to Nicholas, grand duke of Russia, July 1, 1817—recommends the Lutheran and Calvinist churches to unite, Oct.; adds some minor universities to Bonn, 1818—visits Louis XVIII., Oct. 28; closes the gymnastic fencing schools in Berlin, 1819—his subjects dissatisfied at not receiving the promised constitution; sends ministers to the congresses of Carlsbad and Vienna; meets the emperors of Austria and Russia at Troppau and Laybach, 1820—makes a Concordat with the pope, 1821—joins the congress of Verona, 1822—recalls his ambassador from Madrid, 1823—marries the countess Harrach, whom he creates princess of Liegnitz, but not queen, Nov. 9, 1824—obtains from the k. of the Netherlands the free navigation of the Rhine, 1826—forms the Commercial Union of the States of Central Germany, June 1, 1829—is visited by the czar Nicholas, and forms a close alliance with him, 1829—commotions in Berlin soon appeased, Sept. 16, 1830—receives the Polish refugees, 1831—expels them, Apr. 22, 1833—meets the sovereigns at Münchengratz, Sept. 10; deposes the archbp. of Posen, 1839—*d.* June 7, 1840.

FREDERIC WILLIAM IV., k. of Prussia, son of Frederic William III., *b.* Oct. 15, 1795—marries Elizabeth, princess of Bavaria, Nov. 9, 1823—succeeds, and at his coronation is called upon by the States to give them the constitution promised them by his father, 1840—visits London, and is godfather to the prince of Wales; departs, Feb. 4, 1842—summons to Berlin deputies from the provincial States of his dominions; first approach towards a parliament, June 21, 1842—promotes an Exhibition of German art and industry at Berlin, 1844—conflict between the military and the populace at Berlin, Mar. 18, 1848—he removes the soldiers from the city, 19; proposes a general confederation of Germany under a free constitutional government, 21; supports Holstein and Schleswig, 24; opens the new National Assembly of Prussia, May 22. See FRED. VII., k. of Denmark.—Elected emperor of Germany by the Francfort parliament, March 28, 1849—Austria, Hanover, and Bavaria dissent, and his own ministers persuade him to reject the offer; introduces trial by jury; sends troops to Baden, June 22; concludes an interim treaty with Austria, Sept. 30; summons a parliament to meet at Erfurt, Nov. 20; slightly wounded by an assassin, May 22, 1850—concludes a treaty of peace with Denmark, July 2; occupies Cassel and Fulda, Nov. 2; puts his whole army on the war footing, and calls out the landwehr, 7; concurs with Austria and the Federals to disarm and restore order in Hesse Cassel and Holstein, 29; meets the emperor Nicholas at Warsaw, May 17, 1851—visited by the emperor Francis Joseph at Berlin, Dec. 17, 1852—commercial treaty with Austria, Feb. 19, 1853—forbids the oath prescribed by the Roman Catholic bp. of Treves in mixed marriages, Mar. 15; visited by the czar Nicholas at Berlin, Oct. 8; takes part in the conferences at Vienna on the affairs of Turkey, Dec. 5; recalls the chevalier Bunsen from his embassy in London, Apr. 26, 1854—acts ambiguously in the negotiations, Sept.; is admitted to the congress of Paris, and concurs in the treaty of peace, 1856.

FREDERIC WM. NIC. CHAS., son of Fred. Wm. Louis, eldest brother of Fred. Wm. IV., *b.* Oct. 18, 1831—visits qu. Victoria at Balmoral, Sept. 1855—treaty of marriage between him and the princess royal, June, 1857.

FREDERIC I., k. of Sicily, 1198. See FREDERIC II., emperor of Germany.

FREDERIC II., k. of Sicily, youngest son of

Peter III., k. of Aragon and Sicily, *b.* 1271—appointed regent by his brother, Jas. II., 1291—on his brother's resignation to Chas., k. of Naples, is proclaimed k. by the people of Sicily, 1295—threatened with war by his brother, 1297—employs Roger di Flor, 1298—defends himself valiantly with varied success, 1299—makes peace, is recognized as king, and marries Leonora, daughter of Chas. of Naples, 1302—makes an alliance with the emperor Henry VII., who gives one of his daughters in marriage to his son, Peter, 1312—associates his son on the throne with himself, 1321—*d.* 1327.

FREDERIC III., k. of Sicily, second son of Peter II., *b.* 1341—succeeds his brother, Louis, 1355—supported by the Aragonese, recovers Palermo and Messina from the Neapolitans, 1365—makes peace with Joanna I., queen of Naples; takes the title of k. of Trinacria, 1372—*d.* 1377.

FREDERIC, k. of Naples, second son of Ferdinand I., succeeds his nephew, Ferdinand II., 1496—Chas. VIII. of France, and Ferdinand of Spain, conquer and divide his kingdom between them; the duchy of Anjou is given to him, 1501—which he holds till his death, Sept. 9, 1504.

FREDERIC I., *of Misnia*, elector of Saxony, 1423–1428.

FREDERIC II., *the Good*, elector of Saxony, son of Fred. I., succeeds, 1428—on his death, his two sons, Ernest and Albert, divide his dominions, and begin two distinct houses, 1464.

FREDERIC III., *the Wise*, elector of Saxony, son of Ernest, succeeds, 1486—supports Luther, 1518—regent of the empire during the vacancy; checks duke Ulrich of Wirtemberg, and encourages Luther to deny the pope's supremacy, 1519—after the Diet of Worms places him in safety at Wartburg, 1521—secularizes his monastery, 1524—*d.* 1525.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS I., elector of Saxony, second son of John Geo. III., *b.* 1670—succeeds his brother, John Geo. IV., 1694—candidate for the throne of Poland, 1696—chosen king of Poland, and is required to join the Romish church, 1697—joins the war against Chas. XII. of Sweden, 1699—invades Livonia and besieges Riga, 1700—defeated at Clissau, July 20; Charles takes Warsaw, and demands his deposition, 1702—again defeated at Pultusk, May 1, 1703—by a sudden attack, he seizes Warsaw, which on the approach of Charles he again abandons, and takes flight to Dresden, 1704—Charles dictates to him the treaty of Altranstadt, Sept. 14; he formally resigns the crown of Poland, and gives up the Livonian patriot, Patkul, 1706—restored by Peter of Russia, 1709—the Poles refuse to pay the taxes for the war with Sweden, 1715—the Jesuits persecute the Polish Protestants, 1717—instigate a massacre of them at Thorn, 1724—Fred. Aug. *d.* Feb. 1, 1733.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS II., elector of Saxony, and k. of Poland, son of Fred. Aug. I., *b.* 1696—succeeds in Saxony, and through the influence of Austria and Russia, is elected in Poland, 1733—joins the coalition against Maria Theresa, qu. of Hungary, and in conjunction with France and Bavaria, conquers Bohemia, 1741—concludes a treaty of peace with her, June 11, 1742—his electorate seized by the k. of Prussia, his army surrenders, and he retires to Warsaw, 1756. See FREDERIC II., k. of Prussia.—Recovers his States by the treaty of Hubertsburg, Feb. 10, 1763—*d.* Oct. 5.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS III., elector of Saxony, son of duke Frederic Christian, *b.* 1750—succeeds his grandfather, 1763—claims part of the Bavarian succession, and joins Prussia against Austria, 1778—receives compensation by the peace of Teschen, 1779—treaty of neutrality with France, 1796—created k. (Fred. Aug. I.) by Napoleon, and joins the Confederation of the Rhine, Dec. 11, 1806—the duchy of Warsaw given to him, 1807—attends the congress of Erfurt, Sept. 27, 1808—ally of Napoleon against Russia, 1812—his contingent quits the French ranks at Leipzig, and joins the allies, 1813—his States occupied by the allies, 1814—are restored to him, but a third part given to Prussia, Jan. 23, 1815—*d.* May 5, 1827.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS IV. (or II., as king of Saxony), *b.* May 18, 1797—appointed co-regent by his uncle, Antony Clement, Sept. 13, 1830—succeeds him on the throne, June 6, 1836—visits England, May 28, 1844—*d.* Aug. 9, 1854.

FREDERIC, k. of Sweden, son of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, *b.* Apr. 28, 1676—marries Ulrica Eleonora, daughter of Chas. XI., who, with the consent of the States, transfers the crown to him, Apr. 2, 1720—makes peace with Denmark, Prussia, and Poland, and alliance with Great Britain; peace with Russia, 1721—subsidized by France, 1727—by his father's death, inherits Hesse Cassel, 1730—the Diet divided by the Hats and Caps, 1735. See CAPS.—The former prevail, 1738—cause a war with Russia, 1741—Lewenhaupt defeated, capitulates, and surrenders Finland, 1742—peace of Abo. See FINLAND.—Frederic, as land-

grave, joins the confederacy against Prussia, 1744—*d.* Apr. 5, 1751.

FREDERIC I., elector palatine, 1449–1476.

FREDERIC II., elector palatine, 1544–1556.

FREDERIC III., elector palatine, 1559–1576.

FREDERIC IV., elector palatine, 1583–1610.

FREDERIC V., elector palatine, 1610—marries Elizabeth, daughter of Jas. I., k. of Great Britain, 1613—elected k. of Bohemia by the Protestants, 1619—totally defeated at the battle of Prague, he loses his acquired kingdom, and the palatinate, and takes refuge at Rhenen, in Dutch Guelderland, 1620—his father-in-law, James, makes a weak effort to recover the palatinate, which is laid waste by Tilly, with horrid barbarity, 1622—his hereditary States and electoral title are transferred to Maximilian of Bavaria; his library of Heidelberg taken to Vienna and Rome, 1623—*d.* 1631. See CHARLES LOUIS, elector palatine.

FREDERIC I., duke of Wirtemberg, 1593–1608.

FREDERIC EUGENE, duke of Wirtemberg, 1795—compelled to buy a truce with France, 1796—*d.* 1797.

FREDERIC II. (William Charles), *b.* 1751—duke of Wirtemberg, 1797—marries the princess royal of Great Britain, May 18, 1797—receives the territory of Elwangen, and title of elector, 1803—of king, 1805—attends the congress of Erfurt, Sept. 27, 1808—furnishes a contingent against Russia, 1812—which joins the allies at Leipzig, 1813—*d.* 1816—his qu. *d.* 1828.

FREDERIC I., duke of Brunswick, 1434–1478. See BRUNSWICK.

FREDERIC II., duke of Brunswick, 1636–1648. See BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL.

FREDERIC I., duke of Saxe Gotha Altenburg, 1675–1691.

FREDERIC II., duke of Saxe Coburg Altenburg, 1691–1732.

FREDERIC III., duke of Saxe Coburg Altenburg, 1732–1772.

FREDERIC IV., duke of Saxe Gotha Altenburg, succeeds his brother, Emilius Augustus, 1822—*d.* without issue, Feb. 11, 1825—his states are divided by treaty among the three other branches of his family, Nov. 15, 1826.

FREDERIC, brother of Theodoric II., k. of the Visigoths, falls in battle against Ægidius, near Orleans, 463.

FREDERIC, prince of Hesse Cassel, marries the princess Mary, second daughter of Geo. II., k. of Great Britain, May 8, 1740—joins the Roman Catholic church, 1751—succeeds as landgrave, 1760. See HESSE CASSEL.

FREDERIC, prince of Holland, repelled by the Belgians before Brussels, Sept. 25, 1830.

FREDERIC I., duke of Lorraine, 959–984.

FREDERIC II., duke of Upper Lorraine, 1026–1033. See BEATRICE, his daughter.

FREDERIC, son of Boniface II. and Beatrice, succeeds as duke of Tuscany, 1052—*d.* still a minor, 1055.

FREDERIC LOUIS, prince of Wales, son of George II. See WALES, Frederic Louis, prince of.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, youngest son of Frederic Louis, prince of Wales, *b.* May 24, 1750—*d.* Dec. 15, 1765.

FREDERIC, duke of York, second son of George III. See YORK, Frederic, duke of.

FREDERIC I., of Hohenstaufen, marries Agnes, daughter of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, and is created by him duke of Swabia, 1079—*d.* 1105.

FREDERIC II., duke of Swabia, son of Frederic I., succeeds him, 1105—refuses to acknowledge Lothaire II., and supports his brother Conrad, duke of Franconia, in his contest for the crown of Germany, 1125—*d.* 1147.

FREDERIC III., duke of Swabia, 1147—king of Germany, 1151. See FREDERIC I., *Barbarossa*, emperor of Germany.

FREDERIC IV., duke of Swabia and Franconia, 1152—1167.

FREDERIC V., duke of Swabia, second son of the emperor Frederic I., follows Frederic IV., 1169—accompanies his father on his crusade, and conducts the wreck of his army from Cilicia to Antioch, 1190—joins the camp before Acre, and *d.* there, 1191.

FREDERIC VI., duke of Swabia, 1208–1219. See FREDERIC II., emperor of Germany.

FREDERIC, duke of Saxony, grand-master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1498—refuses homage to Alexander, king of Poland, 1501—withdraws into Germany, 1504—*d.* 1510.

FREDERIC HENRY, second son of William, prince of Orange, stadtholder, after his brother Maurice, causes the intolerant laws against the Remonstrants to be repealed, 1625—takes Bois-le-Duc, Maestricht, and Wesel; Turenne first studies under him the art of war, 1628—recovers Breda from the Spaniards, 1637—he takes Sas van Ghent, and Hulst, 1644—*d.* 1647.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, second son of Charles Leopold Frederic, *b.* Sept. 9, 1826—grand-duke of Baden, May 4, 1852. See BADEN.

FREDERICA CHARLOTTE ULRICA, crown-princess of Prussia, marries Frederic, duke of York, Sept. 29, 1791.

FREDERICA CAROLINE of Mecklenburg Strelitz, widow of the prince of Salms-Braunfels, marries the duke of Cumberland, Aug. 29, 1815.

FREDERICA SOPHIA WILHELMINA, daughter of Augustus William of Prussia, marries the stadtholder William V., 1767.

FREDERICSHAL besieged by Charles XII. of Sweden, who is killed before the place, Nov. 30, 1718.

FREDERICSHAMN, fortress of, stops the progress of the Swedes in Finland, 1788—peace of, between Russia and Sweden, Sept. 17, 1809.

FREEHOLD ESTATES' BILL introduced by sir Samuel Romilly, Jan. 28, 1807.

FREELING, sir Francis, *b.* 1763—nearly 50 years secretary G.P.O., *d.* 1836.

FREEMASONS, papal Bull issued against, by Clement XII., 1736.

FREEMASONS' HALL, London, opened, May 20, 1776.

FREGELLÆ, taken by the Romans from the Samnites, B.C. 313—having revolted, is taken and razed to the ground by the prætor Opimius, 125.

FREGOSO, BATTISTINO, doge of Genoa, 1478.

FREGOSO, GIANO, expels the French from Genoa, and is appointed doge, 1512.

FREJUS, in the time of Augustus Forum Julii, and an important naval station; Bonaparte lands at, on his return from Egypt, Oct. 8, 1799—embarks there on his way to Elba, April 28, 1814.

FREMONATOS. See ABBA SALAMA, and ABYSSINIANS.

FRENCH REVOLUTION prepared by the ideas of civil liberty brought from America by La Fayette and his companions, 1787—Louis XVI. in want of money, calls the first assembly of Notables, Feb. 22—close of their sittings, May 25—the parliament of Paris refuses to register the royal edicts, and demands an assembly of the States General, July 6—banished to Troyes, Aug. 15—recalled, Sept. 20—civil and political rights conceded to Protestants, Nov. 19.

1788. The government attempts to establish a *cour plénière;* protest of the parliament of Paris, and arrest of some of its members, May 8—national discontent aggravated by a failure of the crops and general scarcity; Necker recalled to office, Aug. 27—edict for convoking the States General, Sept. 27—second assembly of the Notables, Nov. 6—decree that the *Tiers Etat* shall compose one half of the States General.

1789. Election of the States General; clubs formed; that of Britanny becomes eventually the Jacobins; commotions in the Faubourg St. Antoine, April 29—at Marseilles, 30—meeting of the States General, consisting of clergy 291, nobles, 270, Third Estate, 584, May 4—the Three Orders, united into one body, are declared, on the motion of the Abbé Sièyes, to be the National Assembly, June 17—meeting in the tennis-court, and oath to provide a new constitution, 20—royal sitting; the king commands the assembly to separate; encouraged by their president Bailly and by Mirabeau, they refuse to obey, 23—the king yields, 27—dismisses Necker, July 11—popular agitation and destruction of the Bastille, 14—the count d'Artois and other nobles set the example of emigration; La Fayette commander of the national guard, and Bailly mayor of Paris, 16—violent excesses of the populace, 22—Necker recalled, 28—abolition of privileged orders, Aug. 4—declaration of rights presented to the king, 13—freedom of conscience and liberty of the press decreed, 24—festival of the military officers at Versailles, Oct. 1—scarcity of provisions at Paris; the mob proceeds to Versailles, attacks the palace, and massacres the guards, 6—the king and royal family brought to Paris, are followed by the National Assembly, who sit in the Riding School of the Tuileries, 12—church property taken for the service of the State, Nov. 2—the parliaments suspended, 3—issue of assignats, Dec. 17—the domains of the crown and estates of emigrants confiscated, 22.

1790. Execution of the marquis de Favras, the first judicially condemned victim, Jan. 18—tumults in the southern provinces; France divided into 83 departments; the king and the assembly swear fidelity to the new constitution, Feb. 4—monastic vows interdicted, 13—right of primogeniture abolished, 24—municipality of Paris created, May 1—uniformity of weights and measures established, 8—the right of making peace and war asserted by the Assembly, 22—titles, armorial bearings, and seigniorial distinctions abolished, June 19—the church organized as a civil institution, July 12—grand federation of the Champ de Mars, 14—celebration of the day in England; Burke publishes his "Reflections," and Thomas Paine his "Rights of Man;" justices of peace appointed in France, Aug. 5—trial by jury, 16—resignation of Necker, Sept. 4—all ecclesiastics and public functionaries ordered to swear fidelity to the nation, the law and the king, Nov. 27—Louis assents to the civil constitution of the church, Dec. 26.

1791. The emperor of Germany demands the restoration of feudal rights in Alsace; additional troops voted by the National Assembly, Jan. 28—the

FRENCH REVOLUTION—*continued.*
emigrant princes collect forces at Worms and Coblentz; first ordination of constitutional bishops at Paris by Talleyrand, Feb. 25—threats of pope Pius VI., March 10—death of Mirabeau, April 2, the first of the great men interred in the Pantheon; the guillotine introduced, May 31—flight of the royal family, June 20—they are stopped at Varennes, and brought back to Paris, 25—the king's eldest brother escapes to Mons; order for emigrants to return within two months, July 9—the remains of Voltaire conveyed to the Pantheon, 11—second federation, 14—Bailly and La Fayette disperse a mob, calling for the deposition of the king, 17—treaty of Pilnitz between the emperor and the k. of Prussia, for restoring the royal authority in France, Aug. 27—the constitution remodelled, Sept. 3—accepted by the king, 13—Avignon and the Venaissin annexed to France, and the claims of the German princes in Alsace disallowed, 28—last sitting of the National or Constituent Assembly, 30—the new constitution comes into operation; meeting of the Legislative Assembly, elected under the influence of the Clubs, Oct. 1—insurrection in La Vendée and Britanny; massacres at Avignon, Aix, and Marseilles; Petion, mayor of Paris, Nov. 17—protest of the emperor of Germany against the rejection of his demands, Dec. 3—Gustavus III. of Sweden offers to lead a crusade against France; Rochambeau and Luckner appointed to command the armies of the North and of the Rhine, Dec. 16.

1792. Ministry of Roland and the Girondists; war declared against Austria, April 20—the French ambassador, M. Chauvelin, requests the mediation of Great Britain, May 2—gen. Dillon, repulsed in his invasion of Flanders, is put to death; success of La Fayette at Maubeuge, and of Luckner at Memin, June 20—the Girondists dismissed; the Jacobins and republican party under Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, become bolder; La Fayette, at the bar of the Legislative Assembly, denounces the Clubs, and demands their dissolution, 28—the Prussians invade France; the Assembly proclaims "the country in danger," July 11—third federation in the Champ de Mars, 14—the volunteers of Marseilles arrive in Paris, and introduce their patriotic hymn; the emperor and king of Prussia meet at Mentz, 23—manifesto of the duke of Brunswick, 25—declaration of the French princes at Bingen, Aug. 2—the Prussians at Thionville, 5—frightful massacres in Paris instigated by Danton, Tallien, Billaud-Varennes, Collot d'Herbois and Santerre, 10—the Tuileries stormed; Louis and his family conducted to the Temple, decree of the Assembly for a National Convention, 13—the British ambassador, earl Gower, recalled from Paris, 17—Roland and some of the Girondists restored to office; La Fayette withdraws from France with some of his staff, 20—they are imprisoned by the Germans, first at Wesel, then at Magdeburg, and lastly at Olmütz; Longwy and Verdun taken by the Prussians, 23—atrocious outrages in Paris, Sept. 2, and succeeding days—murder of the princess Lamballe; the Prussians in Champagne, 14—Kellermann defeats them at Valmy, 20—Dumourier defeats Clairfait in Flanders; National Convention opens, 21—the Jacobin majority occupy the highest benches, and are called "the Mountain;" vain efforts of the Girondists to restrain their violence; the k. deposed, and France proclaimed a republic, 22—the executive power lodged in the committee of the constitution, of which Sièyes, Condorcet, Thomas Paine, Brissot, Barrère and Danton are members, 29—Victor Amadeus III. king of Sardinia, joins the league against France; loses Savoy and Nice; the Prussians commence their retreat, 30—the French gen. Custine, takes Spires, Worms, and Mentz; victory of Dumourier at Jemappes, Nov. 6—he enters Brussels and conquers Belgium, 18—Savoy made the 84th department of France, 21—decree of the Convention for the trial of Louis XVI., Dec. 3.

1793. His trial commences, Jan. 7—sentence of death, 20—executed, 21—M. Chauvelin, the French ambassador, ordered to leave London, 23—the British government refuses to negotiate, 30—war declared by the Convention, Feb. 1—by Great Britain, 11—coalition of the principal States in Europe against France; civil war in La Vendée; Dumourier defeated at Neerwinden, abandons the Netherlands, March 18—declares against the Convention, 25—takes refuge in the Austrian camp, with the duke of Chartres, Apr. 4—Committee of Public Safety installed at Paris with absolute power, 6—British troops arrive in Flanders; the allied generals hold a council of war at Antwerp, 8—the French defeated at St. Amand, May 8—Valenciennes besieged, 23—the Girondists overpowered by the Jacobins, and the Reign of Terror commences, June 2—Dumourier

FRENCH REVOLUTION—*continued.*

arrives in London, and is ordered to leave the kingdom, 14—revolt of the departments of the Gironde and Calvados, of Lyons and Marseilles; the Vendeans take Saumur and Angers; fail in their attack on Nantes, and fall back to the coast, 20—another new constitution submitted by the Convention to the vote of the people, 24—Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat, July 14—is guillotined, 17—Mentz retaken by the Prussians, 22—Valenciennes surrenders to the allies, 26—the new constitution adopted by the nation, Aug. 10—but never carried into effect; the levy *en masse* ordered; military enthusiasm of the people; Carnot appointed conductor of the war, 16—the French defeated at Lincelles by gen. Lake, 18—Toulon surrendered to lord Hood, 28—Custine executed for the loss of Mentz; the duke of York defeated at Dunkirk, Sept. 7—Clairfait takes Le Quesnoy and Cambray, 10—victory of the duke of Brunswick at Pirmasens, 14—Lyons taken by the Republicans; thousands butchered by the guillotine, drowning, and grape shot, Oct. 8—Wurmser forces the lines of Weissemburg, 13—the prince of Coburg defeated by Jourdan, at Wattignies, 15—mock trial and execution of Marie Antoinette, 16—of Brissot and the Girondists, 31—of the duke of Orleans, Nov. 6—of Madame Roland, 8—of Bailly, 11—suicide of M. Roland; the Convention decrees the worship of the goddess of Reason, Nov. 10—introduces the new calendar, 24—the duke of Brunswick gains the battle of Kaysersiautern, 30—the churches of Paris closed, Dec. 1—are soon re-opened; Toulon evacuated by lord Hood, 19. See BONAPARTE, Napoleon.—The French recover the lines of Weissemburg, 27.

1794. Negro slavery abolished by the Convention, Feb. 4—revolt of the Blacks in St. Domingo under Toussaint l'Ouverture; ferocious hostilities in La Vendée; La Roche Jaquelein slain; the Spaniards driven back from Roussillon; reign of Robespierre; atrocities of the Revolutionary tribunal; Carrier, Tallien, and other Jacobins sent into the departments; slaughter everywhere; Hebert, Anacharsis Cloots, and others of the Cordeliers party executed, March 24—M. Guillotin, 28—Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Fabre d'Eglantine, and others, Apr. 5—victory of Massena in Piedmont, 7—Hoche expels the allies from Alsace; the Austrians take Landrecy, 24—Pichegru invades Belgium, 26—Condorcet escapes, is captured, and ends his life by poison; Lavoisier sacrificed, May 6—Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., 10—the British troops in Flanders harassed by repeated attacks, repulse the French at Espierres, 22. For maritime and colonial warfare, see GEORGE III., k. of Great Britain.—Jourdan defeats the allies at Fleurus, June 26—French ascendancy at Geneva, July 19—Robespierre denounced by Tallien, 27—beheaded with seventy-one of his party, 28—end of the Reign of Terror; the Committee of Public Safety re-established, Aug. 24—the duke of York defeated at Bois le Duc, Sept. 14—at Boxtel, 17—crosses the Meuse, 21—and takes post at Rhenen behind the Waal, where he loses a great part of his army from fatigue and sickness; the Jacobin club suppressed, Nov. 11—the French invade Spain; Pichegru takes Condé, and completes the conquest of Belgium, 30—Holland invaded, Dec. 25—the king of Prussia negotiates for peace, 27.

1795. Amsterdam taken, and Holland conquered by Pichegru, Jan. 29—peace with Tuscany, Feb. 9—submission of Charette and part of La Vendée, 17—the Jacobins endeavour to regain power, Apr. 1—treaty of Basle with Prussia, 5—the British army embarks at Bremen, 14—alliance with the Batavian Republic, May 16—the Jacobins put down by the National Guard, 20—revolutionary tribunal abolished, 31—death of the dauphin in the Temple, June 8—liberation of his sister, 30—Luxemburg surrenders, July 12—Bilbao, 17—emigrants attempt to land at Quiberon, 21—treaty of Basle with Spain, 22—the constitution of year III. approved by the Convention, and submitted to the nation, Aug. 22—peace with Hesse Cassel, 28—Dusseldorf taken, Sept. 6—and Manheim, 20—peace with Hanover, 23—the constitution accepted by the people; clubs suppressed, 30—the Austrian Netherlands united to France, and form nine new departments, Oct. 1—a rising of some of the sections of Paris put down, 4 and 5—Wurmser recovers Manheim; Clairfait defeats Jourdan at Höchst, 11—at Mentz, 29—victory of Scherer over the Austrians at Loano, Nov. 23—armistice for three months; the new constitution inaugurated, Oct. 28—a Legislative Chamber of 500; a council of Ancients of 250; and an Executive Directory of five, of whom Barras and Carnot take the lead.

1796. Campaign in Italy. See BONAPARTE, Napoleon.—Assignats superseded by "mandats territoriaux," Mar. 18—Vendean war terminated, 29—conspiracy of Babeuf, May 10—peace with

FRENCH REVOLUTION—*continued.*

Sardinia, June 3—Kleber defeats the Austrians at Altenkirchen, 4—treaty with the pope: Moreau crosses the Rhine, 24—takes Kehl, July 1—the archduke Charles falls back to the Danube; peace with Wirtemberg and Baden, Aug. 5—the Archduke Charles defeated by Moreau at Neresheim, 10—defeats Bernadotte at Neumarck, 23—and Jourdan at Würzburg, Sept. 3—Jourdan falls back to the Lahn, 4—peace with Naples, Oct. 10—retreat of Moreau to Hüningen, 26—the archduke lays siege to Kehl, Nov. 15—alliance with Spain; failure of lord Malmesbury's negotiations for peace, Dec. 19.

1797. Kehl surrenders, Jan. 9—second campaign in Italy. See BONAPARTE.—Peace with pope Pius VI.—Avignon and the Venaissin ceded to France, Feb. 19—Hoche crosses the Rhine at Neuwied, Apr. 17—and Moreau, near Strasburg, 20—preliminaries of peace with Austria at Leoben, 18—Cisalpine and Ligurian republics formed; Barthelemy takes the place of Letourneur as director; execution of Babeuf, May 25—commotion at Paris, Sept. 4—triumph of the moderate party; the violent sent to Cayenne; failure of lord Malmesbury's renewed negotiations at Lisle, 20—treaty of Campo Formio with Austria, Oct. 17—the Ionian Isles given up to France; La Fayette and his companions released; congress of Rastadt to settle terms of peace with the German empire, Dec. 9.

1798. Berthier takes Rome, expels the pope, and establishes a republic, Jan. 17—Berne capitulates to Brune; the Helvetian republic proclaimed, April 12—Geneva incorporated with France, 26—mission of Talleyrand to Constantinople; expedition to Egypt. See BONAPARTE.—The works of art brought from conquered States placed in the Louvre; Humbert lands in Ireland, Aug. 22—surrenders, Sept. 8—commencement of the second coalition; Turkey declares war, 11—a Neapolitan army drives the French from Rome, Nov. 26—is defeated by Macdonald, Dec. 4—the French occupy Piedmont, 9—Championnet recovers Rome, 15—invades Naples; the emperor Paul of Russia joins the coalition, 28.

1799. Naples taken by Championnet, and the Parthenopean republic established, Jan. 26—campaign in Syria and Egypt. See BONAPARTE.—The Ionian Islands taken by the Turks and Russians, March 1—Jourdan and Bernadotte cross the Rhine, and the archduke Chas. the Lech, 4—war declared against Austria and Tuscany, 22—Jourdan defeated at Stockach, and driven back to the Rhine, 22—Scherer defeated at Verona, 28-30—at Magnano, April 5—congress of Rastadt breaks up, 8—the French ministers assassinated, 28—the Russians arrive in Italy, defeat Moreau at Cassano, and take Milan; conquer on the Adda, May 27—Macdonald abandons Naples, June 25—defeated on the Trebbia, 17—discord in the Directory, 18—Talleyrand retires from the office of Foreign affairs; the government disordered and distracted; Joubert defeated and slain at Novi, Aug. 15—a Russian army arrives in Switzerland, 17,—is defeated by Moreau at Zürich, 25—the emperor Paul recalls his forces; Rome surrenders to commodore Trowbridge, Sept. 27—Suwarof returns to Russia, Oct. 5—the British expedition to the Helder, evacuates Holland, 20—return of Bonaparte from Egypt, and military revolution, Nov. 9. See BONAPARTE.—Ancona taken by the Austrians, 13—Coni, Dec. 4—a new constitution, 13—Bonaparte, first consul, Cambacérès second, and Le Brun third; Talleyrand minister for Foreign affairs, Carnot for war, and Fouché for police; overtures for peace rejected by Great Britain, 25.

1800. Pacification of La Vendée by the treaty of Luçon, Jan. 17—treaty for the evacuation of Egypt, 24—rejected by Great Britain, March 20—Kleber defeats the Turks at Heliopolis, drives them into Syria, and restores the French dominion in Egypt; Massena defeated by the Austrians at Voltri, retires into Genoa, April 18—Moreau crosses the Rhine, 25—conquers at Engen, May 3—at Möskirch, 5—at Biberach, 9—the Austrians take Nice, and threaten to cross the Var, 11—campaign of Marengo. See BONAPARTE.—Assassination of Kleber; Menou takes the command in Egypt, June 14—Moreau enters Munich, July 2—armistice of Parsdorf, 15—of Hohenlinden, Sept. 20—surrender of Malta to the British, Sept. 5—differences with the U.S. adjusted by treaty, 30—Tuscany occupied, Oct. 15—hostilities renewed with Austria, Nov. 28—battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3—Moreau crosses the Inn, Jan. 14, 1801—takes Salzburg, 15—defeats the archduke John on the Traun, 18—armistice of Steyer, 25—reign of the first consul, 1801-1804. See BONAPARTE.—He refuses to clothe or maintain the French prisoners in England, Jan. 31, 1801—Menou defeated by the British at Alexandria, March 21—they take Cairo and agree to a treaty for the evacuation

of Egypt by the French, June 27—French empire established, May 18, 1804. See NAPOLEON I., emperor.

FRENCH REVOLUTION of 1830. Union of parties against the Martignac ministry; De Polignac called from his post of ambassador in London, to form a new cabinet; his government influenced by the ultra-royalists and priests, 1829—the Chamber votes an address hostile to him, March 16, 1830—prorogued by the king, 19—dissolved, May 16—the popular party strengthened by the elections; the new Chamber dissolved before it meets; unconstitutional ordinances laid before the king, July 21—signed by him and published, 25—journals suppressed, 26—popular resistance; three days' war of the barricades in Paris, 27-29—victory of the people; the national guard restored, La Fayette commander, 30—Louis Philip, duke of Orleans, appointed lieutenant-general, 31—Charles X. abdicates, Aug. 2—is conducted to Cherbourg, 4—Louis Philip proclaimed king, 7. See LOUIS PHILIP, k. of the French.

FRENCH REVOLUTION of 1848.—General desire in France for an extension of the electoral franchise; Reform banquet prohibited by the government, Jan. 19—violent scenes in the Chamber of Deputies; Odillon Barrot accuses the government of selling offices; M. Berville declares that the Orleans dynasty had not performed its promise to the nation, 22—Guizot refuses to give any pledge of Reform, Feb. 12—another banquet prohibited, 21—Odillon Barrot impeaches the ministers; Guizot resigns, 22—no ministry formed; popular excitement; collision between the crowd and the troops, 23—Louis Philip abdicates, 24—provisional government formed, 25—Republic proclaimed, 26—Lamartine rejects the red flag; national workshops opened; warrant for the arrest of Guizot and his colleagues, 27—escape of the king and queen to Honfleur; the duke de Nemours and other members of the royal family land at Dover; Louis Napoleon offers his services to the Republic, March 2. See BONAPARTE, Charles Louis Napoleon.—Pacific manifesto of Lamartine as foreign secretary, 3—dangerous principles avowed by Ledru Rollin in his circular as minister of the interior; Louis Philip and his queen land at Newhaven, and Guizot at Folkstone, 3—foreign workmen ordered to leave France, 19—irruption of French revolutionists into Belgium repulsed, 29—cool reception of Smith O'Brien and the Irish deputation by Lamartine, April 3—meeting of National Assembly, May 4—executive committee appointed, 10—invasion of the Hall by Communists repressed by the national guard; arrest of their leaders, 15—national workshops denounced; provincial workmen ordered to leave Paris; insurrection and barricades, June 23—the archbishop slain, 25—the insurrection put down, with great slaughter, by gen. Cavaignac, 26—he is appointed president of the Council, 28—the workshops suppressed, July 3—Louis Blanc and Caussidiére prosecuted; escape to England, Aug. 25—constitution discussed; decree for electing the President of the Republic by universal suffrage, Oct. 7—constitution proclaimed, Nov. 12—Louis Napoleon elected President, Dec. 20—Cavaignac resigns his authority; Odillon Barrot president of the Council, and Drouyn de Lhuys minister for Foreign Affairs.

1849. Proposed suppression of political clubs, and reduction of the Garde Mobile of Paris; attempted insurrection stifled by gen. Changarnier, Jan. 29—clubs abolished, March 20—Barbés and Albert condemned to transportation for life; Blanqui, Raspail, and others, to imprisonment, April 2—the expedition against Rome sanctioned by the Assembly, 17—lands in Italy, 25—repulsed, 30—concludes an armistice, May 17—resumes hostilities, June 3—another insurrection quelled by Changarnier, 13—Ledru Rollin and D'Alton Shee take flight, 14—capitulation of Rome, 30.

1850. Universal suffrage superseded by a limited constituency, May 31—discussions with Great Britain on the Greek question; ambassador recalled from London; amicable settlement, June 21—restriction on the liberty of the press, Sept. 28.

1851. Drouyn de Lhuys prime minister; Changarnier displaced; Baraguay d'Hilliers commands the army of Paris, and gen. Perrot the National Guard, Jan. 9—the Assembly rejects the Dotation Bill, Feb. 10—St. Arnaud attacks the Kabyles, May 11—petitions laid before the Assembly to revise the constitution and prolong the President's powers, 22—reform of the commercial code rejected by the Assembly; the Kabyles overcome and the war closed, July 17—revision of the constitution refused by the Assembly, 19—numerous arrests on a charge of conspiracy, Sept. 3—marquis de Turgot minister for foreign affairs, and St. Arnaud, for war, Oct. 27—electoral law rejected, Nov. 13—Coup d'Etat. See BONAPARTE, Chas. Louis Napoleon.—Changarnier, Cavaig-

FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848—*continued.*
nac, and others, imprisoned, Dec. 2—insurrection, martial law, and dreadful massacres in Paris, 4—deportation of suspected persons, 18—the President re-elected by a majority of nearly seven millions, 24.

1852. The ancient names of public edifices restored; republican inscriptions erased, Jan. 6—600 political prisoners embarked for Cayenne, 8—Thiers, Changarnier, Bedeau, Lamoricière, Victor Hugo, and others, banished, 10—new constitution; president for ten years; senators appointed by him for life; deputies elected by universal suffrage, 15—property of the Orleans family confiscated, 23—titles of nobility restored, 25—treaty with the Sultan for the protection of the "Holy Places" in Palestine, Feb. 13—French journals subjected to a licence, and foreign newspapers prohibited, 17—martial law suspended, and the Code Napoleon restored, March 28—crystal palace in the Champs Elysées ordered, 30—eagles delivered to the French army, May 10—conspiracy detected, July 1—Thiers and other eminent exiles allowed to return, Aug. 8—crystal palace commenced, Sept. 6—Abd el Kader liberated; the prefect of the Seine calls upon Louis Napoleon to restore the empire, Oct. 16—the Senate refer the question to the people, Nov. 4. See BONAPARTE, Jerome.—Majority of more than seven millions of the French people in favour of restoring the empire, Dec. 21—Napoleon III. proclaimed. See NAPOLEON III., emperor of the French.

FREND, William, expelled from his post of fellow and tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1793—*d.* 1841.

FREODWULF, or FRITHUWALD, one of Ida's sons, reigns in Bernicia, 573-580.

FREYBURG, joins the Swiss confederacy, 1481—treaty of, between Francis I. and the Swiss Cantons, 1516—assists the Genevan reformers against the duke of Savoy, 1519 and 1531—democratic agitation in, 1830.

FREYBURG, in the Brisgau, battle of; the imperial gen., Mercy, defeated by Turenne and the duke d'Enghien, 1644—taken by the French, 1677—again, Nov. 26, 1713.

FREYCINET, M. de, sets out on his voyage of discovery, 1817.

FREYNADA, Wellington falls back on, from Burgos, 1812.

FREYRE, general, conspires against the regency in Portugal, and is punished by death, 1817.

FRIEDBERG, in Saxony, battle of; Frederic the Great, of Prussia, defeats the Austrians and Saxons, 1745.

FRIEDBERG, in the Upper Rhine, the French retire to, 1759.

FRIEDERICHSTADT, on the Eyder, built by Frederic, duke of Holstein Gottorp, for the expatriated Remonstrants, 1621—besieged by the Holstein army, Sept. 29, 1850.

FRIEDLAND, battle of; the Russians defeated by Napoleon, June 14, 1807.

FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE associate to obtain parliamentary reform, 1792.

FRIESLAND (Frisia), or VRIESLAND, a maritime district, between the Rhine and Weser, conquered by Drusus, B.C. 9—revolts against Apronius, and becomes free again, A.D. 28—assists the revolt of the Batavi, 69—extended towards the Elbe, 447—tributary to the Franks, 550—unites with the islands of Holland, and forms an independent duchy under Adalgaisus, about 650—his son Radbod defeated by Pepin of Heristal, 688—and again at Durstadt, submits to him, 697—recovers his independence, 716—*d.* 719—Poppo, the last duke, conquered by Charles Martel, and Friesland becomes part of the kingdom of the Franks, 734—attacked by Godfrey, k. of S. Jutland, who is slain in the war, 810—a settlement in, granted by Louis I. to Harold of S. Jutland, 826—made a nest of pirates by Röric, 850—given up to the Danes by Charles *the Fat*, 882—part of the County of Holland and of the German empire of Otho I., 936. See HOLLAND.—Fits cut a fleet to assist the third crusade, 1189—separated from Holland by the formation of the Zuyder Zee, 1231—the North Frisians defeat Abel, k. of Denmark, 1252—William, count of Holland and k. of Germany, attempts to subjugate the people, is defeated and slain, 1256—Friesland joins the Union of Utrecht, 1579—one of the Seven United Provinces, 1581—John William Friso, cousin of William III., appointed separate Statholder, 1702. See EAST FRIESLAND.

FRISO, John William. See FRIESLAND.

FRITHBERT, bp. of Hexham, succeeded by Alhmund, 766.

FRITHSTAN, bp. of Winchester, 910—*d.* 931.

FRITHWALD, bp. of Whitherne, 735—succeeded by Petwin, 763.

FRITIGERN, after the resignation of Athanaric, commands the Visigoths, 376—succeeded by Alaric, 382.

FRITZLAR, in Hesse Cassel, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick retires to, on the approach of the duke de Broglie with reinforcements, 1760.

FRIULI, named from the Forum Julii of the Romans, erected into a duchy by Alboin, k. of the Lombards, 572—Rachis, duke, elected k., 744—defended by Charlemagne against the Avars and added to his kingdom, 788—Berenger, duke, competes for the crown of Italy, 888—Friuli adheres to pope Gregory XII., 1409—conquered by the Hungarians and recovered by Venice, 1412—becomes a Venetian province, 1420—the Turks carry their depredations to its borders, 1473—ravaged by them, 1499. See VENICE.

FROBISHER, Martin, sails, June 11, to seek a north-west passage; fails; returns, 1576—with Drake, attacks the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, 1585—killed at the taking of Brest, 1594.

FROHSDORF, interview of the dukes of Bordeaux and Nemours at, Nov. 17, 1853.

FROILA, son of Alfonso I., succeeds him as k. of the Goths in Spain, and founds Oviedo, 757—he repulses the Saracens, while besieging Pax Julia (Beja)—marries Menina, sister of Aznar, 761—renders himself unpopular in the Asturias by the murder of his brother, Bimaranus, 767—assassinated by Aurelius, who succeeds him on the throne, 768.

FROILA II., on the death of his brother, Ordonio II., usurps the throne of Leon and Navarre, 923—*d.* of the leprosy, after an ignoble reign of 14 months, 924.

FROISSART, *b.* 1337—writes his Chronicle, 1398—*d.* 1401—his Chronicle continued by Monstrelet, from 1400.

FROME, River, Canute lands at its mouth, on his return to England, 1015.

FROME, Town, the inhabitants petition against the minister appointed for their church, Jan. 2, 1852.

FRONDE, war of the, commences, 1648—terminated by the treaty of Rueil, but recommenced by Condé, 1649—the duke of Lorraine abandons the Frondeurs, 1652—the war brought to an end, 1653.

FRONTINUS, Julius, Roman governor of Britain, 73—superseded, 78.

FRONTINUS, the geometrician, has the care of the Roman aqueducts, 97.

FRONTO, M., tutor of M. Aurelius, 133—corresponds with him, 164—*d.* 169.

FRONTO, count, sent ambassador by the emperor Avitus to the Spanish Suevi, 456.

FRONTO, M. Aufid., consul of Rome, 199.

FRONTO, M. Cornelius, consul of Rome, III., 100.

FROST, severe, in Britain, the Thames frozen nine weeks, 250—the Black Sea covered with ice, 401—in Britain, 508—the Danube crossed by the Bulgarians on the ice, 559—the Bosphorus crossed on the ice in Jan. and Feb. 764—the Adriatic frozen; horses and carriages pass on the ice, 860—the Thames frozen, 13 weeks, 923—five weeks, 998—fourteen weeks in 1063, and eleven weeks, as far as Gravesend, in 1434—the Baltic frozen, 1306, 1323, 1349, 1402, 1408, and 1459—the rivers Rhine and Scheldt, 1565, and 1594—the Thames in 1607—the Zuyder Zee, 1622—the Swedes cross the ice to attack Copenhagen, 1658—a fair on the ice of the Thames for thirteen weeks, ending Feb. 5, 1684—very severe in all Europe, the Adriatic frozen, and in England it continues three months, from Dec. 25, 1709—the Thames frozen over for eleven weeks (oxen roasted), 1716—again for nine weeks in 1740, called the "Hard winter," when coaches drove across—again in 1789—the French cross the Waal and Rhine on the ice to invade Holland, Dec. 25, 1794—severe, of many weeks, travelling impeded by deep snow, beginning Feb. 1799—the Thames frozen, and a fair on the ice, 1814.

FROST, John, and other Chartists attempt an insurrection at Newport, in Monmouthshire, Nov. 4, 1839—are transported for life, Dec. 31—pardoned, and return, 1855.

FRUGI, L. Calpurnius Piso, consul of Rome, B.C. 133.

FRUGI, M. Licinius Crassus, consul of Rome, 64.

FRUMARIUS, on the death of his father, Maldra, becomes k. of the Suevi in Spain, and invades Gallicia, 460—*d.* 464.

FRUMENTIUS, or ABBA SALAMA, preaches Christianity to the Abyssinians, 329.

FUCINUS, Lake, the aqueduct of, commenced by Caligula, 38; completed by Claudius I., 52.

FUENTES, the count of, viceroy of the Netherlands, invades Picardy, 1595.

FUENTES D'ONORE, battle of, Wellington defeats Massena, May 6, 1811.

FULBERT, bp. of Chartres, founds a school of theology, 1007—*d.* 1028.

FULDA, the abbey of, built by Sturmio, 744—the territory given to the prince of Orange Nassau, 1803—occupied by the Prussians, Nov. 2, 1850.

FULGENTIUS RUSPENSIS, *b.* 468—banished with other African bishops, by Thorismund, 497—bp. of Carthage, 508—*d.* Jan. 1, 533.

FULGENTIUS FERRANDUS, disciple of Fulgentius Ruspensis, and deacon of the church of Carthage, 546.

FULHAM, occupied by the Danes under Hasting, 879—they withdraw into Belgium, 880.

FULK, bp. of Rheims, proclaims Charles IV., *the Simple*, k. of France, 892.
FULK. See ESTE and FERRARA.
FULK, count of Anjou. See ANJOU.
FULK, of Neuilly, preaches a new crusade, 1198.
FULLER, Thomas, *b.* 1606—*d.* 1661.
FULLO, L. Apustius, consul of Rome, B.C. 226.
FULTHORPE, Sir William, the Judge, condemns Richard Scrope, archbp. of York, for rebellion against Henry IV., and is excommunicated for it by pope Innocent VII., 1405.
FULTON tries his steamboat on the Seine, Aug. 9, 1803—his boats ply on the river Hudson, at New York, 1806.
FULVIA, wife of Mark Antony, opposes Octavius; is driven from Rome, and retires to Sicyon, in Greece, where she *d.* 41.
FULVIANUS, L. Manlius Acidinus, consul of Rome, B.C. 179.
FULVIUS, CN., consul of Rome. See CENTUMALUS.—Defeated near Herdonia by Hannibal, B.C. 210.
FULVIUS. See FLACCUS.
FULVIUS, M. Nobilior, consul of Rome, compels the Ætolians to make peace, B.C. 189—celebrates a triumph, 187—introduces athletic combats, 186—censor, 179—Another, consul, 159.
FULVIUS, Qu. Nobilior, consul of Rome; conducts the war in Spain unsuccessfully, B.C. 153.
FULVIUS, Servius Pætinus Nobilior, consul of Rome, B.C. 255.
FULVUS, T. Aurelius, consul of Rome, 85; 89 II.—Another, 120.
FUNDANUS, Minucius, pro-consul of Asia, ordered by Hadrian to stop the persecution of Christians, 125.
FUNDING SYSTEM; money first borrowed on the security of the revenue by William III., 1690—national debt at his death, £16,394,702—1702. See NATIONAL DEBT.—Three per Cent. Consols originated, 1731. See CONSOLS, FIVE PER CENTS., FOUR PER CENTS., and SINKING FUND.—The total reduction of interest effected by successive financial operations between the years 1815 and 1834, amounts to £4,237,337.
FUNDULUS, C. Fundanius, consul of Rome, besieges Hamilcar, in Eryx, B.C. 243.
FUNERAL, public, of lord Nelson, Jan. 1806—of the duke of Wellington, Nov. 18, 1852.
FÜNFKIRCHEN occupied by Haynau, June 21, 1849.
FUR, excise duty on, remitted, Feb. 15, 1830.
FURIUS. See CAMILLUS and FUSUS.
FURNEAUX, capt., the companion of capt. Cook, returns to England, July 14, 1774.
FURNES, lost to the French by Guy de Dampierre, count of Flanders, 1297—taken by the French, 1646.
FURNII, the, father and son, distinguished orators and historians, B.C. 36—C. Furnius, the son, consul, 17.
FURRUCKABAD, or FERRUCKABAD, battle of; Holkar defeated by general Lake, Nov. 17, 1804.
FURSEY. See BURGH CASTLE.
FUSCIANUS, C. Allius, consul of Rome, II. 188.
FUSCUS, consul of Rome, II. 225.
FUSCUS, a Roman general, defeated by the Dacians, 86.
FUSELI, Henry, *b.* 1741—*d.* 1825.
FUST, Sir H. Jenner, *b.* 1777—*d.* 1852.
FUSUS, Agrippa Furius, consul of Rome, B.C. 446.
FUSUS, P. Furius, consul of Rome, B.C. 472.
FUSUS, Sex. Furius, consul of Rome, B.C. 488.
FUSUS, Sp. Furius, consul of Rome, B.C. 481.

G

GABELLE, or salt duty, first introduced in France, 1286.
GABINIUS, Aulus, consul of Rome, B.C. 58—ordered to restore Ptolemy Auletes, 57—accomplishes it; accused by Cicero of having oppressed the provinces of Macedon and Syria, 56—brings Timagenes from Alexandria to Rome, 55.
GABINIUS, Publius, carries on the war in Germany against the Chatti, 41.
GABINIUS, k. of the Quadi, treacherously slain by the Romans; his people invade Illyricum to avenge his death, 374.
GABOR, Bethlem. See BETHLEM GABOR.
GABRIELLE D'ESTRÉES. See D'ESTRÉES.
GADARA taken by Vespasian, 68.
GADEBUSCH, battle of; the Swedish gen., Steinbock, defeats the Danes, Poles, and Saxons, 1712.
GADES. See CADIZ.
GAETA, the ancient Cajeta, made one of the Lombard duchies, 572—the duke of, forced to submit to the demands of pope Paul I., by Pepin, k. of France, 760—arms against the African and Spanish corsairs, 813—besieged by them, 846—they are driven from the siege by a violent storm, 847—its fleet assists in defeating them, 849—besieged by Roger de Loria, 1289—residence of the schismatic

pope, Gregory XII., who is ordered to depart by Ladislas, k. of Naples, 1412—besieged by Alfonso V., of Aragon, and taken by his brother, Don Pedro, 1435—Alfonso arrives, 1436 — taken by the Spanish gen., Montemar, Aug. 7, 1734.

GAETANO, Giovanni, monk of Monte Casino and chancellor of the church of Rome, elected pope, 1118. See GELASIUS II.

GÆTULIUS, Cn. Lentulus, consul of Rome, 26.

GAGE, general. See COLONIES, American.—Dissolves the Massachusetts Assembly, May, 17, 1774—destroys the colonial magazines at Lexington, April 19, 1775—repulses the Americans at Bunker's Hill, and burns the suburb of Charles-Town, June 17; returns to England, and arrives in London, Nov. 13.

GAGES, the count de, Spanish gen., attacks Charles Emanuel, k. of Sardinia, 1743.

GAIANUS. See ALEXANDRIA, bishops of, 537.

GAINAS, sent with an army against Tribigild; rebels, but is overcome by Fravitta, 400—slain near the Danube by Uldin, k. of the Huns, 401.

GAINSBOROUGH. See SWEIN, k. of Denmark.

GAINSBOROUGH, Thomas, *b.* 1727—*d.* 1788.

GAISFORD, Dr., *b.* 1780—*d.* 1855.

GALATA, a suburb of Constantinople, acquired by the Venetians, 1204—obtained by the Genoese by treaty with the emperor Michael VIII., 1261—they make war on John VI., emperor, and capture the Greek fleet; the senate of Genoa orders the colony to desist from further hostilities, 1348.

GALATIA, the name given by the Greeks of Syria to the part of Asia Minor occupied by the descendants of the Cimmerioi (see CIMMERIANS) when they are found to be Keltæ, or Galatæ, B.C. 278—its people, called Galatians, are first employed by Nicomedes, of Bithynia, against Antiochus Soter, 278—they withstand the forces of Syria, and Antiochus is killed fighting against them, 261—attack Attalus I., of Pergamus, but are defeated, 241. See GALLO-GRÆCI.—Paul's Epistle addressed to them, A.D. 52.

GALBA, Servius Sulpicius, emperor of Rome, *b.* Dec. 24, B.C. 3—carries on the war in Germany with Gabinius against the Chatti, A.D. 41—commands in Spain, 61—proclaimed emperor by Vindex, gov. of Gaul, 68—advances with his army from Spain, and is acknowledged emperor by the Senate, 68—consul II.—adopts Calpurnius Piso; murdered, Jan. 15, 69.

GALBA, Servius Sulpicius, prætor of Rome, defeated by the Lusitanians, B.C. 151—publicly impeached by Cato for his slaughter of them, but acquitted, 150—consul, 144. Another, consul, 108.

GALBA, C. Sulp., consul of Rome, 22.

GALBA, P. Sulpicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 211 — leads the Roman fleet to Greece against the Achæans, 208—consul II. 200—endeavours to force his way into Macedon, but fails, 199.

GALBA, Serv. Sulpic., consul of Rome, 33.

GALBAJO, Giovanni, doge of Venice, 787-804.

GALE, Theophilus, *b.* 1628—*d.* 1677.

GALE, Thomas, historian, *d.* 1702.

GALEAZZO I. and II. See VISCONTE.

GALEAZZO, Maria. See SFORZA.

GALEN, *b.* 130 — studies medicine under Satyrus, 147—becomes famous at Pergamus, 159—visits Rome, 162-164 — at Aquileia, 169—many of his works composed, 174—some lost in a fire at Rome, 191—*d.* 200.

GALERIUS, M. Antoninus, son of the emperor T. Antoninus Pius, *d.* soon after his father's accession to the throne, about 140.

GALERIUS, Caius Maximianus (Armentarius), appointed by Diocletian, with the title of Cæsar, to administer the affairs of Gaul, Spain, and Mauritania, 292—consul of Rome, 294 — gains victories over the Carpi and Bastarnæ, 295—defeated by Narses, and severely reprimanded by Diocletian; consul II., 297—gains a complete victory over Narses in Armenia, and meets Diocletian at Nisibis, 298—consul III., 300—passes the winter with Diocletian at Nicomedia, and urges him to repress the power of the Christian hierarchy; consul IV., 302—takes the title of Augustus, on Diocletian's retirement; consul V., 305—consul VI., 306—invades Italy, and, without fighting a battle, is obliged to retreat ignominiously; declares Licinius emperor, 307 — consul VII., 308 — acknowledges Constantine as Augustus, and allows the title to Maximian in Syria—attacked by a fatal disorder, 310—issues an edict, April 30, to stop the persecution of the Christians, and *d.* the next month; consul VIII. (*uncertain*), 311.

GALGACUS, a leader of the Caledonians against Agricola, 84.

GALIB, sent by the Spanish caliph, Al Hakem II., with a powerful army into Africa, 973 — restores his authority in Fez and Western Africa, 974—falls in single combat with Abdelmelic, governor of Toledo, 979.

GALILEO DE' GALILEI, *b.* 1564—compelled

by the Inquisition to reject the Copernican system, 1633—*d.* 1642.

GALITZIN, prince, compelled by the czarina, Anne, to marry a girl of low birth, to live in a palace of ice, and celebrate the wedding with many strange ceremonies, 1740.

GALL, John Joseph, *b.* 1758—introduces his system of craniology, 1808—*d.* 1828.

GALLA, wife of Julius Constantius, and mother of the Cæsar Gallus. See GALLUS.

GALLA, Placidia. See PLACIDIA.

GALLA, daughter of Valentinian I., accompanies her brother, Valentinian II., in his flight to Thessalonica, where she meets and marries Theodosius I., 387—*d.* 394.

GALLA of Malamocco, doge of Venice, 755—deposed, 756.

GALLAND translates into French the "Thousand and One Nights" (Arabian Nights' Entertainment), 1704—*d.* 1715.

GALLAS, the imperial general, drives the Swedes back into Pomerania, 1638—is defeated by Banner, 1639—follows the Swedes into Jutland, where he is totally defeated by Torstenson, 1644.

GALLE, M., discovers the planet Neptune, at Berlin, Sept. 23, 1846.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, the Montcalm, sold, June 8, 1849—that of the king of Holland, sold, Aug. 12, 1850.

GALLERY, National. See NATIONAL GALLERY.

GALLERY of the Louvre formed, 1798.

GALLERY, Historical, of Versailles, opened, June 11, 1837.

GALLIA. See GAUL.

GALLICANUS, consul of Rome, 127—others, 150, 317, 330.

GALLICIA, a province of Spain, conquered by D. Junius Brutus, June 9, B.C. 136—occupied by the Vandals, A.D. 419—they are expelled by Astorius, 420—invaded by Hermanrich, k. of the Suevi, 431—peace concluded with him, 433—its coast ravaged by the Vandal fleet from Africa, 445—invaded by Frumarius, k. of the Suevi, 460—part of it recovered by Pelayo, 721—by Alfonso I., 740—infested by the Danes, who are repulsed by Ramiro I., 846—an invasion of Muhamad prevented by the destruction of his fleet, 867—attacked by Almondhir, 876—resigned by Alfonso III. to his son, Ordonio II., 910—reunited to Leon, 913—invaded by Almansor, 993—inherited by Alfonso, son of Alfonso VI. See ALFONSO, k. of Gallicia.

GALLICIA, East, a province taken by Austria in the first partition of Poland, 1772.

GALLICIA, West, another province, acquired in the final partition, 1795—ceded to the grand duchy of Warsaw by the treaty of Vienna, 1809—recovered by Austria, 1814.

GALLIENUS, Publius Licinius, emperor of Rome, son of Valerian, associated on the throne with his father, 253—consul of Rome, 254—takes the command of the army in Gaul, and makes Treves his head-quarters, consul II., 255—consul III., 257—the empire distracted by numerous revolts, 259. See THIRTY TYRANTS.—Valerian is made prisoner by the Persians; Gallienus reigns alone; defeats and kills Ingenuus, who had revolted in Illyricum; also Regalianus; his son, Saloninus is taken and slain by Postumus, 260—consul IV., 261—V., 262—celebrates the tenth year of his reign by public shows and games, and treats with Aureolus and Odenathus, 263—declares Odenathus Augustus; consul VI., 264—attacks Postumus and Victorinus without success, 265—consul VII., 266—routs various Gothic tribes in Illyricum; proceeds against Aureolus, in Italy, 267—assassinated by his own troops, while besieging Aureolus in Milan, March 20, 268.

GALLIO, L. Junius, banished to Lesbos by the emperor Tiberius I., and recalled to Rome, 32—adopts Novatus, elder brother of Seneca, and gives him his name, 42.

GALLIO, L. Junius, the younger, put to death, with his brother, Seneca, by Nero, 65.

GALLIPOLI, the Callipolis of the Greeks; a fleet collected at, by Isaac Angelus to convey the emperor Frederic I. and his crusaders across the Hellespont, 1190—See CHERSONESUS THRACICA.—Fortified by the Catalans, 1306—Suleiman, son of Orchan, repairs the walls, and brings over a colony of Turks, who occupy the place, 1354—landing of the allies, British and French army, April 5, 1854—the Himalaya arrives, April 13.

GALLIPOLI, in Italy, taken by Roger de Loria, 1285.

GALLO-GRÆCI, the name given by the Romans to the Galatæ of Asia Minor, when they are conquered by the consul Manlius, B.C. 189. See GALATIA.

GALLURA. See ENZIO and ADELAIDE of Sardinia.

GALLUS, C. Vibius Trebonianus, emperor of Rome, succeeds Decius, 251—pays the Goths a large sum of money to quit the empire, and returns to Rome; consul II., 252—assassinated at Interamnæ, 253.

GALLUS, C. Vibius Volusianus, son of the

emperor, consul of Rome, 252—consul II., killed with his father, 253.

GALLUS, son of Julius Constantius, and nephew of the emperor Constantine, is kept with his brother Julian six years in the castle of Macellum, where they have no instructor but Mardonius, an aged slave of his family, 345—married to his cousin. See CONSTANTINA.—Created Cæsar, and sent to Antioch to rule the East, takes the name of Flavius Constantius, 351. See CONSTANTIUS, Fl., for his consulships. Suppresses a revolt in Judæa, 352—he and his wife commit great cruelties in the East, 353—called to the imperial court by the emperor Constantius II.; arrested during the journey; taken to Pola, in Istria, and executed, 354.

GALLUS, consul of Rome, 174—another, 238.

GALLUS, Ælius, gov. of Egypt, undertakes an expedition into Arabia, which fails, B.C. 24—is visited soon after by Strabo.

GALLUS, Ap. Annius Trebonius, consul of Rome, 108.

GALLUS. See ASINIUS GALLUS.

GALLUS, C. consul of Rome, 198.

GALLUS, C. Asinius, consul of Rome, B.C. 8.

GALLUS, Cestius, defeated by the Jews, 66.

GALLUS, Cornelius, *b.* B.C. 67—friend of Virgil; præfect of Egypt, 30—disgraced for misgoverning, commits suicide, 26.

GALLUS, C. Cestius, consul of Rome, 35.

GALLUS, C. Pompeius Longinus, consul of Rome, 49.

GALLUS, C. Sulpicius, predicts an eclipse of the moon, which happens, June 21, B.C. 168—consul of Rome, 166.

GALLUS, C. Sulpicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 243.

GALLUS, L. Anicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 160.

GALLUS, L. Asinius, consul of Rome, 62.

GALLUS, L. Caninius, consul of Rome, B.C. 37.

GALLUS, Plotius, teaches Latin rhetoric, B.C. 88.

GALLUS, Q. Ogulnius, consul of Rome, B.C. 269.

GALT, John, *b.* 1779—*d.* 1839.

GALVANI, Louis, of Bologna, *b.* 1737—discovers galvanism, 1790—*d.* 1798. See VOLTA.

GALVES, the Spanish viceroy, expelled by the Mexicans, 1661.

GALWAY, taken by gen. Ginkel, 1691—Queen's College endowed by Act of Parliament, 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 56, 1845—railway to Dublin completed, Aug. 1, 1851.

GALWAY, the earl of, replaces the duke of Schomberg in the command of the army in Spain, 1704—he and his Portuguese allies take Alcantara, and having forced the duke of Berwick to retire, enter Madrid, June 24, 1706—totally defeated at the battle of Almanza, by the duke of Berwick, April 14, 1707.

GAMA, Vasco de, a Portuguese navigator, sails for the eastern seas, July 9, 1496—passes the Cape of Good Hope, and arrives at Calicut, 1497—lays the foundation of the Portuguese empire in India, and returns to his country, 1498.

GAMBETTE, Loy, the Burgundian code framed by Gundibald, 501.

GAMBIER, admiral and lord, *b.* 1756—commands the fleet against Copenhagen, Sept. 2, 1807—destroys a French fleet in Basque roads, April 12, 1809—*d.* 1833.

GAME, Bill to legalize the sale of, rejected by the Lords, May 9, 1825.

GAME-LAWS, enforced by Bernabo Visconte, 1374—parliamentary committee appointed on the, Feb. 27, 1845—regulated by a new Act, July 22, 1848.

GAMES. See ANTIOCH, ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, CORINTH, DELPHI, ELIS, ISTHMIAN, OLYMPIC, PYTHIAN, DECENNALIAN, QUINQUENNALIAN, SECULAR, CAPITOLINE.—Exhibited to the Roman people, with great magnificence by Augustus, B.C. 2—by Titus, at the opening of the Colosseum, A.D. 80—by Sept. Severus, 197—by Carinus, 284—by Diocletian, 302—by Constantine I., 326—restored in Greece by Julian, 362—condemned by Chrysostom in his discourse, 399—celebrated by Honorius at Rome, 404.

GANGANELLI. See CLEMENT XIV., pope.

GARCIAS, Iñiguez, count of Navarre, takes the title of king, 880—slain in the battle of Aybar, against Muhamad, 882.

GARCIAS II., k. of Navarre, son of Sancho II., succeeds his father, 994—falls in the battle of Hisn Dhervera, 1000.

GARCIAS III., son of Sancho III., divides his father's dominions with his brother, and is k. of Navarre, 1035—defeats his brother Ramiro I., k. of Arragon, 1042—falls in battle against his other brother, Ferdinand of Castile, 1053.

GARCIAS IV., k. of Navarre, is chosen by the Navarrese to succeed Alfonso I., 1134—assists in the taking of Almeria, 1147—*d.* 1150.

GARCIAS, son of Alfonso III., rebels against his father; is defeated at Zamora, and imprisoned, 907—receives Leon with the title of k., 910—*d.* 913.

GARCIAS, a descendant of Aymer, count of Arragon, 858.

GARCIAS FERDINAND, count of Castile, *d.* 1005.

GARCIAS SANCHO, count of Castile, 1005—*d.* 1022.

GARDE MOBILE. See FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1849.

GARDINER, Stephen, made bp. of Winchester by Henry VIII., 1531—attempts to prejudice him against Katharine Parr, 1544–1546—imprisoned, 1549—deprived of his see, 1550—released by qu. Mary, and made Lord Chancellor, 1553—celebrates her marriage with Philip of Spain, 1554—counsels severe treatment of the English Protestants, 1555—*d.* Nov. 12, 1555.

GARIBALD, son of Grimoald, set aside by the Lombards, 671.

GARIBALDI, gen. of the Romans, defeats the Neapolitans, May 5, 1849—withdraws with a part of his army, after the capitulation of Rome to the French, July 3.

GARIGLIANO, the Liris of the ancients; its fort taken by Basilio Bugano, the Greek catapan, 1021—battle of the; Gonsalvo de Cordova gains a victory over the French, and conquers Naples, Dec. 28, 1503.

GARNERIN, M., descends in a parachute, Sept. 21, 1802.

GARNET, Henry, superior of the Jesuits, executed for taking part in the gunpowder plot, 1606.

GARONNE, the river, crossed by Edward the Black Prince, to invade Languedoc, 1355.

GARRICK, David, *b.* 1717—makes his first appearance on the stage at Ipswich, 1741—performs at the theatre in Goodman's-fields, 1742—takes Drury Lane theatre, 1747—retires from the stage, June 10, 1776. See DRURY LANE THEATRE.—*d.* 1779.

GARSENDA, princess of Maine, and second wife of Albert AZZO II., marquis of Lombardy; on the death of her brother Herbert, is invited with her husband by the people of Maine, to rule over them, 1069—expelled by Wm. the Conqueror, 1072—her son, Fulk, is progenitor of the family of Este, 1097. See ESTE.

GARSENDA. See ALFONSO IX., k. of Leon.

GARTER, the Order of the, said to have been originated by Richard I., 1192—instituted, or revived, by Edw. III., Apr. 23, 1349.

GARTH, Sir Samuel, *d.* 1719.

GARTH, gen. Thomas, *b.* 1744—*d.* 1829.

GASCOIGNE, Sir William, the chief justice, is insulted by Henry, prince of Wales; commits him, 1412.

GASCONY, a part of Aquitania, early occupied by the Vascones, from whom it takes its name; Messala Corvinus subdues a revolt there, B.C. 27. See AQUITAIN.—Some of its people, under duke Paulus, attempt to settle south of the Pyrenees, and are overcome by the Visigothic king Wamba, 674—their country conquered by Charles Martel, 735—its people surprise, and defeat Charlemagne at Roncesvalles, 778—commotions appeased by Louis I., 819—annexed with Guienne to the crown of England, 1152. See ELEANOR and GUIENNE.—Invaded by Louis VIII. of France, 1224—defended by the earls of Salisbury and Cornwall, 1225—conquered by Dunois, 1451—a deputation invites the English government to restore the province to its former allegiance, 1452—Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, is sent with an inadequate force, is defeated and slain, 1453.

GAS-LIGHTS introduced by Watt and Boulton in their works at Birmingham, 1798—by Philips and Lee in their factory at Manchester, 1805—exhibited by Winsor, on the wall of Carlton Gardens, June 4, 1807—and in Golden Lane, Aug. 16—generally used in London, 1814—strike of the London workmen, March 18, 1834.

GASPARINI PERGAMENSIS EPISTOLÆ, the first book printed at the Sorbonne, in Paris, 1470.

GASPARIS, DE, discovers "Hygeia," April 12, 1849—"Parthenope," May 11; and "Egeria," Nov. 2, 1850—"Eunomia," July 29, 1851—"Psyche," Mar. 17, 1852—"Themis," April 5, 1853.

GASSENDI, Peter, *b.* 1592—*d.* 1655.

GASTON, John Baptiste, duke of Orleans, youngest son of Henry IV., k. of France, implicated in a plot against Richelieu, retires to Brussels with his mother, Mary de' Medici, 1631—he endeavours to prevail by arms; submits, and again leaves France, 1632—*d.* at Blois, Feb. 2, 1660.

GASTON DE FOIX. See FOIX, Gaston De.

GASTONE, Giovanni. See GIOVANNI GASTONE, duke of Tuscany.

GATES, Sir Thomas, heads an emigration of the Puritans to Virginia, 1609.

GATES, the American general, captures Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777—is defeated at Camden, by lord Cornwallis, Aug. 16, 1780.

GATUN and Panama railway, opened, Oct. 12, 1851.

GAUL, first peopled by Kelts, whose Greek name of Galatæ the Romans form into Galli, and call their country Gallia. See CELTS.—Known to the Greeks from the time of their founding Massilia, B.C. 600—vines and olives first planted by them, 536—Hannibal marches through, on his way to Italy, 218—entered by the Romans for the first time, to assist the Massilians against some Gallic tribes, 154—again, by the consul Fulvius Flaccus, 125—C. Sextius Calvinus takes the

GAUL—*continued.*
command in, 124—Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix), the first Roman colony, founded by him, 122. See ALLOBROGES, ARVERNI, and SALYES.

The dominion of Rome extended beyond the Rhone, and the colony of Narbo Martius (Narbonne) founded, 118—forcibly entered by the Cimbri and Teutones, who defeat the Romans, 105. See CIMBRI.—Marius, with Sylla as his legate, appointed to take the command against them, 104. See AIX.—Invaded by the Helvetii and Tigurini, 72—Cæsar obtains the command for five years. See CÆSAR, Julius, ANTONY, Mark.—The colony of Lugdunum (Lyons) founded by the proconsul, Munatius Plancus, 43—the frontier of the Rhine secured by the consul, M. Agrippa, 27—visited by Augustus, 27 and 17—prospers under the mild government of Drusus, 12—again visited by Augustus; the frontiers guarded by Tiberius and Drusus, 10.

The commotions of Florus and Sacrovir suppressed by Silius, A.D. 21—Caligula's expedition, 40—Sabinus revolts, 70. See SABINUS.—Hadrian begins his survey of the provinces, 120—persecution of the Christians in Gaul, 177—Maternus revolts, 189—Clodius Albinus comes from Britain, 196. See ALBINUS, Clodius.—Alexander Severus repels the Germans, 234. See ALEXANDER, Severus.—The Franks invade the northern provinces of, 254—Gallienus takes the command against them, 255—they penetrate through the province into Spain, 256—Postumus checks the invaders, 258, and maintains independent sway ten years, 259. See POSTUMUS and THIRTY TYRANTS.—Tetricus reigns, 267. See TETRICUS, and AURELIAN.

The Franks, Burgundians, and other German tribes repulsed by Probus, 277—Bonosus and Proculus rebel, 280. See BONOSUS and PROCULUS.—Probus encourages the culture of vines, 281—Carinus is stationed in, by his father, 283—the Bagaudæ repressed by Maximian, 285-286—he secures the repose of Gaul by a treaty with the Franks, 288—Gessoriacum seized by Carausius, 289. See CARAUSIUS.—Galerius governs, 292. See GALERIUS.—Decay of its schools, 299. See AUTUN and EUMENIUS.—Constantine arrives from Britain, 307. See CONSTANTINE I.—His son, Crispus, repels the Franks and Allemanni, 320—in the division of Constantine's empire, allotted to Constans, 337. See CONSTANS I.

Titianus, prætorian prefect, 343—Magnentius revolts, 350—Constantius sole emperor. See CONSTANTIUS II.—The Allemanni, under Gundomad and Vadomar, repulsed by him, agree to peace, 354—Julian takes the command, Dec. 1, 355. See JULIAN, emperor of Rome.—Harassed by the Allemanni, 365—they take Moguntiacum, and are repulsed by Valentinian, 368—the Saxons infest the coast, 370—the Allemanni renew their incursions, and are defeated at Argentaria (Colmar) by Gratian, 378—Ausonius prefect, 379—Maximus lands from Britain, and is joined by the legions, 383. See MAXIMUS.—Revolt of Arbogastes at Vienne, 392. See ARBOGASTES.—Gaul part of the Western Empire, 395—the Vandals, Burgundians, and Suevi force a passage over the Rhine, and establish themselves in Gaul, 406—disperse themselves unresisted over the province; Constantine, the rebel emperor, acknowledged, 407. See CONSTANTINE.—Gerontius advances against him, 409.

Adolphus fixes himself in the south, and the Ripuarian Franks occupy the northern parts, 412. See FRANKS.—Aquitaine given to Wallia by Honorius, who attempts to convene an annual assembly of the seven provinces, 418—the Burgundians rule their lands mildly and peacefully, 420—some German tribes penetrate as far as Arles, where they are repulsed by Aetius, 430—the Visigoths continue to encroach in the southern, and the coasts are infested by pirates from the north, 438—invaded by Attila, who besieges Orleans, and is defeated at Chalons, 451. See ATTILA.—the Visigoths possess the greater part of Gaul; Childeric I., the Frank, takes Paris, 464—Arles and Marseilles taken by Euric, 470—Auvergne ceded to him, 474—Odoacer gives up to him all beyond the Alps, 478—Clovis, k. of the Franks, 481. See CLOVIS I.—Acquires the lands of Syagrius, 486; and Aquitaine, 507—after which the name of Gaul is gradually lost in that of Frankenric, or kingdom of the Franks. See FRANCE.—Mammo, with an independent Gothic force, commits depredations, 509—the Latin language modified by the admixture of other dialects; many native Gauls retire into Armorica, and uniting with the indigenous Bretons, preserve their mother-tongue, 584.

GAULS, or GALLI (Celtic tribes, so called by the Romans), occupy the north and north-east of Italy, on the Adriatic, as far as the Œsis, B.C. 520. See CELTS.

GAUNT, or GHENT, John of, son of Edward

III., is born in the city from which he takes his name, 1340. See LANCASTER, John, duke of.

GAUNT, Mrs., burnt, for having taken part in Monmouth's rebellion, 1685.

GAUSS, prof. Karl Fred., *b.* 1777—observes the comet of 1805—*d.* 1855.

GAVESTON, Piers, banished by Edward I.; recalled by Edward II., and created earl of Cornwall, 1307—the queen, Isabella of France, and the earl of Lancaster demand his removal; Edward appoints him governor of Ireland, 1308—recalled by Edward, and offends the barons again by his insolence, 1309—banished by the Commissioners of Parliament, 1310—again recalled by the king, 1311—taken prisoner at Scarborough, conveyed to Warwick, and beheaded, July 1, 1312.

GAWULGURH, taken by sir A. Wellesley, Dec. 14, 1803.

GAY, John, *b.* 1687—produces the "Beggars' Opera," 1727—*d.* 1732.

GAZA, battle of; Demetrius Poliorcetes defeated by Ptolemy and Seleucus, B.C. 312—besieged and taken by Alex. Jannæus, k. of the Jews, 97 — council of, A.D. 54. See COUNCILS.—Taken by Saladin, 1170—battle of; the Carismians defeat the combined forces of the Christians and Ayoubites, 1243—taken by Bonaparte, March, 1799.

GAZNAH, or GHIZNI, now Ghuznee, a city and province, east of Persia, where Alp Tegin founds the independent state of the Gaznevides, 961. See MAHMUD, the Gaznevide. — They are expelled from Persia by Togrul Beg, grandson of Seljuk, 1038—their kingdom extinguished, 1183. See GHUZNEE.

GEBEL TARIK. See GIBRALTAR.

GEBHARD, bp. of Eichstadt, chosen pope, 1055. See VICTOR II., pope.

GEBMUND, bp. of Rochester, *d.* 693.

GEDDES, Dr. Alexander, *b.* 1737—*d.* 1802.

GEDIMIN, duke of Lithuania, is incited by John XVII., pope, to attack the Teutonic Knights, 1326.

GEDROSIA, a province of Persia, traversed by Alexander, on his return from India, B.C. 325.

GEHWAR, Moorish king of Cordova, 1031—unable to produce peace by negotiation, attempts it, without success, by arms, 1037—*d.* 1043.

GEISA, duke of Hungary, converted to Christianity; his son, Walk, baptized by the name of Stephen, 996.

GEISA I., k. of Hungary, son of Bela I., expels Solomon, 1075—*d.* 1077.

GEISA II., son of Bela II., k. of Hungary, 1141—assists Guelf IV. in his claim on Bavaria, 1142 — invites German emigrants to join the former colony of that people in Transylvania, 1143—attacked by Manuel I., emperor of the East, and concludes a truce with him, 1157—*d.* 1160.

GELA, in Sicily, founded by Antiphemus of Rhodes, B.C. 690. See GELON, and APOLLODORUS, comic poet.

GELALÆAN ERA, begins, March 15, 1079. See MALEK SCHAH.

GELALEDDIN, sultan of Carisme, 1219—driven over the Indus by Dschingis-khan, 1222.

GELANOR, k. of Argos, last of the Inachidæ, surrenders his kingdom to Danaus, B.C. 1475 (1486 H., 1444 C.)

GELASIUS I., bp. of Rome, 492—asserts his divine right to universal supremacy; distinguishes between the canonical and apocryphal books of the Scriptures, 494—*d.* 496.

GELASIUS II., pope, 1118. See GAETANO, Giovanni.—Opposed by Gregory VIII.—*d.* 1119.

GELASIUS, bp. of Cæsarea, 381.

GELASIUS of Cyzicus, bp. of Cæsarea, writes his History of the Council of Nice, 475.

GELIMER, k. of the Vandals in Africa, son of Hunneric and Eudocia, deposes and imprisons his brother, Hilderic; Justinian prepares for war against him, 531—finally defeated, he surrenders to Belisarius, and lives in retirement on an estate in Galatia, 534.

GELL, Sir Wm., *b.* 1777—*d.* 1836.

GELLERT, Christopher F., *b.* 1715—*d.* 1769.

GELLIUS, Aulus, fl. 149—(*Clin.*)—writes his "Noctes Atticæ," 169—*Niebuhr.*

GELLIUS, Statius, a general of the Samnites, made prisoner by the Romans at Bovianum, B.C. 305.

GELON, Olympic victor, B.C. 604.

GELON, becomes supreme at Gela, B.C. 491—master of Syracuse, 485—defeats the Carthaginians at Himera, in conjunction with Theron, 480 — succeeded by Hiero, 478.

GEMAUERS, battle of; the Swedish gen., Levenhaupt, defeats the Russians, July 28, 1705.

GEMBLOURS, battle of; victory of John of Austria over the Netherlanders, 1578.

GEMINUS, C. Fufius, and L. Rubellius, consuls of Rome, 29.

GEMINUS, Cn. Servilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 203.

GEMINUS, M. Servilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 202—another, A.D. 3.

GEMINUS, P. Servilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 252; 248, II.

GEMINUS, P. Veturius, consul of Rome B.C. 499.

GEMINUS, T. Veturius, consul of Rome, B.C. 494—another, 462.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in Scotland, agrees very reluctantly to the Articles of Perth, in favour of religious ceremonies, 1618.

GENERAL WARRANTS for seizure of papers, pronounced illegal, Dec. 6, 1763—debate in parliament concerning them, Feb. 15, 1764. See CAMDEN, lord.

GENEVA, a town of the Allobroges in the time of Cæsar, B.C. 58 — in later times called by some Janua; republic founded, 1512—the reformers of, assisted against Charles III., duke of Savoy, by the people of Freyburg, 1519—the bishop expelled, 1534—Calvin settles there, 1536—founds the university, 1539—failure of an attack made by Charles Emanuel I., duke of Savoy, 1602—and of a second attack, 1609—French troops enter, to settle the differences between parties, when many families emigrate to England and Ireland, 1782—incorporated with France, April 26, 1798 — a member of the new Swiss confederacy, 1814 — the democratic party acquire the ascendancy, 1846.

GENEVIEVE, St., church of, in Paris, called the Pantheon by the National Assembly, 1791.

GENGA, cardinal Annibale della, chosen pope, 1823. See LEO XII., pope.

GENLIS, madame de, *b.* 1746—educates the family of the duke of Orleans, 1784—*d.* 1830. See FITZGERALD, Pamela, lady.

GENNADIUS I. and II. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of.

GENNADIUS of Marseilles, *script. ecc.*, fl. 493.

GENOA, an ancient town of Liguria, taken by Fabius Maximus, B.C. 233—a place of importance in the second Punic war; Cornelius Scipio begins his operations there against Hannibal, before the battle near the Ticinus, and Sempronius lands there before that on the Trebia, 218—plundered by an army of Franks, A.D. 539—becomes a seat of commercial activity, and gradually a free town, about 1000—assists Pisa to drive Mugehid and the Saracens out of Sardinia, 1017—the rivalry between the two cities produces open war, 1070—the long war between them commences, 1119—the Genoese capture a rich Pisan convoy from Sardinia, 1124—take Piombino, 1125—furnish shipwrights to build a fleet for the Milanese on the lake of Como, 1127—pope Innocent II. mediates peace with Pisa, and makes Genoa an archbishopric, 1132.

Ventimiglia taken, 1140 — a Genoese fleet assists the Christians of Spain to take Almeria, 1147—and Tortosa, 1148—disputes renewed with Pisa; combats in the streets of Constantinople; hostilities at home, which the emperor Frederic I. stops by mediating a truce, 1162—war renewed, 1165—commercial treaty with the Greek emperor Manuel I., and first colony at Heraclea or Perinthus on the Propontis, 1169—peace with Pisa; equal division of the island of Sardinia, 1175—embarcation of Philip Augustus, k. of France, for his crusade, 1190—a fleet sent to assist the emperor Henry VI. repulsed by the Sicilians, 1191—battle with the Pisans in the harbour of Messina, 1194—with the Venetians in Crete, 1206—with the Pisans in the harbour of Acre, 1222—league with Venice and pope Gregory IX. against the emperor Fred. II., 1238—he captures twenty-two galleys. See FREDERIC II.—Besieges Genoa, and is repelled by the citizens, 1241.

They are driven from the siege of Savona by Euzio and a Pisan fleet, 1243—surprise Rhodes, 1248—pope Innocent IV. visits Genoa; Rhodes recovered by John Vataces, 1251—the commons appoint Boccanegra their captain, 1257—their fleet defeated by those of Venice and Pisa near Acre; pope Alexander IV. mediates, 1258—assist Michael Palæologus to recover Constantinople; obtain from him by treaty Pera, Galata, the ports of the Crimea, and many commercial privileges; are excommunicated by pope Urban IV. for their alliance with Greek heretics, 1261—depose Boccanegra, 1262—defeated by the Venetians in a naval battle off Negropont, 1263—quarrel with the emperor Michael, 1265—a fleet captured by the Venetians at Trapani, in Sicily, 1266—assist the crusade against Tunis; their ships wrecked and plundered by their ally Charles of Naples; the Ghibelin families of Doria and Spinola gain the ascendancy, 1270—the Guelfs apply to Charles for assistance, 1272—the citizens join a league formed to resist his tyranny, for which they are excommunicated by Gregory X., 1273—they defeat his fleets, 1274—crush the naval power of Pisa by their victory off Melora, Aug. 13, 1284—destroy the shipping and magazines in the harbour of Pisa, 1287—plunder it, and that of Leghorn, 1290.

The long war with Venice begins, 1293—a Venetian fleet captured by Nicolo Spinola; and Canea, in Candia, taken, 1294 — Caffa, in the Crimea, taken by the Venetians; civil war in Genoa; the Doria and Spinola expel the Grimaldi and Fieschi, 1296—the latter continue the struggle, and take Monaco, 1297—the Venetian fleet destroyed off

GENOA —*continued.*

Curzola by Lamba Doria, Sept. 8, 1298—See POLO, Marco.—Peace with Venice and Pisa; these treaties exalt Genoa, and exclude the armed vessels of their rivals from the Mediterranean and Black Seas, 1299.

The Dorias expelled by the Spinola party, 1306—Genoa leagues with the emperor Henry VII., and the Sicilians against Robert of Naples, 1313—the trade of the Black Sea secured by a commercial treaty with Alexius of Trebizond, 1316—the city agitated by violent commotions, 1317—besieged by the Ghibelins and relieved by Robert of Naples, who is appointed gov. for ten years, 1318—the attack renewed, 1319—the siege raised, 1323—Genoese in the service of Robert, take Ostia, 1327—colony at Phocæa for the manufacture of alum, 1330. See ALUM.—War with Aragon; assistance claimed from Robert of Sicily, 1331—alliance with the knights of Rhodes and the duke of Naxos to protect Phocæa against the emperor Andronicus III., 1334—k. Robert, gov. expelled; Raffaele Doria and Galeotto Spinola appointed captains, 1335.

Simone Boccanegra first doge, 1339—set aside by the nobles, and Giovanni da Murta appointed, 1344—dispute referred to Luchino Visconte, 1345—Scio taken, and the Greeks expelled from Phocæa, 1346—the colony of Galata makes war on the emperor John VI., captures his fleet, and is ordered by the senate of Genoa to desist, 1348—Giovanni da Murta, *d.* is succeeded by Giovanni di Valente; a seizure of Venetian ships at Caffa, leads to another naval war, 1350—Paganino Doria plunders many Venetian towns on the Adriatic, and in Negropont, 1351—battle in the Bosphorus; defeat of the Venetians and Aragonese, commanded by Nicoletto Pisani, and assisted by a Greek fleet, Feb. 13; the Greek emperor by treaty gives to Genoa the entire command of the Black Sea, May 6, 1352—alliance with Louis of Hungary; victory of the Venetians and Aragonese off Linghiera, in Sardinia, Aug. 29; the Genoese in despair, place themselves under the protection of John Visconte, who restores their confidence, and improves their city by many useful works, 1353—he attempts, without success, to make peace for them; Paganino Doria destroys the Venetian fleet at Sapienza in the Morea, Nov. 4; assists John V. to surprise Constantinople and recover his throne, 1354—an advantageous peace concluded with Venice; Tripoli in Africa taken, 1355.

Independence recovered, and Simone Boccanegra re-appointed doge, 1356. See BOCCANEGRA, Simone, ADORNO, Gabriel, and CAMPOFREGOSO, Domenico da.—Overawed by Bernabo Visconte, 1366—war renewed with Venice, 1372—conquest of Cyprus; the knights of Rhodes forbidden by Gregory IX. to assist, 1373—Andronicus, son of John V., cedes Tenedos, to gain the support of the Genoese, 1375—they assist his escape; their fleet, under Louis del Fiesco defeated by the Venetian admiral, Victor Pisani, 1378—battle of Pola; the Venetians totally defeated, May 6; Peter Doria advances to attack Venice; takes Chiozza and Malamocco, and refuses to treat for peace, 1379—is compelled to surrender his fleet and army, 1380—peace concluded, Aug. 8, 1381—tumults in Genoa; the doge Niccolo di Guarco deposed, and Leonardo de Montano elected, 1383—Urban VI. arrives, 1385—withdraws 1386—Antonio di Montaldo, doge, 1392—maintains himself against four competitors, 1393—continued discord; doges rise and fall, almost monthly, 1394.

Genoa, under the protection of France, 1396—strife renewed; the French gov. leaves, 1398—marshal Boucicault made gov., restores order, 1401—during his absence the people expel the French garrison, and place themselves under the protection of the marquis of Montferrat, 1409—alliance with Ladislas, k. of Naples; the fleet of Louis of Anjou dispersed, 1410—George Adorno, doge; league with the duke of Milan against the emperor Sigismund, 1413—two doges in succession, 1415—peace purchased of the duke of Milan, 1419—Genoa surrenders to his gen., Carmagnola, 1421—he is appointed gov., 1422—a Genoese fleet in the service of Milan worsted by those of Venice and Florence near Portofino, Aug. 27, 1431—another defeats Alfonso V., k. of Arragon, near the isle of PONZA, Aug. 5—offended by losing the fruits of this victory, the Genoese expel their Milanese masters, and regain independence, 1435.

Joins the league of Venice and Florence against Milan, 1436—unites with Florence, Milan and Mantua against Venice, 1451—Alfonso makes war on them, 1457—besieges Genoa, the citizens admit a French force to protect them, 1458—expelled from Phocæa and Pera; they form alum-works in the isle of Ischia; Pietro da Campofregoso killed in endea-

GENOA—*continued.*
vouring to drive out the French, 1459—Genoa again free; contests follow for the choice of a doge; three elected the first year, 1461—submits to Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan, 1464—revolt of Matteo del Fiesco discomfited by Prospero Adorno, 1477—the ancient form of government restored; Battistino Fregoso, doge, 1478—Sarzana taken by Lorenzo de' Medici; the protection of Milan again invited, 1487—voluntary submission to France, 1499—encouraged by pope Julius II., the citizens drive out their nobles and the French, 1506—conquered by Louis XII., 1507—freedom again recovered, and Giano Fregoso, doge, 1512.

Taken and sacked by a Spanish and Italian army under Prospero Colonna, May 30, 1522—by the French gen. Lautrec, 1527—Andrew Doria returns suddenly with his fleet from Naples, and restores the independence of Genoa, 1528—visit of Charles V., Aug. 12, 1529—hostile attempt of Francis I. repulsed, 1536—conspiracy of Fiesco, count of Lavagna, Jan. 2, 1547—a Genoese fleet assists in the battle of Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571—vain attack of the French gen. Lesdiguiéres and Charles Emanuel I., duke of Savoy, 1625—bombarded by the fleet of Louis XIV., 1684—the doge and four senators summoned to Paris, submit to the terms dictated, 1685—blockaded by adm. Matthews, 1743—bombarded by adm. Rowley, Sept. 26, 1745—surrenders to Charles Emanuel, k. of Sardinia and the Austrians, Nov. 9, 1746—recovered by the citizens, Dec. 10—siege renewed by the Austrians, March 31, 1747—raised, June 10—Corsica ceded to France, 1768. See CORSICA.

Genoa conquered by France, and forms the Ligurian republic, May 22. 1797—blockaded by lord Keith, Apr. 5, 1800—occupied by Massena after his defeat at Voltri, 18—surrendered by him to the Austrians, June 5—recovered by Bonaparte after the battle of Marengo, June 16—annexed to France, June 4, 1805—taken by lord W. Bentinck, Apr. 17, 1814—united to the kingdom of Sardinia by the Vienna congress, Dec. 30.

GENOA, duke of, a younger son of Charles Albert, k. of Sardinia, invited by the Sicilian parliament to be their king, July 11, 1848—visits England, May 31—June 4, 1853.

GENSERIC, k. of the Vandals, succeeds Gunderic, and is invited into Africa by Bonifacius, 428. See BONIFACIUS, count.—Lands there, and is assisted by the Donatists and wild Moors, 429—the greater part of Africa is assigned to him by a treaty of peace, 435—appoints Arian bishops in Africa, and retaliates on the Catholics their own laws, 437—takes Carthage, Oct. 19, 439—invades Sicily, 440—which is defended against him by Cassiodorus, 441. See CASSIODORUS.—Africa is ceded to him by Valentinian III., 442—ravages the coast of Gallicia, 445—assails Sicily and the coast of Italy, 448—takes and plunders Rome, carries to Carthage many captives, and among them Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III., with her two daughters, 455—one of his fleets destroyed near Corsica by Ricimer, 456—he lands again in Italy, and is defeated; Majorian prepares an armament against him, 458—he destroys Majorian's fleet in the harbour of Carthagena, and makes peace with him, 460—restores Eudoxia and her daughter Placidia, on condition that a large dowry be given with her other daughter Eudocia to his son, Hunneric; he ravages Italy and Sicily again, and conquers Sardinia, 462—is driven out of Sicily by Marcellinus, 464—ravages the Peloponnesus, 467—the two empires unite to attack him, but fail, 468—*d.* 477.

GENTIANUS, Qu. Epidius Rufus Lollianus, consul of Rome, 211.

GENTIUS, the Illyrian prince, who had taken up arms to support Perseus, is defeated by the Romans, B.C. 168.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, first published by Edward Cave, 1731—parliamentary debates arranged for it by William Guthrie, from reporters' notes, 1736—prepared by Samuel Johnson, from 1740 to 1743. See CAVE, Edw.

GENUCIUS, Cn., tribune, murdered, to stay his impeachment of the ex-consuls before the people, B.C. 473.

GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET. See ANJOU.

GEOFFREY, brother of Henry II., renounces his claims on Maine and Anjou, for a pension, 1156—*d.* 1158.

GEOFFREY, son of Henry II., *b.* 1159—and affianced to Constance, heiress of Britanny. See BRETAGNE.—Rebels against his father in concert with his brothers, and assisted by the kings of France and Scotland, 1173—killed at a tournament at Paris, 1185.

GEOFFREY, of Monmouth, the historian, *d.* 1138.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS founded by Malte Brun, 1821—of London, 1830.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY founded, 1813.

GEORGE, Fort, abandoned to the Americans, May 27, 1813.

GEORGE, son of Manuel I., and Irene, sixth emperor of Trebizond, 1266—taken pri-

soner by the Turkmans, 1280—released, but does not regain his throne, 1282.

GEORGE I., king of Great Britain, (George Louis), son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, and Sophia, grand-daughter of James I., *b.* May 21, 1660. See BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG.—Succeeds his father as elector of Hanover, 1698—opposes the intended negotiations at Utrecht for peace with Louis XIV., 1711.

1714. By his mother's death becomes, under the Act of Settlement, heir to the throne of Great Britain, June 8—succeeds qu. Anne, Aug. 1—arrives at Greenwich, Sept. 18—makes his public entry into London, Sept. 20—restores the duke of Marlborough and the Whig ministry, Oct. 5—crowned, Oct. 20—recognized by the ambassadors of all foreign States; orders the clergy to abstain from politics in their sermons, Dec. 11. For parliamentary transactions, see COMMONS and LORDS, and PARLIAMENT.

1715. Bolingbroke withdraws to France, March 25. See BOLINGBROKE, viscount.—A fleet sent into the Baltic under Sir John Norris; inquiry into the conduct of the late ministers, June 9—Ormond retires to France, June 21—Oxford committed to the Tower, July 16—Bremen and Verden purchased of the Danes by Hanover; threatened invasion by the Pretender; Robert Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in conjunction with lord Townshend, leads the administration, Oct. 12—the Pretender proclaimed at Aboyne, Sept. 3—tumults and insurrections in various parts of the kingdom; the rebels defeated and captured at Preston, Nov. 13—the indecisive battle of Dumblaine or Sheriffmuir, Nov. 13—Dutch auxiliaries arrive at Leith, Dec. 4—the Pretender lands at Peterhead, Dec. 25.

1716. The rebellion suppressed, Feb. 9—the earl of Derwentwater and viscount Kenmure beheaded, Feb. 24—many of their associates executed at Liverpool, others admitted to bail, May 26—the k. goes to Germany, leaving the prince of Wales guardian of the kingdom, July 7—discord and intrigues in the ministry, Dec.—the Spanish and Swedish ministers (Alberoni and Görtz) intrigue against Great Britain.

1717. The king returns from Germany, Jan. 18—Gyllenburg, the Swedish ambassador, implicated in Görtz's plot, is arrested, and his papers seized, Jan. 29—Triple alliance with France and Holland; change in the government; Walpole and others resign, April 10—sir Geo. Byng sent with a fleet to the Baltic, Apr. 30—disputes in the Convocation on some doctrines of the bp. of Bangor, (Dr. Hoadley), May 3—the earl of Oxford brought to trial, June 24—acquitted, July 1—quarrel between the k. and his son; the prince ordered to quit St. James's palace, Nov. 29.

1718. The k. elected governor of the South Sea Company, Feb. 3—the Quadruple alliance between Great Britain, France, the emperor Charles VI., and Victor Amadeus II., k. of Sicily, formed, July—the Spanish fleet in Sicily captured or destroyed, by Sir George Byng, July 31—war declared against Spain, Dec. 16.

1719. The Pretender invited to Madrid, and acknowledged as king of Great Britain, March 25—failure of an attempted expedition in his favour, April 4—the k. goes to Hanover, May 11—abortive insurrection in Scotland; the insurgents defeated at Glenshiels, and surrender, June 10—a fleet in the Baltic under Sir John Norris; others assist in taking St. Sebastian's, Aug. 1—capture Vigo, Oct. 1—and destroy the Spanish naval force in Sicily; the k. returns to London, Nov. 14.

1720. Spain accepts the terms of the Quadruple alliance, Jan. 26—cessation of hostilities, Feb. 28—the k. and the prince of Wales are reconciled by the duke of Devonshire and Robert Walpole, April 23—the k. embarks for Germany, June 15, and returns to England, Nov. 10—South Sea Bubble bursts, Sept. 30.

1721. The directors taken into custody, Jan. 24—their estates, and others, to the amount of more than £2,000,000, forfeited for the relief of the sufferers, April 17—Walpole, lord treasurer and chancellor of the exchequer; treaty of peace and commerce with Spain, June 16.

1722. Layer's conspiracy detected, May 8—the conspirators committed, Sept. 29—the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, Oct. 11—Layer convicted, Nov. 21.

1723. Executed, May 17—the bp. of Rochester (Atterbury) banished, May 27, and Bolingbroke allowed to return to England; the k. goes to Hanover, and is involved in intricate negotiations with all the continental states; agitation in Ireland respecting a copper coinage issued under a patent granted to William Wood, Sept. 21—return of the k., Dec. 21.

1724. The State allowance called *Regium Donum*, granted to dissenters; Great Britain tranquil and prosperous—the k. founds a professorship of modern history, with a salary, both in Oxford and in Cambridge, Aug. 18.

GEORGE I.—*continued.*

1725. The lord chancellor Macclesfield impeached for embezzlement and corruption, Feb. 13—fined £30,000, May 6—the Order of the Bath revived, May 27—the k. embarks for Hanover, July 3—treaty of Herrnhausen, or Hanover, between Great Britain, France, and Prussia, Sept. 3—the Highlanders disarmed, Oct. 15.

1726. The k. returns to England, Jan. 3—opens the parliament, Jan. 20—misunderstanding with Spain, May 17—admiral Hosier prevents the sailing of the Spanish treasure-galleons from Porto Bello, June 3—the Spaniards attempt to blockade Gibraltar; Sir Charles Wager sent with a fleet to the Baltic, June 15—death of Sophia Dorothea, of Zell, the king's consort, and mother of his successor, Nov. 2. See SOPHIA DOROTHEA.

1727. The k. opens the parliament, and announces the hostile designs of Spain and Austria, Jan. 17—Hessian troops are taken into pay, Feb. 13—Sweden and Denmark join the alliance of Great Britain and France, April 16—Sir John Norris sails with a fleet for the Baltic, April 28—the k. sets out for Hanover, June 1—is attacked by illness on his journey, and *d.* at Osnabrück, June 11.

GEORGE II., k. of Great Britain (George Augustus), son of George I. and Sophia Dorothea, of Zell, *b.* Nov. 10, 1683—marries Caroline Wilhelmina of Anspach, 1705—birth of his son, Frederic Louis, 1707—while electoral prince, summoned to the House of Lords as duke of Cambridge, Apr. 12, 1714—prince of Wales, Aug. 1; governor of the South Sea Company, Feb. 18, 1715—defeated by the earl of Arran in a contest for the chancellorship of Oxford, Sept. 9; elected chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, Feb. 17, 1716—guardian of the realm in his father's absence, July 7; quarrel between them, Nov. 29, 1717. See GEORGE I.

1727. Succeeds him on the throne, June 11; proclaimed, June 15; the king and queen crowned, Oct. 11. See COMMONS, LORDS, and PARLIAMENT.

1728. Spain persists in hostilities, and besieges Gibraltar; the siege raised, and peace concluded, Apr. 23.

1729. Inquiry into the state of prisons, Feb. 18—complaints of Spanish depredations, March 14; the king goes to Hanover, leaving the qu. regent, May 17; returns, Sept. 12; treaty with Spain signed at Seville, Sept. 28.

1730. Walpole head of the ministry.

1731. Treaty with the emperor Charles VI., to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction; the use of Latin in law proceedings abrogated by the Act of Geo. II. c. 26.

1732. Pacific speech on opening parliament, Jan. 13; sets out for Hanover; qu. Caroline regent, June 3; returns, Sept. 26.

1733. Neutral in the war of the Polish succession.

1734. Marriage of Anne, princess royal, to Wm., prince of Orange, March 14.

1735. The k. embarks for the continent, May 9; returns, Oct. 16. Sir John Norris sent with a fleet to Lisbon to settle disputes between Spain and Portugal, May 27.

1736. The king goes to Hanover, May 22; Porteous riot at Edinburgh, Sept. 7; Hessian troops in pay, Oct. 23.

1737. The king is compelled by stress of weather to land at Lowestoff, Jan. 14; dispute between him and the prince of Wales, Feb. 22; the prince removes to Kew, Sept. 10; qu. Caroline *d.* Nov. 20.

1738. Complaints of Spanish depredations, Mar. 28; a collision between the Hanoverians and Danes compromised, Oct. 4.

1739. Convention with Spain, not ratified by Philip V.; reprisals ordered, July 10; his ambassador leaves London, Sept. 5; war declared, Oct. 23; Vernon takes Portobello, Nov. 20.

1740. The k. embarks for Hanover, May 6; marriage of his second daughter, Margaret, to Frederic, prince of Hesse Cassel, May 8; admiral Anson sails for the South Seas, Sept. 18; sir Chaloner Ogle and lord Cathcart against Spanish America, Oct.; the k. returns, Nov. 18.

1741. Called upon as guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction to support Maria Theresa, he places the Danish and Hessian mercenaries at her disposal; secures the neutrality of Hanover by agreeing to vote for the elector of Bavaria as emperor; goes to Hanover, May 6; failure of attack on Carthagena; letters first dispatched daily by post (Sundays excepted), June 24; the k. returns, Oct. 20.

1742. Retirement of Walpole, Feb. 11; the king mediates peace between Maria Theresa and Frederic of Prussia, June 11; and with the elector of Saxony; concludes a treaty with Prussia, Nov. 18.

1743. Departs for Germany, April 27; takes the command of the combined army at Aschaffenburg, June 9; defeats the duke de Noailles at Det-

GEORGE II.—*continued.*

tingen, 16; on the recommendation of the earl of Orford, makes Mr. Pelham minister, July 26; public rejoicing on his return, Nov. 15; adm. Matthews, with his fleet, compels the k. of Naples to neutrality, blockades Genoa, and intercepts a Spanish convoy.

1744. The king informs parliament of the preparations in France to support Charles Edward, the young Pretender, Feb. 15; the armament destroyed, 24; war declared in London against France, March 31; court-martial on the officers of the Mediterranean fleet; some are cashiered; commodore Anson returns from his voyage with great treasure, June 14. See ANSON, George.—"Broad Bottom" ministry; Pitt excluded by the king's personal dislike.

1745. The duke of Cumberland takes the command of the allied army in Flanders, Apr. 9; defeated by marshal Saxe, at Fontenoy, 30; the k. goes to Hanover, May 10; Louisbourg and Cape Breton taken from the French, July 17; two Spanish ships, with three millions of dollars, captured, July 10; Charles Edw. Stuart sails from Port St. Nazaire with a few partisans, 14, and lands in the Hebrides; the king returns from Hanover, Aug. 31; rebellion in Scotland; the Pretender proclaimed at Perth, Sept. 4; at Edinburgh, 16; sir John Cope defeated by the Highlanders, at Preston Pans, or Gladsmuir, 21; adm. Rowley bombards Genoa, 26; Habeas Corpus Act suspended, Oct. 21; England unanimous to oppose the rebellion; 60,000 volunteer to take arms; the duke of Cumberland arrives from the Netherlands with part of his army; Charles Edw. enters England, Nov. 6; takes Carlisle, 15; adm. Rowley compels the Genoese to give up Bastia to the Corsicans, 17; the rebels at Lancaster, 24; the earl of Derwentwater and other Jacobites taken on their way from France and brought to Deal, 25; Charles Edw. at Manchester, 28; the duke of Cumberland at Lichfield; the rebels at Macclesfield, Dec. 1; at Derby, 4; general Wade at Wetherby threatens their rear, 5; they commence their retreat, 6; return to Manchester, 9; to Preston, 12; leave their English adherents to garrison Carlisle; arrive at Glasgow, 25; Carlisle surrenders, 30.

1746. The k. calls upon parliament to assist the Dutch, who are threatened by the French, Jan. 14; gen. Hawley defeated by the rebels at Falkirk, 17; the duke of Cumberland arrives at Edinburgh; change of ministry; Pitt appointed to office, Feb. 22; battle of Culloden, Apr. 16; the rebellion crushed. See CHARLES EDWARD, p. 168.—Marriage of princess Louisa to Fred. V. of Denmark; the admirals of the Mediterranean fleet tried for misconduct, June 3; the Highlanders forbidden to wear their national costume, Aug. 12; lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino beheaded, 18; inferior officers executed, privates transported; Madras surrenders to the French, Sept. 14; adm. Matthews dismissed, Oct. 22; Chas. Ratcliffe, earl of Derwentwater, beheaded, Dec. 8; expedition against L'Orient.

1747. Lord Lovat beheaded, Apr. 9; French fleet defeated off Cape Finisterre, May 3; forty ships taken off Cape Ortegal, June 16; the duke of Cumberland defeated by marshal Saxe at Laffeld, 20; victory of adm. Hawke off Belleisle, Oct. 14.

1748. The king departs for Hanover, May 13; cessation of hostilities proclaimed, Aug. 10; adm. Knowles defeats a Spanish squadron off the Havannah, Oct. 1; Boscawen fails at Pondicherry, 6; peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 7; the k. returns, Nov. 23; the prince of Wales and lord Bolingbroke direct the opposition to the articles of the treaty, 29.

1750. Riot at Tiverton against the introduction of Irish worsted yarn, Jan. 16; earthquakes felt in London, Feb. 8 and March 8; the k. goes to Hanover; excessive heat and great drought in England; discussions with France relating to the boundaries of Nova Scotia.

1751. Death of Frederic, prince of Wales, Mar. 20; a royal message recommends provision to be made for a regency in the event of the crown descending to a minor, Apr. 26; campaign in East India. See CLIVE, Robert.

1752. The New Style introduced, Sept. 14.

1753. Amicable termination of the discussions with the k. of Prussia respecting East Friesland and the Silesian loan; continued disagreement with France.

1754. Adm. Watson sent with a fleet to the East Indies, Jan. 22; the French encroachments in Canada continue; the remonstrances of the British ambassador at Paris disregarded.

1755. Preparations for war; troops sent to Virginia, Jan. 14; and a fleet to Newfoundland, 27; the k. goes to Hanover, 28; capture of the French ships Alcide and Lys; the French ambassador recalled; gen. Braddock defeated at Fort Du Quesne, July 9; general Johnson de-

GEORGE II.—*continued.*
feats the French at Crown Point; the king returns from Hanover, Sept. 15; treaty with Russia for its defence, 30.

1756. The Seven Years' War begins; British vessels in French ports seized, Feb. 17; and the French in British ports, Mar. 3; war declared, May 18; adm. Byng fails to relieve Minorca, 20; Calcutta taken by Rajah al Dowlah, and his prisoners confined in the Black Hole, June 18; Minorca surrenders, July 7; Fort Oswego taken by the French, Aug. 16; Pitt and his friends called to office, Nov. 11; adm. Byng brought to trial, Dec. 27.

1757. Scarcity of corn in England, Calcutta retaken, Jan. 1; Rajah al Dowlah compelled to submit; admiral Byng shot, Mar. 14; Pitt and Legge dismissed, Apr. 9; the rajah again in arms, defeated at Plassy and deposed, June 23; Pitt head of the ministry, 28; disastrous campaign in Hanover, and Convention of Closter Seven, Sept. 8. See CUMBERLAND, Wm. Aug., duke of.—The isle of Aix taken, Sept. 23; the Convention renounced, and the command in Hanover given to prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. See BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL, p. 118.

1758. Naval successes in the Dollart, Mar. 14; off Carthagena, 28; in Basque Roads, April; in Senegal, 23; in Cancalle bay, June 26; at Louisbourg and Cape Breton, July 27; in the Indian seas, Aug. 3; at Cherbourg, 8; at the isle of Goree, Dec. 22.

1759. Surat taken, Feb. 19; Masulipatam, 7; Guadaloupe, 20; successful campaign in Hanover and Hesse Cassel; battle of Minden, Aug. 1; success in Canada; battle on the heights of Abraham; death of gen. Wolfe, and of the French gen., Montcalm, Sept. 13; Quebec surrenders, 18; the French driven out of the Indian seas, 27; Conflans defeated by Hawke at Belleisle, Nov. 20.

1760. Lally defeated, and Arcot taken, Feb. 9; Thurot slain and his ships captured, at Carrickfergus, 28; lord George Sackville dismissed the service by a court-martial, April 22; surrender of Montreal and conquest of Canada completed, Sept. 7; Geo. II. *d.* Oct. 25.

GEORGE III., k. of Great Britain (George Wm. Fred.), son of Frederic, prince of Wales, and Augusta of Saxe Gotha, *b.* June 4, 1738—becomes prince of Wales and heir-apparent on his father's death, Mar. 20, 1751.

1760. Succeeds his grandfather, Geo. II., on the throne, Oct. 25; addresses his first memorable speech to parliament, Nov. 18.

1761. Pondicherry taken, Jan. 16; changes in the ministry; lord Bute secretary of state, Mar. 25. See COMMONS, LORDS, and PARLIAMENT. — Belleisle taken by commodore Keppel, June 7—marriage of the k. to Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Sept. 8—coronation, 22—Wm. Pitt resigns, Oct. 5.

1762. War declared against Spain, Jan. 4—by Spain, 18—the French West Indian islands taken, Feb.; Granada, Apr. 6—lord Bute prime minister, May 29 — Portugal assisted against Spain, June; the Havannah surrenders, and Cuba conquered, Aug. 14—Manilla and the Philippine islands, Oct.; preliminaries of peace signed at Fontainebleau, Nov. 3—the conditions condemned by Pitt; Wilkes attacks lord Bute in the "North Briton."

1763. Definitive treaty of Paris signed, Feb. 16—the naval and colonial supremacy of Great Britain established; lord Bute resigns, and is succeeded by Geo. Grenville, April 8 — first proceedings against Wilkes and the "North Briton," Apr. 20–July 6—unsuccessful interviews with Pitt to form a government, Aug. 29—the duke of Bedford prime minister, Sept. 9—progress of the British in India against the native chiefs; Patna taken, Nov. 6—contest with Wilkes continued, Dec. 6–24.

1764. The American colonies taxed, Apr. 5 — the nabob of Oude, and the Mogul army, defeated at Buxar, Oct 22.

1765. The opposition of the colonies to the Act for taxing them noticed in the king's speech, Jan. 10—American Stamp Act passed, Mar. 22—first manifestation of the king's mental malady; Regency Bill discussed, Apr.; marquis of Rockingham minister, July 10 — treaty of Allahabad; Bengal ceded to the E. I. Co., Aug. 12—the N. American colonies resist the Stamp Act, and stop all trade with the mother country, Nov. 1—the West Indian islands submit.

1766. Stamp Act repealed, Mar. 8—Pitt empowered to form a new ministry, July 12—enters on office, Aug. 2—the government much weakened by such frequent changes; scarcity and high price of bread; distress and riots; exportation of corn stopped; the winter unusually severe.

1767. Resolution to impose duties on articles imported in British America, June 2—lord Chatham's popularity and health decline; riots continue from distress, Oct. Nov.—lord North chancellor

GEORGE III.—*continued.*
of the exchequer, Dec. 1—public prayers for the king and royal family in Roman Catholic chapels, discontinued in 1688, renewed, Dec. 20.

1768. The duke of Grafton prime minister; lord Chatham privy seal. Jan. 20—a new contest with Wilkes agitates the country, and causes riots. See WILKES, John.—Visit of Christian VII., king of Denmark, Sept. 23—lord Chatham resigns, Oct. 15—and the earl of Shelburne, 21—the Americans resist the taxes imposed on them; tumults in Boston; gen. Gage sent to coerce them; Royal Academy founded, Dec. 18.

1769. Public attention engrossed by continued disputes with Wilkes, Feb. 2—Nov. 10—war with Hyder Ali in India; treaty of peace with him, Apr. 4—Shakspear Jubilee at Stratford on Avon, Sept. 6—Pascal Paoli presented to the king, 24—first Letters of Junius published; first patents for Watt's steam-engine and Arkwright's spinning-frame.

1770. The duke of Grafton resigns, and lord North becomes prime minister, Jan. 28—the colonial taxes repealed, except the duty on tea, Mar. 5—proceedings against Wilkes and the Letters of Junius; address of the London corporation; lord mayor Beckford's reply to the k., May 23—dispute with Spain respecting the Falkland islands, Oct. 27.

1771. The London magistrates release the printer of parliamentary debates, arrested under a royal proclamation, Feb. 15—the king's brother, the duke of Cumberland, marries lady Anne Horton, lord Irnham's daughter, Oct. 4—Spain restores the Falkland isles, Dec. 14—Arkwright's second patent.

1772. The king's message produces the Royal Marriage Act, Feb. 20—commercial panic in London, June 16—first efforts of Granville Sharpe for the abolition of the Slave trade; the Negro Somerset set free, 22—commotions in North America; extensive smuggling; a revenue cutter burnt; the marriage of the king's brother, the duke of Gloucester, to lady Waldegrave, publicly declared, Sept. 17—a fleet sent to Denmark to protect the king's sister, qu. Caroline Matilda, and convey her to Germany.

1773. War with the Caribs of St. Vincent's; visit of the k. to Portsmouth, June 22—cargoes of tea destroyed by the people of Boston in N. America, Dec. 18.

1774. The petition of the Massachusett's assembly dismissed by the privy council; Dr. Franklin removed from his office of deputy colonial postmaster-general, Jan. 29—Charles James Fox dismissed from his office, Feb. 22—port of Boston closed, and gen. Gage again sent to America, March 14—he dissolves the Massachusetts Assembly, May 17—Act for the government of Canada gives religious liberty there; a splendid copy of the works of Piranesi presented to the k. by pope Clement XIV.

1775. Ineffectual efforts in parliament, and in the country, to urge conciliatory measures towards the Americans, Jan. 17-Apr. 10—first hostilities at Lexington; gen. Gage destroys the magazine there, Apr. 19—Union of the States, May 29. See AMERICAN CONGRESS; COLONIES, AMERICA, and UNITED STATES.—Outrages of White Boys in Ireland, Aug.—the duke of Grafton resigns office, Nov. 9—all trade with the revolted colonies prohibited, 20—Benares ceded by the nabob of Oude; Samuel Crompton invents the mule for spinning cotton.

1776. Hessian troops hired to serve in America, Feb. 16—riots of weavers at Shepton Mallet to destroy machinery, July 10—treaty of Poorunda with the Mahrattas; France prepares to assist the colonies.

1777. Hostilities continue in America with varied success; Lafayette and other French officers proceed to take part in the contest, Apr. 4—lord Chatham again urges a change of policy, May 30—Habeas Corpus Act suspended, Dec. 11.

1778. Regiments raised by private subscriptions; the common council of London refuse to concur, Jan. 16—alliance of France with the American States, Feb. 6—the British ambassador leaves Paris; embargo on French ships, and the militia embodied, March 27—the k. visits Chatham and reviews the First Royal Regiment, April 25—gives his consent to an Act for mitigating the laws against Roman Catholics, May 23—Pondicherry taken, Oct. 11.

1779. The new year's storm followed by long and severe frost, Jan. 1—Nopopery riots in Edinburgh and Glasgow, Feb. 2—Capt. Cook killed, 11—Act passed for the relief of Protestant dissenters; Oxford university petitions against it, March 30—a French attack on the island of Jersey repulsed, May 1—hostile manifesto of Spain, June 16—St. Vincent taken by the French, 17—Senegal and Goree taken from them, Aug. 8—the French and Spanish fleets masters of the Channel, threaten to invade England; besiege Gibraltar; riots

GEORGE III.—*continued.*
in Manchester to destroy machinery, Oct. 9—Irish volunteers demand freedom of trade, 12—agitation in Dublin, Nov. 15—lord North's measures of concession to Ireland, Dec. 13—York county meeting to petition for economy, 30.

1780. Lord North refuses to present the petition of the Protestant Association, Jan. 4—meeting of Middlesex freeholders for retrenchment, 7—Rodney defeats the Spanish admiral Langara, and relieves Gibraltar, 16—Westminster meeting to reduce the public expenditure, Feb. 2—ministers institute a commission of accounts; Dunning's resolutions on the influence of the crown carried, April 6—Rodney's victory over the count de Guichen, 17—the Protestant Association meets in Coachmakers' Hall, May 29—their petition rejected; No-popery riots, June 2—quelled, 9—lord George Gordon committed to the Tower; the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland received at court, 15—Hyder Ali conquers the Carnatic, Sept. 10—Laurens captured and sent to the Tower; his papers disclose the negotiations between the Dutch and Americans, Oct. 6—Hyder Ali takes Arcot, 30—war declared against Holland, Nov. 20.

1781. The French land in Jersey, and are defeated, Jan. 6—the Dutch island of St. Eustatia taken, Feb. 2—Demerara and Essequibo surrender; lord George Gordon tried for high treason, and acquitted, 5—Hyder Ali defeated by Sir Eyre Coote, July 1—battle off the Doggerbank, Aug. 5—Hyder Ali again defeated, 27—Negapatam taken; treaty of Chunar with the nabob of Oude, Sept. 19—lord Cornwallis surrenders to gen. Washington, Oct. 29—meetings of the London Common Council and other influential bodies, to condemn the government policy, Dec. 6—the ministerial majority falls off, 12—the Cabinet abandons the idea of subduing the Americans, 14—convention of the Irish volunteers at Dungarvan.

1782. The k. refuses to receive the London remonstrance on the throne; indignant resolutions of the Livery, Jan. 31—Minorca taken by the Spaniards, Feb. 5—lord North resigns, March 19—marquis of Rockingham, prime minister, Fox, foreign secretary, 30—Rodney's victory over De Grasse, Apr. 12—Hyder Ali defeated, June 2—marquis of Rockingham, *d.* July 1—lord Shelburne, prime minister; Fox resigns; W. Pitt, chancellor of the Exchequer; attack of the French and Spaniards on Gibraltar repulsed, Sept. 13—Great Britain acknowledges the independence of the U.S., and concludes a treaty of peace with them, Nov. 30—Royal George founders at Spithead.

1783. Peace with France and Spain, Jan. 20—militia disbanded, Feb. 1—Order of St. Patrick instituted, 5—coalition of Fox and North; their ministry formed, Apr. 2—trade with America regulated by an order of council, Sept. 5—peace proclaimed, 15—convention of Irish volunteers at Dublin, Nov. 10—Fox's India Bills introduced, 18—interview of lord Temple with the k., Dec. 11—coalition ministry dismissed, 18—Wm. Pitt, prime minister, 23.

1784. Struggle of the new ministry. See COMMONS, House of.—Pitt popular; thanks of the London Common Council voted to him, Jan. 10—obtains the support of the country by a new parliament, May 18—attempt to assemble a national congress in Dublin, June 7—riots at Edinburgh from the high price of corn, 10—restoration of the estates forfeited in 1745; Board of Control established for the government of India, July 9—treaty of Mangalore with Tippoo Saib; great increase of trade with the U.S.; letters conveyed by mail-coaches.

1785. English newspapers prohibited in France, Jan. 1—John Adams, U.S. ambassador, presented to the k., June 1—trial of Dr. Shipley, dean of St. Asaph, Aug. 6.

1786. Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Apr. 4—attempt of Margaret Nicholson to stab the k., Aug. 2—royal visit to Oxford, 16—Board of Trade appointed, Sept. 2—commercial treaty with France, 26—colony of Sierra Leone founded, Dec. 9.

1787. Dissenters petition for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, Jan. 5—the articles against Warren Hastings presented at the bar of the Lords, May 10—first convicts sent to New South Wales, 23—bishopric of Nova Scotia erected, Aug. 11—a fleet sent to support the Statholder, Oct. 30—riot at Worcester to prevent the spinning of wool by machinery, Dec. 1.

1788. Petition of the London Common Council for the abolition of the Slave trade, Feb. 1—trial of Warren Hastings begins, 13—royal visit to Cheltenham, June 12—symptoms of the king's mental malady, Oct.—celebration of the centenary of the revolution, Nov. 5—the king's illness publicly known, 12—re-

GEORGE III.—*continued.*

ports of the physicians and privy council, Dec. 4—Pitt's letter to the prince of Wales respecting the regency, 30.

1789. The k. recovers before the Regency Bill passes, Feb. 19—national rejoicing, March 10—public thanksgiving, Apr. 23—mutiny of the Bounty, 28—royal visit to Weymouth, June 16—to Plymouth, 27—address of the London "Revolution Society" to the French National Assembly, Nov. 5.

1790. Fox and Burke disagree on the French Revolution, Feb. 9—the trial of Warren Hastings proceeds languidly, 16—Resolutions of the London Common Council to support the Corporation and Test Acts, 25—misunderstanding with Spain respecting Nootka Sound, May 6—war in the Mysore with Tippoo Saib; treaty with Prussia and Holland to suppress the Belgian rebellion against the emperor Joseph II.

1791. Tippoo Saib defeated and Cananore taken, Jan. 9—Fox, Pitt and Burke agree in condemning all laws which attach penalties to opinions, Feb. 21—new regulations for the government of Canada, March 4—Burke joins the ministerial party, May 6—victory of lord Cornwallis over Tippoo Saib, 15—riot at Birmingham to prevent the celebration of the French Revolution, July 14.

1792. Flourishing state of the country described by Pitt, Feb. 17—Tippoo Saib, totally defeated, agrees to a treaty of peace, March 19—Fox's Libel Bill passed, Apr. 30—the "Friends of the People" associate to obtain parliamentary reform; France requests the mediation of Great Britain with the continental states, May 2—royal proclamation against political societies, and their correspondence with the French Assembly, 21—Police offices established in London, June 15—the friends of Poland meet, Aug. 2—the British ambassador recalled from France, 17—ruinous speculations in canal shares; lord Macartney's embassy to China, Sept. 26—many emigrants arrive from France; Loyal Association formed, Nov. 29—militia called out; loyal meeting in Merchant Tailors' Hall, Dec. 1—public alarm; the guards doubled, 6—secession of alarmists from the whig party; preparations for war.

1793. The French ambassador ordered to leave London, Jan. 24—the king's message announces war, 28—refuses to negotiate, 30—war declared by France, Feb. 1—by Great Britain, 11—first embarkation of troops for Holland, Feb. 26—commercial treaty with Russia, Mar. 25—the duke of York commands the British forces in the Netherlands, Apr. 8—mercantile embarrassments relieved by exchequer bills, 25—Dumourier arrives in London, and is ordered to leave the kingdom, June 14—surrender of Valenciennes, July 26—"British Convention" meets at Edinburgh, Aug. 4—gen. Lake defeats the French at Lincelles, 18—many prosecutions and severe sentences for political offences; Pondicherry taken, and Toulon surrendered, 28—the duke of York defeated at Dunkirk, Sept. 7—St. Domingo occupied by the English, Oct. 12—Toulon evacuated, Dec. 19—an ambassador from Turkey arrives in London, 20.

1794. Liberal opinions proscribed; prosecutions continue; increased armaments and new taxes, Feb. 2—volunteer corps raised, March; Martinique taken, 16—Guadaloupe, April 22—subsidies to Prussia, Holland, and other States, 28—arrests on charges of constructive treason, May 20—a royal message denounces seditious societies; the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, 23—victory of lord Howe over the French fleet, June 1—British dominion in Corsica, 18—the king visits Portsmouth, 30—the army in Flanders reinforced, July 8—the seceding whigs take office, 11—the duke of York, after successive defeats, retires behind the Waal at Rhenen, where he loses many men from fatigue and disease; State trials for constructive treason commence; Hardy acquitted, Nov. 5, and Horne Tooke, 20—treaty of commerce with the U. S., 29—Thelwall acquitted and the other prisoners discharged, Dec. 5—lord Fitzwilliam viceroy of Ireland, 10.

1795. Embargo on Dutch ships, Jan. 19—the statholder arrives in London, 26—alliance with Russia, Feb. 18—lord Fitzwilliam, unable to relieve the Irish Catholics, resigns, 21—victory of adm. Hotham, March 14—marriage of the prince of Wales, April 8—the wreck of the British army returns home, 14—acquittal of Warren Hastings, 23—Orange Clubs and United Irishmen create strife, June; lord Bridport's victory, 22—Trincomalee, in Ceylon, taken, Aug. 26—an abundant harvest; Cape of Good Hope taken, Sept. 23—the k. insulted by the populace clamouring for peace, Oct. 29—as elector of Hanover, he makes peace with the French republic.

1796. The princess Charlotte of Wales *b.* Jan. 7—the k. again insulted, Feb. 1—Amboyna taken, 16—Demerara, Apr. 22—separation of the prince and princess of Wales, 30—the isle of Elba taken,

GEORGE III.—*continued.*

Aug. 9—capture of a Dutch fleet in Saldanha bay, 17—the king announces his intention to treat for peace, Oct. 6—war with Spain, 11—lord Malmesbury goes to Paris, 13—Corsica abandoned, 22—Loyalty loan, Dec. 1—French ships arrive in Bantry bay, and return to Brest, 28—lord Malmesbury fails in his negotiations and comes home, 29.

1797. Victory off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14—Trinidad taken, 21—scarcity of specie; Restriction Act, and issue of one-pound notes, March 4—mutiny at Spithead, Apr. 6—repressed, 26—at the Nore, May 22—appeased, June 12—Parker executed, 30—lord Malmesbury negotiates at Lisle, July 1—Nelson's unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz, 24—lord Malmesbury returns, Sept. 20—victory of adm. Duncan off Camperdown, Oct. 11.

1798. Assessed taxes trebled, Jan. 4—the duke of Norfolk's toast, "the majesty of the people;" the cruelty of the government drives the Irish to rebel, March; the committee of the London Corresponding Society arrested, 20—expedition against Ostend, May 19—insurrection in Ireland, 24. See IRELAND. — Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1—French land at Killala, 22—surrender, Sept. 8—a fleet conveying more troops captured by Sir J. B. Warren, Oct. 12—Minorca taken, Nov. 15—Malta blockaded; Income tax introduced, Dec. 4—treaty with Russia; suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act renewed, 19.

1799. Union of Ireland projected, Jan. 22—severe frost for many weeks; Acre defended by sir Sidney Smith, Mar. 18—Seringapatam taken; death of Tippoo Saib, and conquest of the Mysore, May 4—expedition to the Helder, Aug. 27—Dutch fleet in the Texel surrenders, 30—Abercrombie defeats Brune, Sept. 10—the duke of York brings a reinforcement, takes the command, is defeated by Brune, 19, and Oct. 6—evacuates Holland, 20—commodore Trowbridge blockades Civita Vecchia; Rome surrendered to him by the French garrison, Sept. 27—capture of richly laden Spanish galleons, Oct. 16—offer of peace made by France rejected, Dec. 25.

1800. Opposition in Ireland to the Union overcome by lord Castlereagh, Jan. 15—treaty for the evacuation of Egypt, 24—riots caused by the high price of bread; a common hall in London petitions for peace, Feb. 19—Egyptian treaty not ratified, Mar. 20—lord Keith blockades Genoa, Apr. 5—Hatfield fires at the k. in Drury Lane theatre, May 11—the Act of Union receives the royal assent, July 2—capture of a Danish frigate and convoy, 25—failure of an attack on Ferrol, Aug. 25—manifesto of the czar Paul against British seizures of neutral vessels, 29—surrender of Malta to the British, Sept. 5—the czar claims the island as grand master, and seizes all British property in Russia, Nov. 7—Armed Neutrality of the Northern Powers, Dec. 15.

1801. Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1—George III. renounces the title of king of France, and removes the lilies from the royal arms, 3—embargo on Russian, Danish, and Swedish vessels, 14—the French refuse to maintain and clothe their prisoners in Gt. Britain, 31—resignation of ministers, Feb. 10—return of the king's malady, 16—prisoners, under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, liberated, Mar. 2—recovery of the king; he appoints the Addington ministry, 17—landing of the British army in Egypt, 8—defeat of the French at Alexandria; death of Abercrombie, 21—English ships excluded from the Elbe; pacific conferences begin between lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto; the czar Alexander I. liberates British ships and their crews in Russia, and proposes a reconciliation; the Danish and Swedish West India islands taken, 30—attack on Copenhagen by Nelson, Apr. 2—truce concluded —Habeas Corpus Act again suspended, 14—capture of St. Eustatia, 21—embargo taken off Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships, June 1—treaty of lord St. Helen's at Petersburg dissolves the Northern Confederacy, 17—Cairo surrenders, and the French evacuate Egypt, 27—Madeira taken, July 24—Nelson attacks the Boulogne flotilla, Aug. 4—preliminaries of peace signed in London, Oct. 1.

1802. Mutiny in Bantry bay, June 15—ringleaders executed, 28—definitive treaty of peace signed at Amiens, Mar. 27—Bank Restriction Act renewed, Apr. 9—opponents of the peace unpopular—Newspaper war—those of England prohibited in France, Aug. 25—treaty of Bassein, in India, Dec. 31.

1803. Conspiracy and execution of Despard, Feb. 21—royal message announces preparation for renewing war, Mar. 7—scene at the Tuileries—Bonaparte defies England to resist him singlehanded, 13—lord Whitworth leaves Paris, May 12, and gen. Andreossi London, 16—embargo on French and Batavian ships, 17—English declaration of war, 18—

GEORGE III.—*continued.*

British residents and travellers in France detained, 22—the king declares Hanover neutral, 28—occupied by the French, June 3—the Elbe and Weser, closed against the English, are blockaded by them—war with the Batavian republic, 7—invasion threatened—universal arming of volunteers—St. Lucia taken, 20—Tobago, 22—tumultuary insurrection at Dublin, July 23—patriotic meetings at the Royal Exchange, 26—at Hackney, Aug. 2—St. Pierre and Miquelon taken, 8—Mahratta war; sir Arthur Wellesley takes Poonah, 12—Emmett executed, 19—Demerara and Berbice taken, 25—battle of Assaye, Sept. 23—Agra taken, Oct. 17—Delhi conquered, and the Great Mogul pensioned by the E. I. C.—volunteers reviewed by the k. in Hyde Park, 26-28—victories of sir A. Wellesley, at Argaum, Nov., and Gawulgurh, Dec. 14, followed by a treaty of peace with Scindiah, 30—the volunteer force in Gt. Britain, 379,945 men.

1804. The king's malady returns, Feb. 14—Linois repulsed by capt. Dance, 15—the king recovers, Mar. 14—Pitt forms a new administration—sacrifices the cause of Catholic emancipation—Fox excluded by the k., May 12—naval fête to the k. at Weymouth, Sept. 29—catamaran attack on the Boulogne flotilla, Oct. 2—Spanish frigates captured, 5—conciliatory interview between the k. and prince of Wales, Nov. 12—Holkar defeated at Deeg, 15—at Furruckabad, 17.

1805. Napoleon's offer to treat for peace declined, Jan. 2—French and Spanish fleets combine and attack Dominica, Feb. 2—charges against lord Melville by Mr. Whitbread, Apr. 6—impeached, May 25—victory of sir R. Calder over the French and Spanish fleets, July 22—battle of Trafalgar—death of Nelson, Oct. 21—four more ships taken by sir R. Strachan, Nov. 4—sir R. Calder reprimanded for not having made his victory more complete, Dec. 23—peace with Scindiah and Holkar, 24.

1806. Cape of Good Hope taken, Jan. 8—public funeral of Nelson, 9—a French squadron captured by Duckworth, 20—death of Wm. Pitt, 23—the "Talents" administration—Fox foreign secretary, Feb. 5—negotiations for peace commence, 20—Linois and his ships taken, Mar. 13—the king of Prussia occupies Hanover, Apr. 1—war declared against him, 24—trial of lord Melville, 29—"Delicate Investigation," May 23—abolition of the slave trade moved by Fox, June 10—lord Melville acquitted, 12—Buenos Ayres taken by sir Home Popham, 27—mutiny of the Sepoys at Vellore, July 10—gen. Stuart lands in Calabria and gains the victory of Maida, 4—Buenos Ayres retaken by the Spaniards, Aug. 12—death of Fox, Sept. 13—the negotiations with France broken off, Oct. 6—Boulogne attacked with Congreve rockets, 8—treaty of commerce with the U.S., Dec. 21.

1807. Order of Council issued to counteract Napoleon's Berlin decree, Jan. 7—Curaçoa taken, 28—Montevideo, Feb. 2—the British fleet passes the Dardanelles, Feb. 19—returns, Mar. 1—ministers bring in a Bill, enabling Catholics to hold naval and military commissions, 5—sir H. Popham reprimanded for having taken Buenos Ayres without orders, 6—the k. objects to the ministerial Bill, 18—gen. Fraser lands in Egypt and takes Alexandria, 20—slave trade abolished, 25—ministers dismissed—duke of Portland head of a new cabinet, 26—the British repulsed at Rosetta, May 1—encounter of the Leopard and Chesapeake, June 21—American harbours closed against British ships of war, July 2—gen. Whitelocke defeated at Buenos Ayres, 5—attack on Copenhagen, Sept. 2—Egypt evacuated, 23—Heligoland taken—embargo on British ships in Russia, 28—Milan decree, Nov. 11—order of council against it, 21—Danish West India islands taken, Dec. 22—Madeira occupied by the British, 24.

1808. Sir John Moore sent with an army to Sweden; returns, May; riot of distressed weavers, 24—a Spanish deputation arrives in London, 30—French fleet at Cadiz surrenders, June 4—treaty with Spain, July 4—public dinner to the Spanish deputies, Aug. 4—Sir Arthur Wellesley defeats Junot at Vimiera, 21—adm. Keats conveys the marquis de Romana from the Baltic to Spain, 14—convention of Cintra; the French evacuate Portugal, 30—a Russian fleet in the Tagus taken, Sept. 3—offers of France and Russia to treat for peace, refused, Oct. 12—British troops land at Corunna, 25.

1809. Retreat of the British from Salamanca; they repulse the French at Corunna, and re-embark; death of sir John Moore, Jan. 14—col. Wardle brings his charges against the duke of York, 27—Martinique taken, Feb. 23—the duke of York resigns, March 25—a French fleet destroyed in Basque Roads, April 12—sir Arthur Wellesley takes the command in Portugal, 22—battle of Talavera, July 28—Walcheren expedition, Aug. 10—Ionian islands taken, Oct. 1—Jubilee

GEORGE III.—*continued.*
on the 50th accession of Geo. III., 25—death of the duke of Portland; Perceval prime minister, 30 — Walcheren abandoned, Dec. 25.

1810. Inquiry into the Walcheren expedition, Jan. 26 — Guadaloupe taken, Feb. 5—Amboyna, 17 — lord Chatham censured for his mismanagement in Walcheren, March 2 — Sir F. Burdett committed to the Tower; riots in London, April 6—Bourbon and Mauritius taken, July 3—lord Wellington repulses Massena at Busaco, Sept. 27 — occupies the lines of Torres Vedras, Oct. 9—the last access of the king's malady officially notified to the lord mayor, Nov. 1—death of his youngest daughter, the princess Amelia, 2—Massena commences his retreat from Santarem, 14—great commercial embarrassment arises from Napoleon's continental system in all Europe: Act prepared to appoint the prince of Wales regent, Dec. 20.

1811. The prince of Wales assumes the executive power, Feb. 5. For events during the Regency, see GEORGE IV.— George III. lives nine years in a state of unconsciousness: the care of his person first given to the queen, and, in 1819, to the duke of York; he *d.* Jan. 29, 1820.

GEORGE IV., k. of England, (George Frederic Augustus), son of George III. and qu. Charlotte, *b.* Aug. 12, 1762—as prince of Wales takes his seat in the house of lords, Nov. 11, 1783—his debts brought before parliament, and his marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert denied by Fox, April 20, 1787—his claim to the regency during the incapacity of his father discussed in Parliament; Pitt's letter to him on the subject, Dec. 30, 1788—marries Caroline, princess of Brunswick, Apr. 8, 1795—liberal settlement made to enable him to pay his debts; separates from her, Apr. 30, 1796—claims arrears of revenue from the duchy of Cornwall, which are refused, March 31, 1802—his application for military employment rejected, July 21, 1803—conciliatory interview with his father, Nov. 12, 1804—causes the "delicate investigation," May 22, 1806—resolutions of parliament to appoint him regent, Dec. 20, 1810.

1811. Assumes the regency, Feb. 5—commercial distress again relieved by exchequer bills, March 1—proclamation against the Irish Catholic committee, 3—battle of Barossa, 5—Wellington pursues Massena, and defeats him at Fuentes d'Onore, 6—takes Almeida, 10—battle of Albuera, May 16—encounter of the Little Belt with the American frigate President; the duke of York again commander-in-chief, June 6—Batavia and the Dutch settlements in Java taken, Aug. 26—battle of Arroyo del Molino, Oct. 28—Luddite riots, Nov.

1812. Ciudad Rodrigo taken, Jan. 19—the restrictions of the Regency Act expire, and full regal power devolves on the prince, Feb. 1—he invites a coalition of parties; it does not take effect, 18—Badajos taken, Apr. 6—manufacturing machinery destroyed by rioters; Perceval assassinated, May 11 — Almarez taken, 19—lord Liverpool prime minister, June 9—war declared by America, 18—treaty of peace with Russia, July 18—battle of Salamanca, 22—Wellington enters Madrid, Aug. 12—an American army surprised and made prisoners in Canada, 16 — the U.S. frigate United States captures the Macedonian, 19—Wellington falls back on Freynada.

1813. See COMMONS, house of. The trade to India thrown open, Mar. 22—charges against the princess of Wales again disproved; penal laws against Unitarians repealed; the U.S. frigate Chesapeake taken by the Shannon, June 1—battle of Vittoria, 21—Wellington besieges Pampeluna, July 24—defeats Soult in the Pyrenees, 28—drives him to the Bidassoa, Aug. 2—storms St. Sebastian, 31—takes its castle, Sept. 8—enters France, Oct. 8—Pampeluna surrenders, 31—lord Castlereagh sets out to meet the allied sovereigns, Dec. 27.

1814. Treaty with Joachim Murat, Jan. 5—London Custom-house burnt, Feb. 12—battle of Orthes, 27—treaty of Chaumont with the allies, March 1—Beresford enters Bordeaux, March 12—capture of the U.S. frigate Essex, 29—battle of Toulouse, Apr. 10—close of the Peninsular war, 14—treaty of Paris, May 30—the emperor Alexander and k. of Prussia visit London, June 7—civic banquet at Guildhall, 18—departure of the visitors, 27—the princess Charlotte refuses to marry the prince of Orange; national thanksgiving for peace, July 9—jubilee in the parks, Aug. 1—the princess of Wales not permitted to appear at court, embarks to travel, 8—the city of Washington taken, 24—the British flotilla on lake Champlain captured, Sept. 11—gen. Ross defeated and killed at Baltimore, 13—the title of elector of Hanover laid aside for that of king, Oct. 11—war in India with the Nepaulese, Nov. 1—lord Castlereagh attends the congress of Vienna; peace with the U.S. concluded at Ghent, Dec. 24.

GEORGE IV.—*continued.*

1815. The order of the Bath new-modelled and extended, Jan. 2—gen. Pakenham repulsed and slain at New Orleans, 8—capture of the U.S. ship President by the Endymion, 15—Mr. Robinson's corn-law introduced, Feb. 17—popular tumults, 28—an army collected in the Netherlands to oppose the restoration of Napoleon, March 30—Wellington takes the command, Apr. 5—battle of Waterloo, June 18—Paris surrendered, July 3—Napoleon gives himself up to capt. Maitland at Rochefort, 15—arrives at Torbay, 24—is sent to St. Helena, Aug. 8—Protectorate of the Ionian islands given to Great Britain; the prince regent refuses to join the "Holy Alliance," Sept. 26—second treaty of Paris, Nov. 20—the duke of Wellington commands the army of occupation in France; peace with the Nepaulese, Dec. 12.

1816. War renewed with the Nepaulese, Jan.—embassy of lord Amherst to China, Feb. 8—a monument erected at Rome by the prince regent to Cardinal York, 12—defeat of the Nepaulese, and close of the war, March 15—marriage of the princess Charlotte to prince Leopold, May 2—riots at Ely and incendiary fires, 19—bombardment of Algiers by lord Exmouth, Aug. 27—a new silver coinage, Oct. 21—distress and discontent of the people; agitation begins for parliamentary reform, Nov. 15—Spa-fields riot, Dec 2—petition of the London Corporation for economy and reform, 9.

1817. Riots at Leicester, Jan. 27—the prince regent insulted and fired at, 28—the Livery of London meet to consider the cause of the public distress, 31—the "Green Bag" sent down to both houses of Parliament, Feb. 3—numerous petitions for economy and reform; the prince regent gives up £50,000 a year; the marquis Camden his sinecure, and Mr. Ponsonby his pension, 17—alarming "Reports" presented by the parliamentary committees, 10—Habeas Corpus Act suspended, March 4—the Manchester "blanketeers" dispersed on their way to London, 11—the "Sidmouth Circular" excites general indignation; the prince regent opens Waterloo Bridge, June 18—lord Amherst returns from China, July 30—treaty with Spain for abolition of the slave-trade, Sept. 23—death of the princess Charlotte, Nov. 6—Strathfieldsaye purchased for the duke of Wellington; British subjects forbidden to serve in South America, 28—trials and acquittals of W. Hone for libellous parodies, Dec. 18-20—Pindaree and Mahratta wars; Holkar defeated, 21—consols advance during the year, from 64 to 82.

1818. Tri-centenary of the Reformation celebrated in London, Jan. 1—suspension of Habeas Corpus Act repealed, 28—Thornton escapes punishment for an atrocious murder by demanding the "wager of battle," Apr. 16—Bill brought in to correct the defect in the law, 20—the regent announces the improved state of the country, June 10—turn-out of the Manchester cotton-spinners, Aug. 15—numerous forgeries of bank-notes, Sept. 11—death of qu. Charlotte, Nov. 17—Sir John Leach sent to Milan with a commission to inquire into the conduct of the princess of Wales.

1819. Emigration to the Cape of Good Hope encouraged; Sir Manasseh Lopez fined and imprisoned for bribery at Grampound; Parga given up to Ali Pacha by Sir Thomas Maitland, May 10—an ambassador from Persia arrives, 24—unemployed weavers riot at Carlisle, June 1—working classes petition for Reform; Peel's Act passed for the resumption of cash payments; sir Chas. Wolseley elected legislatorial attorney and representative of Birmingham, July 7—indicted at Chester, 15—proclamation against such elections, 30—meeting in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, dispersed by the yeomanry, the chairman Henry Hunt and others arrested, Aug. 16—meetings of counties and cities reprobate the proceeding; earl Fitzwilliam presides at that in Yorkshire, and is dismissed from the lord-lieutenancy of the West Riding, Oct. 23—Mr. Swan fined and imprisoned for bribery at Penryn, Nov. 16—labourers complain of distress and petition to be employed in the cultivation of waste lands, Dec. 30.

1820. George IV. becomes k. on the death of his father, Jan. 29—the name of the qu. omitted in the liturgy, Feb. 11—Cato Street conspiracy, 23—Hunt and the Manchester reformers tried and convicted at York, March 16-26—sir F. Burdett found guilty of a libel at Leicester, 23—a radical meeting at Bonnymuir, near Glasgow, dispersed, Apr. 1—sir C. Wolseley tried at Chester, and imprisoned, 11—Thistlewood and the Cato Street conspirators executed, May 1—arrival of the qu. from the continent, June 6—coronation of the k. postponed, July 7—proceedings against her commence, Aug. 19—abandoned, Nov 10—general illumination; she goes in state to St. Paul's to return thanks, 29.

1821. The k. visits Drury Lane theatre,

GEORGE IV.—*continued.*

Feb. 6—capt. Parry's expedition to the Frozen ocean, Apr. 30—payments in specie commence at the bank; the extravagance of the public expenditure exposed by Mr. Hume, June 27—coronation; the qu. excluded, July 19—the k. embarks for Ireland, 31—death of the qu., Aug. 7—the k. at Dublin, 15—funeral of the qu., 19—the k. leaves Ireland, Sept. 5—arrives in London, 15—embarks for Hanover, 24—makes his public entrance there, Oct. 11—returns, Nov. 8.

1822. Failure of potato crop in Ireland, and famine, Apr. 2—complete editions of the ancient Histories of England ordered to be printed, July 24—the k. embarks for Scotland, Aug. 10—suicide of the marquis of Londonderry, 12—the k. lands at Leith, 15—returns to London, 30—Canning foreign secretary, Sept. 16—panic in the foreign stock market, Nov.—the marquis Wellesley, lord lieutenant of Ireland, insulted by an Orange faction at the Dublin theatre, Dec. 14.

1823. Revived employment of the working classes; tranquillity and prosperity; agriculturists still depressed call for an "equitable adjustment of contracts," Jan. 3—Huskisson president of the Board of Trade, 31—Peel's Currency Act comes into operation, May 2—capt. Parry returns, Oct. 29—the k. presents the library of George III. to the British Museum.

1824. Consuls appointed to the South American republics, Feb. 3—agricultural produce advances in price; reduction of the duties on silk, March 8—general abatement of political asperity in England; the k. and qu. of the Sandwich islands arrive in London, July 14—war with the Burmese; Rangoon taken; Ashantees attack Sierra Leone.

1825. Speculation in Joint-stock companies and mining shares, Jan. 11—state lotteries abolished, March 1—combination laws repealed, July 6—panic in the money-market; shares depreciated; ruin of thousands; the Bank of England issues one and two pound notes, Dec. 8—the Burmese defeated, and Prome taken, Dec. 25—revolt of Bhurtpore, treaties of commerce with Columbia and Mexico.

1826. Bhurtpore stormed and the revolt quelled, Jan. 18—charter of the London University granted, Feb. 11—the treaty of Yandabu closes the Burmese war, 26—commercial distrust and distress continue, March 1—riots of unemployed weavers to destroy powerlooms, Apr. 24–May 3—discretionary power granted to release corn in bond, 5—defeat of the Ashantees, Aug. 7—Peel's Acts to reform the criminal law; a British force sent to Portugal, Dec. 17.

1827. Commercial confidence restored, and prosperity revives; the duke of York *d.* Jan. 3—Wellington commander-in-chief; illness of the earl of Liverpool, Feb. 17—Canning prime minister, May 1—treaty of London for the pacification of Greece, July 6—the British at Lisbon take no part in the internal affairs of Portugal, but resist all foreign interference; death of Canning, Aug. 8—lord Goderich prime minister; Huskisson colonial secretary; battle of Navarino, Oct. 20.

1828. Resignation of lord Goderich; Wellington minister; Peel home secretary; lord Hill commander-in-chief, Jan. 25—Test and Corporation Acts repealed, Feb. 26—auxiliary force withdrawn from Portugal, March 20—"sliding-scale" duties on foreign corn; secession of Huskisson, Palmerston and their friends; King's College, London, originated, June 21—D. O'Connell elected for Clare, July 5—the qu. of Portugal arrives in London, Oct. 6—repairs and improvements of Windsor Castle completed, Dec. 9—the ministers desire to settle the Catholic question; recal the marquis of Anglesea for having encouraged agitation.

1829. Robert Peel resigns his seat for Oxford, Feb. 4—Catholic Relief Act passed, Apr. 13—Catholic lords take their seats, 28—combinations of weavers to obtain higher wages by destroying work on the looms, Aug.—New Post Office opened, Sept. 23.

1830. The Ministers abandoned by the high-church party, are supported by the whigs, Feb. 4—the colonists of Sydney petition for a legislative assembly and trial by jury, 9—the k. uses a stamp for the sign manual, May 29—*d.* June 26.

GEORGE V., Frederic Alexander, k. of Hanover, son of Ernest Augustus, (duke of Cumberland), *b.* May 27, 1819—blind from his youth, succeeds his father on the throne, Nov. 18, 1851—visits London, with his qu., June 16–July 4, 1853—by order of the Federal Diet annuls all the liberal institutions of his kingdom, May 20, 1855.

GEORGE, duke of Clarence. See CLARENCE, George, duke of.

GEORGE VON PODIEBRAD, regent of Bohemia, 1444—k. 1458–1471. See BOHEMIA.

GEORGE, natural son of John II., k. of Portugal, pope Alexander VI. refuses to legitimize, 1495.

GEORGE, prince of Baden, commanding a Protestant army, is defeated at Wimpfen, by the imperial gen. Tilly, 1622.
GEORGE, prince of Denmark, son of Fred. III., *b.* 1683—marries Anne, daughter of James, duke of York, July 28, 1683—abandons James II., Nov. 26, 1688—*d.* at Kensington, Oct. 28, 1708.
GEORGE FREDERIC of Anspach, appointed administrator to Frederic Albert, duke of Prussia, 1587—*d.* 1603.
GEORGE WILLIAM, elector of Brandenburg, 1619–1640. See BRANDENBURG.
GEORGE WILLIAM I., duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, 1665–1705.
GEORGE, the patrician gen. of the Greek emperor, Leo VI., fails in his attempt on Capua, 892.
GEORGE I. and II. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of, 42 and 96.
GEORGE, the Sicilian admiral. See ANTIOCHENUS.
GEORGE of Cappadocia, and GEORGE II. See ALEXANDRIA, bishops of, 21 and 47.
GEORGE of Cyprus. See GREGORY II., patriarch of Constantinople.
GEORGE of Pisidia, after being present in the campaign, celebrates the success of Heraclius, 622—addresses his poem on the siege of Constantinople to the patriarch Sergius, 626—writes his Heracliad, 628.
GEORGE of Trebizond, translator of the Greek Fathers into Latin, *d.* 1486.
GEORGES, arrested on a charge of conspiracy with Pichegru and Moreau, 1804.
GEORGIA, the ancient Iberia, conquered by Alp Arslan, 1068—by Batou and the Golden Horde, 1235—by Timour, 1386—by Ismail, sofi of Persia, 1519—by the Turks, 1590—ceded to Persia, 1618—seeks the protection of Russia, 1733—incorporated with Russia, 1801.
GEORGIA, in America, colonized by James Oglethorpe, 1732—joins the N. American Union, 1783.
GEORGIUM SIDUS, or Uranus, discovered by W. Herschel, March 13, 1781—two satellites discovered, 1787—four more, 1789.
GEPIDÆ, a Gothic tribe, occupy part of the former possessions of the Huns, north of the Danube, 505—defeated by the Longobardi, 550—apply to Justin II., for assistance against them, which he refuses, 566—conquered by their king, Alboin, 567—succeeded in Pannonia by the Avars, 568.
GERACE, in Calabria—see BARLAAM—taken by the Sicilians, 1291.
GERAINT, a British chieftain, defeated by Ina, k. of Wessex, 710.
GERALD, Joseph, one of the persecuted reformers, sentenced to 14 years' transportation, 1794—*d.* in exile, 1796.
GERARD, count d'Avesnes, first grand master or provost of the Knights Hospitallers, 1099.
GERARD, count of Holstein, regent of Denmark for the young k., Waldemar III., 1329—exercises a disputed power, 1334—*d.* 1340.
GERARD VII., duke of Holstein and Schleswig, *d.* 1404.
GERARD, duke of Lorraine, 1048–1070.
GERARD, Balthazar. See DELFT.
GERARD, French general, and afterwards marshal, *b.* 1773—with a French army invests the citadel of Antwerp, Nov. 15, 1832—takes it, Dec. 23—appointed to the ministry, July 15, 1834—displaced, Oct. 29—*d.* 1852.
GERBEROI, besieged by William I. of England, who is wounded there, 1079.
GERBERT of Aurillac, tutor to Robert, son of Hugh Capet, and to Otho III., 984—appointed archbp. of Rheims; introduces the use of Arabian numbers, which he learned at Cordova, 991—maintained in his see by Hugh Capet against pope John XV., 994—deserted by him, and deposed by the council of Mouson; received in Germany by Otho III., 995—appointed archbp. of Ravenna, 998—elected pope, as Silvester II., 999—founds a school at Bobbio, cultivates mathematics and astronomy, and endeavours to revive learning, for which he is accused of magic and necromancy, 1002—*d.* May 11, 1003.
GERIZIM, the sacred mount of Samaria, and rival of Jerusalem; the conflicting claims of their temples referred to Ptolemy Philometor, B.C. 150.
GERMAINE, lord George. See SACKVILLE, lord George.—Intimates to the House of Commons that the cabinet had abandoned the idea of subduing the Americans, Dec. 14, 1781.
GERMAN LANGUAGE substituted for Latin in the services of the church, by the emperor Joseph II., 1786.
GERMAN ART and industry. See BERLIN.
GERMAN EMIGRANTS, during the wars of Charlemagne settle in the Eastern empire, 772–802—found Hermanstadt, in Transylvania, 1002—more are invited by Beisa II., k. of Hungary, to join the former colony, 1143—many are driven by distress to Russia and the U. S., 1829.
GERMAN LITERATURE excites attention in England, 1796.
GERMAN LITURGY, by Luther, published, 1526. For his versions of the Scriptures, see BIBLE.

GERMAN OFFICERS, many arrive to assist the Greeks, 1827.
GERMAN PARLIAMENT. See FRANKFORT and ERFURT.
GERMAN PORTS. See BLOCKADE.
GERMAN TOWN, battle of; the Americans defeated by gen. Burgoyne, Oct. 3, 1777
GERMANICUS, Cæsar, son of Nero Claudius Drusus, adopted by Tiberius, at the command of Augustus, whose granddaughter, Agrippina, he marries, 4—sent into Germany to quell the revolted provinces, 7—again, to assist Tiberius, 11—left by him to continue the war; consul of Rome, 12. See CALIGULA.—Quiets the mutinous legions of Germany, and is successful against Arminius, 15—gains still more decisive victories, and is recalled to Rome, 16—received with enthusiasm by the people, has a triumph, and is sent to the East, 17—subdues Armenia, 18—visits Egypt—*d.*, supposed to have been poisoned by order of Tiberius, at Antioch, Oct. 9, 19—his ashes brought to Rome by Agrippina, 20.
GERMANICUS, Caius Cæsar Augustus, the name under which the emperor Caligula serves the office of consul II. 39; III. 40; IV. 41. See CALIGULA.
GERMANICUS, the name assumed by Domitian, 83; and by Caracalla, 213.
GERMANO, S., battle of; pope Innocent II. surprised by Roger, duke of Apulia; his army put to flight, and he himself taken prisoner, July 22, 1139.
GERMANS, a general name for the Gothic and other tribes between the Rhine and the Danube, supposed to have been first mentioned in the Capitoline record of the battle of Clastidium, B.C. 222; many of them unite in a Teutonic league, and join the Keltic Cumrhi, advance into Illyrium and defeat the Romans, 113—invade Gaul, and conquer again, 105—penetrate into Spain, 104; are repelled, 103—totally defeated by Marius, 102—the Suevi attack Gaul, 71—are driven out by Cæsar, 57—he crosses the Rhine against the Usipeti and Tencteri, 55—against the Suevi, 53—Drusus reaches the island of the Batavi, 12. See BATAVI, DRUSUS, and GERMANICUS.—M. Vinicius attacked by the Bructeri, Sicambri, and Cherusci, A.D. 1—Tiberius takes the command, 4—Hermann cuts the legions of Quintilius Varus to pieces, 9—his progress checked by Nonius Asprenas, 10—death of Hermann, 17—Marbod surrenders, 19—expedition of Caligula, 40—Paullinus Pompeius embanks the lower Rhine, where the province of Germania Inferior is formed, 55—war between the Catti and Hermanduri for some salt springs, 58. See CATTI.—Hadrian begins his survey, 120—war with the Marcomanni, 167. See MARCOMANNI.—Their encroachments on the northern frontier of the empire checked by M. Aurelius, 178; by Alexander Severus, 234; by Maximin, 236. See ALLEMANNI.—Union of the Franks, 240—See FRANKS and CARPI.—Repelled by Probus, 277. See BURGUNDIANS. All the tribes in an unsettled state, wanting to break into the Roman empire, and quarrelling among themselves; the Saxons begin piratical courses, 294. See SAXONS.—Are carefully watched by Constantine, 319—invaded by Julian, 357. See JULIAN, emperor.—Valentinian penetrates as far as Wisbaden, 371. See QUADI.—Great irruption of the tribes into Gaul, 406. See BURGUNDIANS, FRANKS, SUEVI, VANDALS, and ALANI.—These emigrations leave room for other tribes to advance from the East, for whom see GERMANY.
GERMANUS, the patrician, nephew of Justinian I., marries Mathasuintha, widow of Vitiges, and grand-daughter of Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 548—appointed to command the army in Italy—*d.* on his march, at Sardica, 550.
GERMANUS, the son, after refusing the imperial diadem, put to death by Phocas, 602.
GERMANUS I., patriarch of Constantinople, 715—resists the edict of Leo III. against the worship of images, 727—is deposed by him, 730.
GERMANUS II. and III. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of.
GERMANUS, of Antisiodorus (Auxerre), sent by Cælestin to convert Agricola from Pelagianism, 429.
GERMANY. See GERMANS.—In the northern part of the country now so called, the Saxons occupy new lands, as far as the river Lippe; their maritime adventurers settle in Britain, 408–449. See SAXONS.—The southern part overrun by the Huns, 433. See HUNS and ATTILA.—Frisians form an independent maritime state between the Rhine and Elbe. See FRIESLAND.—Promiscuous bands, called *Heervolk* or *Heruli*, are collected from time to time; one of them, under Odoscer, overthrows the Western empire, 476. See HERULI.—The Thuringians tributary to Clovis, 491. See THURINGIANS.—He conquers the Allemanni, 497—after his death, their lands constitute the kingdom of Austrasia, 511. See AUSTRASIA.—The Gepidæ settle in part of the lands from which the Huns are

GERMANY—*continued.*
expelled, 505. See GEPIDÆ.—The Longobardi obtain Pannonia and Noricum. See LOMBARDS.—The Slavonians enter the eastern part, 623. See SLAVONIANS.—Bavaria becomes independent. See BAVARIA.—The Anglo-Saxon missionary, Wilbrord, preaches Christianity, 690—the Obotrites first appear, 690. See OBOTRITES.—Boniface preaches, 715-755. See BONIFACE.—Victories of Carloman and Pepin, 745—empire of Charlemagne, 771-814. See CHARLEMAGNE.—Of Louis I., 814-840. At his death, Germany becomes a distinct state, and is given to his son, Louis; a regular succession of sovereigns begins. See the events of their reigns, under their respective names.
Louis, 840—876; at his death, Bavaria and East France form two detached states.
Louis II., of Saxony, 876—882.
Charles III., the Fat, 882; reunites all Germany; deposed, 887.
Arnulf, the first elected k. of Germany, 887—899.
Louis III., 899, last of the German Carlovingians, *d.* 911.
Conrad, count of Franconia, 911—918.

HOUSE OF SAXONY.

Henry, the Fowler, 918—936.
Otho I., *the Great*, 936; first emperor, crowned by the pope, 962—*d.* 973.
Otho II., 973—983.
Otho III., 983—1002.

Henry II., duke of Bavaria, 1002-1024.

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.

Conrad II., 1024—1039.
Henry III., 1039—1056.
Henry IV., 1056—contest with the pope, 1075—*d.* 1106.
Henry V., 1106—1125.

Lothaire II., duke of Saxony, 1125-1138.

HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN.

Conrad III., duke of Franconia, 1138—contest with the Guelfs of Bavaria, 1140—*d.* 1152.
Frederic I., *Barbarossa*, 1152-1190.
Henry VI., 1190-1197.
Philip, duke of Swabia, and Otho of Brunswick, contend for the crown; Philip acknowledged, 1207—assassinated, 1208.
Otho IV., 1208—expelled, 1215—*d.* 1218.
Frederic II., 1215—1250.
Conrad IV., 1250—1254.

William, count of Holland, 1254—1256.
Richard, earl of Cornwall, 1257—1271. See ALFONSO X., k. of Castile.

HOUSE OF HABSBURG.

Rudolf I., 1273—1292.
Adolphus of Nassau, elected in opposition to Albert of Austria, 1292—falls in battle, 1298.
Albert I., 1298—1308.
Henry VII., count of Luxemburg, 1308—1314.
Louis IV., duke of Bavaria, elected, 1314—opposed by Albert's son, Frederic; gains the ascendancy, 1322—*d.* 1347.
Frederic III., elected, 1314—maintains his title till he is defeated and made prisoner, 1322—*d.* 1329.
Charles IV., marquis of Moravia, 1347—promulgates the Golden Bull, 1356—*d.* 1378.
Wenceslas, 1378—deposed, 1400.
Frederic of Brunswick, elected, 1400—*d.* in four months.
Rupert, count Palatine, 1400—1410.
Sigismund, k. of Hungary, 1410—revolt of the Hussites, 1416—*d.* 1437.
Albert II., 1437; the greatness of the house of Habsburg begins—*d.* 1440.
Frederic IV., 1440—1493.
Maximilian I., 1493, the imperial title henceforth conferred by the electors—commencement of the Reformation, 1517—*d.* 1519.
Charles V., k. of Spain, 1519—war with the Protestants, 1546-1552—retires, 1556—*d.* 1558.
Ferdinand I., 1558—1564.
Maximilian II., 1564—1576.
Rudolf II., 1576—1612.
Matthias, k. of Hungary and Bohemia, 1612—commencement of the Thirty Years' war, 1618—*d.* 1619.
Ferdinand II., 1619—the Protestants, supported by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, 1630; and by Louis XIII., of France, 1635—*d.* 1637.
Ferdinand III., 1637—victories of the Swedes, 1639-1646. See CHRISTINA, qu. of Sweden.—Peace of Westphalia, 1648—*d.* 1657.
Leopold I., 1658—Turkish war, Vienna besieged, 1683—Spanish Succession war, 1701—*d.* 1705.
Joseph I., 1705—1711.
Charles VI., 1711—Pragmatic Sanction, 1713—*d.* 1740. War against Maria Theresa, 1741.
Charles VII., of Bavaria, 1742—1745.
Francis I., husband of Maria Theresa, 1745—Seven Years' War, 1756. See FREDERIC II., k. of Prussia—*d.* 1765.
Joseph II., 1765—1790.
Leopold II., 1790—1792.
Francis II., 1792. Wars with France till 1815. Dissolution of the German

empire, 1804. See AUSTRIA, FRENCH REVOLUTION, and NAPOLEON I.
Confederation of the Rhine, 1806.
GERMANY, maritime, from Holland to the Elbe, added to the French empire, Dec. 13, 1810—new German confederation, 1815.
—— commercial union, or Zollverein, of the central states, under the guidance of Prussia, 1829.
—— constitutional changes, in Saxony, Brunswick, Hesse Cassel, and elsewhere, 1830—cholera breaks out in northern Germany, 1831—attempt to revive the German empire, 1848-9. See FRANCFORT ON THE MAINE.
GERONA. See GIRONA.
GERONTIUS revolts in Spain; proclaims Maximus, and advances into Gaul to attack Constantine, 409—makes Constans prisoner, and puts him to death; besieges Constantine in Arles, where he is put to flight by Constantius; deserted by his soldiers, commits suicide, 411.
GERSON, chancellor of the university of Paris, proposes a general council to terminate the schism of the church, 1406; and to reform its abuses, 1412—*d.* 1429—his proposed reforms laid before the council of Basle, 1431.
GERTRUYDENBURG, conferences held at, for peace with France, March 11—July 20, 1710—without effect.
GERUNDENSIS. See BICLARENSIS.
GESENIUS, Wm., oriental professor in Göttingen, *b.* 1786—*d.* 1842.
GESNER, Solomon, *b.* 1730—*d.* 1788.
GESSLER, the bailiff of Albert I., of Germany, oppresses the Swiss, 1304—killed by William Tell, 1307.
GESSNER, Conrad, the naturalist of Zürich, *b.* 1516—*d.* 1565.
GESSORIACUM. See BOULOGNE.
GETA, Cn. Hosidius, quells a revolt in Mauritania, 42.
GETA, a Roman knight of Leptis in Africa, father of the emperor Sept. Severus, 146.
GETA, P. Septimius, son of Sept. Severus, *b.* 189—created Cæsar, 198—instructed by the sophist, Antipater, 199—made consul, 205—accompanies his father to Britain; consul II., 208—Augustus, 209—becomes emperor, 211—murdered by his brother, Caracalla, 212.
GETA, C. Licinius, consul of Rome, B.C. 116.
GETA, P. Sept., brother of Sept. Severus, consul of Rome, 203.
GETÆ. See GOTHS.
GETES, the, or DESHT-JITTEH, an Asiatic people north of lake Aral, manifest their jealousy of Timour, 1362—his first campaign against them in Maveralnaher, 1363—defeated by him, 1368—invade Maveralnaher, but retire on his approach, 1370.
GEUSEN (from *Gueux*, beggars), a name given to the Protestants in the Netherlands when they first take up arms, 1566. See WATERGEUSEN.
GHENT, plundered by the Danes, 851. See ARTEVELDE, James Van. Receives privileges from Edward III. of England, as vicar of the empire, 1338. See FLANDERS and GAUNT.—Revolts again Chas. V., 1539—suppressed, and the citizens deprived of their privileges, 1540—resists the duke of Parma, viceroy of Spain, 1579—surprised by the French, July 5, 1708—recovered by the allies, Dec. 30—peace concluded at, between Great Britain and the U.S., Dec. 24, 1814—Louis XVIII. retires to, from Paris, Mar. 19, 1815—the archbp. claims for the Belgian prelates the general direction of education; is deposed by the king, and retires into France, 1817—railway to Ostend opened, Sept. 2, 1838.
GHERARDESCHI, count Ugolino de, is deposed at Pisa, and starved to death in a dungeon, with two of his sons and three grandsons, 1282.
GHIBELINS, the imperial party, opposed to the papal or Guelfs, originate in the resistance of Henry V. to pope Pascal II.'s claim of investing the German bishops, and in his appointment of the antipope, Gregory VIII., 1118—the strife becomes more vehement from the opposition of Henry Guelf, duke of Bavaria, to the election of the emperor Conrad III., whose partisans take the name of Ghibelins (Wibelinger), from his castle of Wiblingen, 1138. See GUELFS.—Their quarrel extends to Italy, when ages of discord follow; they support Philip of Swabia against Otho of Brunswick, 1198—they expel the Guelfs from Ferrara, 1209—make peace in Florence with the Guelfs, 1250—supported in Lombardy by Eccelino da Romano and Uberto Pelavicino, 1251-1259—with the assistance of Manfred, gain possession of Florence, 1260—Lucca joins their league in Tuscany, 1262—invite Conradin, who enters Italy with an army, 1267—they are supported in Genoa by the families Doria and Spinola, 1270. See FORLI.—Expelled from Gubbio by Cardinal Napoleone Orsino, 300. See FERRARA.—Maintain their struggle at Pisa, Lucca, and other places, 1314. See GENOA.—Defeat an army sent against them by Robert, k. of Naples, at Andoria, 1321—conference of their leaders and Louis of Bavaria at Trent, 1327—death of two of their leaders, Sciarra

Colonna and Castruccio of Lucca, 1328—Louis of Bavaria alienates the principal, 1329—John, k. of Bohemia, recalls the banished Ghibelins to Brescia, and reconciles the two factions, 1331—John Palæologus, marquis of Montferrat, restores the expelled Ghibelins to Asti, 1339—the factions revive, 1403—expire soon afterwards.

GHISLIERI, Michele, cardinal, elected pope, 1566. See PIUS V.

GHUZNEE. See GAZNAH, or GHIZNI.—Taken by Sir J. Keane, July 23, 1839—evacuated by the British, Mar. 6—recovered by general Nott, Sept. 6, 1842.

GIAFAR, Ben Hafsun—see CALIB—escapes from Toledo and forms a league with the Christians of Leon against Abderahman III., 927—plunders Talavera, 928.

GIAN, Galeazzo. See VISCONTE.

GIAN, Maria. See VISCONTE.

GIBBON, Edward, *b.* 1737—publishes the first vol. in 4to. of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," 1776—completes the work, June 27, 1787—*d.* 1794.

GIBBONS, Orlando, *b.* 1583—composer of madrigals and church music, 1618—*d.* 1625.

GIBBS, Sir Vicary, *b.* 1751—in conjunction with Erskine, defends the parties accused of constructive treason, 1794—attorney general, 1807—chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Feb. 24, 1814—resigns, 1818—*d.* 1820.

GIBBUS, or SCYTHA, Johannes, conducts the war successfully, for the emperor Anastasius I., against Longinus, 493.

GIBRALTAR, *Gebel al Tarik*, the mountain of Tarik, where he lands in Spain, 711—fortified by Abdelmumen, 1160. See ALHAUG YAHIX.—Taken by Ferdinand IV. of Castile, 1308—retaken by the Moors, 1332—besieged by Alfonso XI. of Castile—Muhamad relieves it, 1333—he renews the siege, and *d.* of the plague in his camp before it, March 26, 1350—taken from the Moors by the duke of Medina Sidonia, 1462—surrenders to sir George Rooke, July 22, 1704—is besieged by the French and Spaniards, Oct. 22—the siege raised by the English fleet, March 10, 1705—besieged by the Spaniards, 1727—the siege raised, April 23, 1728—besieged by the French and Spaniards, Aug. 1779—relieved by Rodney, Jan. 1780—by Darby, 1781—successfully defended by general Eliott and sir R. Curtis against the grand attack, Sept. 13, 1782—the siege raised, 1783.

GIBSON, Dr. Edmund, bp. of Lincoln, Dec. 17, 1715—(bp. of London) orders Dr. Mead's new edition of "Christianismi Restitutio" to be burnt, May 29, 1723.

GIBSON, J., sculptor, *b.* 1790.

GIDEON, judge of Israel, conquers the Midianites, B.C. 1245 (1351 H., 1354 C.)

GIESSEN, the university of, founded, 1607—the French retire to, after the battle of Minden, 1759.

GIFFORD, Dr., the Romish bp., appointed president of Magdalen College by James I., Dec. 31, 1687.

GIFFORD, sir Robert, attorney general, 1819—opens the case against qu. Caroline, Aug. 19, 1820—calls the witness Majocchi, 21—replies, Sept. 27—created a peer, and appointed master of the Rolls, April 1, 1824.

GIFFORD, John, *b.* 1758—editor of the Anti-Jacobin Review, 1806—*d.* 1818.

GIFFORD, William, editor of the Quarterly Review, *b.* 1755—*d.* 1826.

GIJON, taken by Pelayo, 719, the fruit of his first victory over the Saracens—a Spanish deputation arrives from, to request the assistance of Great Britain against the aggressions of France, May 30, 1808.

GILBERGA, widow of Carloman, and her two infant sons, seek the protection of Desiderius, k. of Lombardy, 771—they are sent to France by Charlemagne, and are never again heard of, 774.

GILBERT, earl of Pembroke, favourite of Henry III. 1240.

GILBERT, makes the first attempt to found a colony in Virginia, 1578.

GILBERT, Dr. Wm., of Colchester, more clearly ascertains the nature and power of electricity, 1600—*d.* 1603.

GILBERT, Mr. Davies, *b.* 1767—elected president of the Royal Society, 1827—*d.* 1839.

GILBERT'S Act for the management of workhouses passed, 1782.

GIL BLAS. See LE SAGE.

GILDAS, historian, *b.* 516—*d.* 570.

GILDO, the brother of Firmus, oppresses Africa, 386—revolts, and by stopping the supply of corn, causes a famine in Rome, 397—defeated by his brother, Mascezel, 398.

GILDONIC WAR. See CLAUDIAN.

GILLIES, Dr., *b.* 1746—*d.* 1836.

GILLING, or INGETHLINGUM, Oswin, titular k. of Deira, murdered at, by Oswy, k. of Northumberland, 650.

GILLY, Dr., *b.* 1789—*d.* 1855.

GINKEL, general. See AUGHRIM and ATHLONE, earl of.

GIOJA, Flavio. See COMPASS, The Mariners'.

GIORDANO, Luca, *b.* 1629—*d.* 1705.

GIORGIO, Marino, doge of Venice, 1311–1312.

GIOTTO, *b.* 1276—the first painter of portraits from life, fl. 1318—*d.* 1336.

GIOVANNI, Gastone (John Gaston), the last of the Medici, second son of Cosmo III., grand duke of Tuscany, succeeds his father, 1723—*d.* 1737, when his states are given to Francis Stephen, duke of Lorraine, husband of Maria Theresa.

GIOVANNI of Vicenza, the friar, preaches peace among the cities and states of Italy; assembles their deputies on a plain near Verona, where a treaty of concord is signed, which lasts only six days, 1233.

GIRARD, the French gen., defeated by gen. Hill at Arroyo del Molino, near Merida, Oct. 28, 1811 — killed in the battle of Ligny, June 16, 1815.

GIRONA, or GERONA, surrendered to Charlemagne, 785—recovered by the Saracens, 793—again taken from them, 796—conquered by the generals of Charlemagne, 800—taken by Philip III. of France, and recovered by Peter of Aragon, 1285—surrendered to the French, Jan. 31, 1711—Ferdinand VII. arrives there, March 24, 1814.

GIRONDE, the department of the, revolts, June, 1793.

GIRONDISTS, enter on office in France, Apr. 1792—are dismissed, in June; recalled, Aug. 14—fall in their attempt to restrain the Jacobins, Sept. — overpowered by them, June, 1793—Brissot and others are executed, Oct. 31.

GISBORNE, the rev. T., *b.* 1759—*d.* 1846.

GISELBERT, duke of Burgundy, 923–938. See BURGUNDY.

GISELICH, natural son of Alaric II., proclaimed k. of the Visigoths, 507. See AMALARICH. — Withdraws into Africa, 509—*d.* 510.

GISOLFO II., duke of Beneventum, invades Campania, 702.

GISORS, the disputed castle of, in Normandy, causes war between England and France, 1109—interview of Henry I. of England with pope Callistus II., at, 1119—battle of; Richard I. defeats the French, 1198. See DIEU ET MON DROIT.

GITHA, sister of the jarl Ulf, married to earl Godwin, 1024.

GIULIANO, consul of Venice, 740.

GIULIANO. See JULIAN de' Medici.

GIULIO. See JULIUS de' Medici.

GIURGEVO, threatened by the Austrians, 1790—the Russians fail in an attempt to storm the Turkish camp at, July 23, 1854.

GIUSTINIANI, M. Ant., doge of Venice, 1684–1688.

GIVET, destruction of the French magazines at, by the earl of Athlone and the Dutch general, Coehorn, 1696.

GIZZI, cardinal, appointed secretary of state by pope Pius IX., 1846.

GLABER, of Clugny, writes his Chronicle, 1033—*d.* 1048.

GLABRIO, Jun., consul of Rome, 152.

GLABRIO, consul of Rome, 256.

GLABRIO, Man. Acilius, consul of Rome, defeats Antiochus at Thermopylæ, B.C. 191.

GLABRIO, M. Acilius, consul of Rome; his appointment to command the army of the East causes a mutiny, B.C. 67—other consuls of the same name, A.D. 91, 124, 186 II.

GLADIATORS introduced at Rome, by M. and D. Brutus, B.C. 264 — the emperor Commodus exhibits among them, A.D. 187—their combats prohibited by Constantine I., but not suppressed, 325—exhibited for the last time by Honorius, 404.

GLADSMUIR, or PRESTONPANS, battle of; sir John Cope defeated by the Young Pretender, Sept. 21, 1745.

GLADSTONE, W. E., *b.* 1809—retires from the Board of Trade, Feb. 14, 1845—becomes colonial secretary, Dec. 20 — as chancellor of the exchequer is reseated for the university of Oxford, Jan. 26, 1853 — proposes to double the income tax, March 6, 1854—withdraws from the Palmerston ministry, Feb. 22, 1855.

GLANVILLE, Rainulfus de, chief justice, 1180.

GLARIS, joins the Swiss confederation, 1352—contest with Zurich for the county of Toggenburg, 1436—a canton, under the new federative compact, 1814.

GLASGOW, university of, founded, 1454—made an archbishopric, 1491—abolished, 1638—tumults at, on account of the malt-tax, June 25, 1725—riots against the proposed tax on raw cotton, 1811—large meeting of the working classes to petition for reform, 1819—public dinner to the earl of Durham, Oct. 29, 1834—sir Robert Peel rector of the university, Nov. 16, 1836—British Association meets at, 1840—railway to Ayr, Aug. 12, 1840; to Greenock, March 31, 1841; from Edinburgh, Feb. 8, 1842—statue of the duke of Wellington erected, 1844—railway to Garnkirk, July, 1845—tumult in, March, 1848—Lord Eglintoun, lord rector of the university, Nov. 30, 1852—inauguration of the queen's statue, Sept. 6, 1854—the British Association meets at, Sept. 12, 1855.

GLASS, introduced into England by Benedict Biscop, 676 — the manufacture brought from Venice, 1673. See BUCKINGHAM, duke of.—Glass lamps used in the streets of London, 1736.

GLASTONBURY, the minster founded by Ina, k. of Wessex, 718. See DUNSTAN.—Tu-

mults in the abbey, 1088—town and abbey burnt, 1184.

GLATZ taken by Laudohn, 1760.

GLAUCIA, Servilius, disturbs Rome, with Saturninus Apuleius, by their factious violence, B.C. 100.

GLAUCIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 439.

GLAUCIPPUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 410.

GLAUCUS of Chios introduces welding or soldering of iron, B.C. 691.

GLENCOE, massacre of the Macdonalds at, Feb., 1692—inquiry into the massacre by the Scotch parliament, 1695.

GLENDOWER, Owen, revolts in Wales, 1401—enters into a conspiracy to place Mortimer, earl of March, on the throne; the conspiracy defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403—defeated by Henry, prince of Wales, at Monmouth, May 11—still maintains himself in his mountain retreats, 1405—*d.* at Monnington, in Herefordshire, Sept. 20, 1415.

GLEVUM. See GLOUCESTER.

GLOBE Theatre, in Southwark. See DRAMA and SHAKSPEAR.

GLOSSATORS, early Italian jurists, assert the imperial jurisdiction at the Diet of Roncaglia, 1158.

GLOUCESTER, the Glevum of Roman times, and an early *Colonia*, taken by Ceawlin, k. of Wessex, 577—Edwy and his qu., Elgiva, *d.* there, 959 — the bishopric founded, by Henry VIII., 1541—besieged by Chas. I.; defended by col. Massey, and relieved by Essex, Sept. 6, 1643—the walls of, destroyed, by order of Chas. II., 1662—Sunday schools originated at, by Robert Raikes, 1781—railway from Birmingham, Sept. 17, 1840—from Bristol, July, 1844—to Chepstow, Sept. 1851.

GLOUCESTER, Robert, earl of, a natural son of Henry I., supports the claim of his sister, Matilda, to the crown, 1139—taken prisoner by Stephen's partisans, is released in exchange for him, 1141—brings her son, Henry, from Normandy, and defeats Stephen at Wilton, 1143—*d.* Oct. 31, 1146.

GLOUCESTER, Richard, earl of, confederates with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, 1258—supports Henry III., and *d.* soon after, 1263.

GLOUCESTER, Gilbert, earl of, son of Richard, engages in Leicester's views, 1263—takes the k. of the Romans prisoner at the battle of Lewes, 1264—assists the escape of prince Edward, and joins the royal party, 1265—rebels again, submits, and is pardoned, 1267—accompanies Edward to the Holy Land, 1270—marries his daughter, Joanna of Acre, 1287—is fined by him for trespassing on the lands of Bohun, earl of Hereford, 1291.

GLOUCESTER, earl of, son of Gilbert, and nephew of Edw. II., slain in the battle of Bannockburn, 1314.

GLOUCESTER, Humphrey, duke of. See HUMPHREY, duke of Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, Thomas, duke of, youngest son of Edw. III., *b.* 1358—receives his title from his nephew, Richard II., and the command of the army in France; marches at the head of 10,000 men from Calais to Britanny; the duke of Burgundy avoids a battle, 1380—induces the parliament to appoint a commission of fourteen persons to execute the sovereign power in the kingdom for a year, 1386—accuses the king's friends and ministers of treason, and compels them to flight, 1387—violent proceedings of his party, 1388—he is excluded from the council, 1389—arrested on a charge of high treason, and sent to Calais, where he dies suddenly, 1397.

GLOUCESTER, Richard, duke of. See RICHARD III., k. of England.

GLOUCESTER, Henry, duke of, youngest son of Chas. I., *b.* 1641—confined in Carisbrooke Castle, 1649—sent by Cromwell to France, 1653—£5000 voted to him by parliament, 1660—*d.* of the small-pox, 1661.

GLOUCESTER, William Frederic, (afterwards) duke of, son of Wm. Henry, duke of Gloucester, *b.* Jan. 15, 1776—elected chancellor of Cambridge, Mar. 26, 1811—marries his cousin, the princess Mary, July 22, 1816—*d.* Nov. 18, 1834.

GLOUCESTER, William Henry, (afterwards) duke of, third son of Frederic Louis, prince of Wales, *b.* Nov. 14, 1743—marries lady Waldegrave, Sept. 6, 1766—the marriage publicly declared, Sept. 17, 1772 — received at court for the first time after, June 15, 1780—*d.* Aug. 25, 1805.

GLOUCESTER, the duchess of. See HUMPHREY, duke of.

GLOUCESTER, duchess of. See MARY, fourth daughter of Geo. III.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. See DODDRIDGE.

GLOVER, Richard, *b.* 1712—*d.* 1785.

GLUCK, Christopher, musical composer, *b.* 1714—*d.* 1787.

GLUCKSBURG Schleswig Holstein, Christian, duke of, recognized by treaty as presumptive heir to the crown of Denmark, May 8, 1852.

GLUCKSTADT repels Wallenstein, 1627—supreme court of justice established at, for Holstein and Schleswig, 1752.

GLYCERIUS, appointed emperor of the West, pays Widimir, the Ostrogoth, to retire from his invasion of Italy, 473—resigns, and is made bp. of Salona, 474—*d.* 480.

GLYCON, Olympic victor, B.C. 588.
GMELIN, Samuel Gottlieb, a German naturalist, *b.* 1743—murdered in Tartary, 1774.
GMELIN, professor John Frederic, *b.* 1748—*d.* 1805.
GNEISENAU, Von, Prussian general in the campaigns of 1813–14.
GNESNA, the archbishopric of, in Poland, founded by Otho III., 1000.
GNOSTICS, the general name of the Greek converts who adapt their Christianity to their philosophy, 67—their doctrines taught by Saturninus, 111—by Basilides, at Alexandria, 134—by Valentine, at Rome, 140—very prevalent in the East, 150.
GOA conquered by the Portuguese, 1510.
GODEGESIL. See GUNDIBALD.
GODEHEU replaces Dupleix as French governor in India, and concludes a provisional treaty with the English at Pondicherry, Dec. 26, 1754.
GODERICH, viscount. See ROBINSON, Frederic.—Colonial secretary in Canning's administration, Apr. 1827—prime minister, Aug. 17; resigns, Jan. 1828—colonial secretary in lord Grey's cabinet, Nov. 22, 1830. See RIPON, earl of.
GODESCALC, duke of Beneventum, murdered by his people, 742.
GODFREY, k. of South Jutland, attacks the Obotrites and burns Rerich, 804—constructs the first Danawerk on the Eyder, 808—slain by his own people during a maritime expedition against Friesland, 810.
GODFREY of Bouillon, son of Eustace, earl of Boulogne, and Ida, sister of Godfrey IV., duke of Lower Lorraine, receives Antwerp from the emperor Henry IV., 1076—mortally wounds the rival emperor Rudolf, in the battle of Zeitz, Oct. 15, 1080—becomes duke of Lower Lorraine, Godfrey VI., 1089—goes to the first crusade, 1096. See CRUSADERS.—Elected k. of Jerusalem, July 23, 1099—frames the Assise of Jerusalem, for the government of his kingdom, 1099—*d.* July 18, 1100.
GODFREY, chieftain of the Danes in Friesland, invited to a conference, and treacherously slain, 885.
GODFREY I., duke of Lower Lorraine, 959–964.
GODFREY II., duke of Lower Lorraine, 964–976.
GODFREY III., duke of Lower Lorraine, 1005–1023.
GODFREY IV., succeeds his father, Gonthelon, as duke of Lower Lorraine, 1043—rebels, is defeated, and his duchy given to Frederic of Luxemburg, 1049—marries Beatrice, widow of Boniface, duke of Tuscany, 1054. See BEATRICE.—Guardian of Matilda, countess of Tuscany, 1055—submits to the imperial authority, 1057—supports pope Alexander III., 1061—drives the anti-pope, Cadalo, from Rome, and secures the papacy to Alexander, 1062—leads an army against Richard, count of Aversa, who had invaded the papal states, 1066—*d.* 1070.
GODFREY V., *the Hunchbacked*, duke of Lower Lorraine, 1070–1076. See GOSSELON.
GODFREY VI. See GODFREY of Bouillon.
GODFREY VII., duke of Lower Lorraine, 1106–1128.
GODFREY VIII., duke of Lower Lorraine, 1140–1143.
GODFREY IX., duke of Lower Lorraine, 1143–1190.
GODFREY, Sir Edmundbury, murdered, Oct. 17, 1678.
GODIVA (Godgyfu). See LEOFRIC, earl of Coventry.
GODOLPHIN, Sidney lord, employed by Chas. II., 1684—by Wm. III., 1689—head of the treasury, 1690—urged by Marlborough to accept the office of lord high treasurer to qu. Anne, 1702—created an earl, 1706—dismissed, Aug. 8, 1710—*d* Sept. 15, 1712.
GODOLPHIN, Harriett, countess of, takes the title of duchess of Marlborough after her father's death, 1722.
GODOY, Manuel, *b.* 1764—minister of Chas. IV., k. of Spain, and favourite of his qu., assumes the title of prince of Peace, 1795—dismissed, 1808—*d.* 1851.
"GOD SAVE THE KING." See BULL, Dr. John.
GODUNOW murders Dmitri, the brother of Feodor, czar of Russia, which prepares the extinction of Ruric's race, 1591. See BORIS GODUNOW.
GODWIN, earl, son of Wulfnoth, Child of Sussex, marries Ulf's sister, Githa, 1024—created earl of Kent, 1031—takes Alfred the Etheling prisoner, 1036. See ALFRED the Etheling.—His daughter, Edgitha, married to Edward the Confessor, 1043—his son, Sweyn, invades the western counties of England, 1046. See SWEYN, son of Godwin.—Banished, with his sons, 1051—returns, and is reconciled to k. Edward, 1052—*d.* 1053.
GODWIN. See ELPHEGE II.
GODWIN, William, *b.* 1755—*d.* 1836. See WOLSTONCRAFT, Mary.
GODWIN, Mary (afterwards Shelley), *b.* 1797—*d.* 1851.
GÖDÖLÖ, battle of; defeat of the Austrians by the Magyars, Apr. 6, 1849.
GOERLITZ. See ELIZABETH of Luxemburg.

GOERTZ, baron, intrigues with Alberoni against George I., k. of Great Britain, 1718 — Charles XII. of Sweden enters into his plot, 1716—Görtz imprisoned at the Hague, and the evidence of his intrigues is laid before the parliament of Great Britain, 1717. See GYLLENBURG. —Beheaded at Stockholm, 1719.

GOETHE, *b.* 1748—obtains the patronage of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, by his "Sorrows of Werther," 1774—Napoleon visits him at Weimar, and presents him with the decoration of the Legion of Honour, 1808 — *d.* 1832 — commemoration of, at Francfort, Aug. 28, 1849 — his correspondence with Schiller taken from the sealed casket, and ordered to be printed, May 17, 1850.

GÖTTINGEN, university of, founded, 1734—occupied by the French, 1757—recovered by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, 1758—again taken by the French 1760—retaken by Ferdinand, 1761.

GOITO, battle of; the Austrians repulsed by Charles Albert, k. of Sardinia, May 30, 1848.

GOLD, a single piece, weighing 106 lbs., received by Matheson and Co., from Australia, Dec. 22, 1851.

GOLD DIGGINGS, Australian, riot at, suppressed by Sir Charles Hotham, Dec. 4, 1854.

GOLD FLORINS, coined by Edward III., 1337—and nobles, 1344.

GOLD, light, called in, in England, June 1842.

GOLD MINES discovered in Mount Pangæus, by Philip of Macedon, B.C. 356.

GOLD REGIONS. See CALIFORNIA, and AUSTRALIA.

GOLDEN BULL. See GERMANY and CHARLES IV., emperor, 1356.—Granted by Andrew II., k. of Hungary, giving privileges to the nobles and clergy, 1222.

GOLDEN FLEECE. See FLEECE.

GOLDEN Horde of Mongolians establish themselves on the plains of Kipzak, under Batou, grandson of Dschingis Khan, 1235. See BATOU.—Russia tributary to them, 1243. See ALEXANDER NEWSKI, and ALEXANDER II., grand-duke.—Iwan II. does homage to them for Russia, 1353—attacked by Timour, 1392—Hadji Kerai separates from them, to establish the khanate of Crim Tartary, 1441—they take prisoner Vassili III., grand prince of Moscow, 1445—release him, 1448—Iwan III. discontinues the tribute to them, 1477—crushed by the Nogay Tartars in the battle of Bielawesch, 1481.

GOLDEN LANE. See GAS LIGHTS.

GOLDEN LEGEND. See VARAGINE, Jacopo da.

GOLDIE, Brigadier-general, killed at Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854.

GOLDONI, Carlo, *b.* 1707—*d.* 1793.

GOLDSCHMIDT, discovers the planet "Lutetia," Nov. 15, 1852—"Pomona," Oct. 26, 1854—"Atalanta," at Paris, Oct. 5, 1855.

GOLDSMID, Abraham, an eminent merchant, commits suicide, 1810.

GOLDSMITH, Oliver, *b.* 1728—*d.* 1774.

GOLDSMITHS' Company, origin of the, in London, 1327—give a banquet to lord Gough, April 24, 1850.

GOLETTA, taken by Don John of Austria, 1573—recovered by the Turks, 1574.

GOLIATH, the Philistine, slain by David, B.C. 1063.

GOLOVIN, the Russian general, defeated by the Circassians, 1840.

GOLOVTCHIN, battle of, Charles XII. gains a fruitless victory over the Russians, July 4, 1708.

GOMARIANS, Dutch Calvinists, disciples of Gomarus, are favoured by prince Maurice and the States General, 1609. See DORTRECHT, synod of.

GOMARUS, Francis, opposes Arminius, and founds the Calvinistic church of Holland, 1604—*d.* 1641. See ARMINIUS.

GOMBROON, on the Persian Gulf, English factory established at, 1613—abandoned, 1761.

GOMORRAH, destruction of, B.C. 1897.

GONATAS. See ANTIGONUS GONATAS.

GONDEMAR, k. of the Burgundians, 523–534. See BURGUNDIANS.

GONDIBERT, son of Aribert, k. of Lombardy, on his father's death divides the kingdom with his brother, Bertaridus, 661—quarrels with him and applies to Grimoald for protection, by whom he is murdered, 662.

GONDOMAR, Spanish ambassador in London, protests against sir Walter Raleigh's expedition, 1617—proposes the marriage of Chas., prince of Wales, to a Spanish princess, 1618.

GONSALVES, youngest son of Sancho III., k. of Navarre, receives Sobrarbe for his share of his father's dominions, 1035—on his death, his brother, Ramiro I., annexes Sobrarbe to Arragon—*d.* 1038.

GONSALVO, count of Castile, poisons Sancho I., k. of Leon, 967.

GONSALVO. See GONZALES and CORDOVA.

GONTHARIS, leader of the Moors, defeats and kills Areobindus; after which he is slain at a banquet by Artasires, 545.

GONTHELON, or Gothelon, duke of Lower Lorraine, 1023—and of Upper Lorraine, 1033—defeats and slays Eudes, count of Champagne, Sept. 17, 1027. See CONRAD. II., emperor of Germany—*d.* 1043.

GONTHELON II., his son, duke of Upper Lorraine, 1043-1045.

GONTRAM, or Gontran, son of Chlotair. See BURGUNDY or ORLEANS.

GONVILLE, Edmund, founds the college, now Caius and Gonville college, Cambridge. See CAIUS and CAMBRIDGE.

GONZAGA, Luigi da, made lord of Mantua by his sons Guido, Filippo, and Feltrino, 1328—they obtain possession of Reggio, 1335—Luigi, *d.* 1360.

GONZAGA, Guido, lord of Mantua, 1360—attacked by Bernarbo Visconte, 1368—*d.* 1369.

GONZAGA, Luigi, or Louis II., lord of Mantua, 1369—puts to death his brothers Ugolino and Francesco, *d.* 1382.

GONZAGA, Francis I., lord of Mantua, 1382—accuses his wife, Agnes Visconte, of infidelity, and puts her to death, 1391—joins in the league against Gian Galeazzo Visconte, and in the peace concluded with him, 1392—renews hostilities, 1397—makes peace again, 1398—one of the regents of Milan, 1402—*d.* Mar. 17, 1407.

GONZAGA, John Francis I., son of Francis I., *b.* 1392—marquis of Mantua, 1407—joins the league against Philip Maria Visconte, duke of Milan, 1426—concludes, with his allies, peace at Ferrara, Apr. 18, 1428—*d.* Sept. 24, 1444.

GONZAGA, Louis III., son of John Francis I., marquis of Mantua, 1444—enters into alliance with Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan, against Venice, 1451—assents to the treaty of peace, 1454—a congress held by pope Pius II. at Mantua, fails to form a league against the Turks, 1459—Louis *d.* 1478.

GONZAGA, Carlo da, commands the Venetian army, 1451.

GONZAGA, Frederic I., son of Louis III., marquis of Mantua, 1478—coalesces with other Italian States to protect Ferrara against Venice, 1482—*d.* July 15, 1484.

GONZAGA, Francis II., son of Frederic I., marquis of Mantua, 1484—joins the league of Cambray against Venice, 1508—gives an asylum to the duke of Urbino, 1517—*d.* Feb. 20, 1519.

GONZAGA, Frederic II., son of Francis II., marquis of Mantua, 1519—receives the title of duke from the emperor Chas. V., 1530—acquires Montferrat, 1536—*d.* June 28, 1540.

GONZAGA, Hercules, second son of Francis II., a cardinal and regent of Mantua during the minority of his nephew, Francis III., 1540.

GONZAGA, Ferrante, or Ferdinand, youngest son of Francis II., commands the light cavalry in the imperial army against the Turks, 1532—becomes duke of Molfetta and Guastalla, 1539—serves in the Spanish army in the Netherlands, where he *d.* at Brussels, 1557.

GONZAGA, Luigi, surnamed *Rodomonti*, a general in the service of pope Clement VII., treacherously seizes Ancona, 1532.

GONZAGA, Francis III., son of Ferdinand II., duke of Mantua, 1540—drowned in the lake, 1550.

GONZAGA, William, second son of Frederic II., duke of Mantua, 1558—made duke of Montferrat, 1574—*d.* Aug. 13, 1587.

GONZAGA, Vincent I., only son of William, becomes duke of Mantua and Montferrat, 1587—*d.* Feb. 18, 1612.

GONZAGA, Francis IV., son of Vincent I., *b.* 1586—succeeds his father, Feb. 18, 1612—*d.* Dec. 22.

GONZAGA, Louis, only son of Francis IV., *d.* a few days before his father, Dec. 1612.

GONZAGA, Maria, daughter of Francis IV., marries Charles Gonzaga, 1627.

GONZAGA, Ferdinand, second son of Vincent I.; created a cardinal, 1606—succeeds his brother, Francis IV., 1612—Montferrat claimed and invaded by Chas. Emanuel I., duke of Savoy, 1613—France and Spain engage in the quarrel, and a general war follows in Northern Italy; peace concluded, and the duke of Savoy's claim is renounced, 1617—Ferdinand *d.* Oct. 29, 1626.

GONZAGA, Vincent II., third son of Vincent I., *b.* 1594—created a cardinal, 1615—succeeds his brother Ferdinand as duke of Mantua and Montferrat, 1626—*d.* 1627.

GONZAGA, Octavius, killed at the siege of Vercelli, 1617.

GONZAGA, Louis, third son of Frederic II., goes to France, where, by his marriage with the heiress, he obtains the dukedom of Nevers and Rethel, 1540.

GONZAGA, Charles I., grandson of Louis, duke of Nevers, *b.* 1576—as next heir succeeds Vincent II. in Mantua and Montferrat, and marries Maria, daughter of Francis IV., 1627—supported by France and Venice against the duke of Savoy and other claimants, who are assisted by Austria and Spain; another war kindled, 1628—Montferrat invaded; siege of Casal begun and abandoned; treaty of Susa concluded and broken; Mantua blockaded, 1629—taken and sacked, 1630—restored by the treaty of Cherasco; part of Montferrat given up to the duke of Savoy, 1631—*d.* Sept. 25, 1637.

GONZAGA, Charles, duke of Rethel, son of Chas. I., *d.* at Goito, Sept. 14, 1631.

GONZAGA, Charles II., his son, *b.* 1631—succeeds his grandfather, Charles I., 1637—*d.* 1665.

GONZAGA, Ferdinand Charles, son of Chas.

II., *b.* 1652—succeeds his father, 1665—marries Anna Isabella, daughter of Ferdinand III., duke of Guastalla, 1670—claims and takes possession of the duchy, 1679—is deprived of it by the emperor Leopold I., 1692—joins France in the war of the Spanish succession, 1701—Mantua besieged by prince Eugene of Savoy, and relieved by the duke de Vendôme, 1702—his States seized by the emperor Joseph II., and he *d.* at Padua, the last of the Mantuan line, July 5, 1708.

GONZAGA, Anna Isabella, widow of Chas. Ferdinand, *d.* at Paris, Dec. 19, 1710.

GONZAGA, Cæsar I., duke of Guastalla, 1557–1575.

GONZAGA, Ferdinand II., duke of Guastalla, 1575–1630.

GONZAGA, Cæsar II., duke of Guastalla, 1630–1632.

GONZAGA, Ferdinand III., duke of Guastalla, 1632–1678. See GONZAGA, Ferdinand Charles, duke of Mantua.

GONZAGA, Cæsar, son of Ferdinand III., *b.* 1663—*d.* 1670.

GONZAGA, Vincent, *b.* 1634—cousin of Ferdinand III., is appointed Spanish viceroy in Sicily, 1678—claims Guastalla, 1679—acquires it, 1692—*d.* April 28, 1714.

GONZAGA, Antony Ferdinand, succeeds his father Vincent, as duke of Guastalla, 1714—*d.* 1729.

GONZAGA, Joseph, brother of Antony Ferdinand, succeeds him, 1729—*d.* the last of his line, 1746.

GONZALES DE CORDOVA. See CABAL.

GOOD, John Mason, *b.* 1765—*d.* 1827.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS, theatre opened, Oct. 2, 1732. See GARRICK, David.

GOOJERAT, battle of; lord Gough defeats the Sikhs, Feb. 21, 1849.

GOOLISTAN, peace of, between Russia and Persia, 1813.

GORDIANUS, C. Marcus Antonius, proconsul of Africa, proclaimed joint emperor of Rome, with his son, commonly known as the two Gordians; after a reign of thirty-six days are defeated and slain, 238. See CAPELIANUS.

GORDIANUS, M. Antonius, the grandson, or Gordian the Younger, *b.* 225—emperor of Rome, 238—extricated by Misitheus from the pernicious influence of the eunuchs of the palace; consul 239—marries Tranquillina, daughter of Misitheus; consul II., 241—successful war against Persia: Mesopotamia recovered, 242—murdered by his soldiers near Circesium (Carchemish), 244.

GORDON, adm., commands the Russian fleet at the siege of Dantzic, 1734.

GORDON, lord George, *b.* 1750—tenders the petition of the Protestant Association to lord North, Jan. 4, 1780—heads the No Popery Riots, June 2—is committed to the Tower, 9—indicted for high treason, Nov. 10—tried, but escapes punishment, Feb. 5, 1781—becomes a convert to Judaism, 1786—convicted of two libels, June 6, 1787—sentenced to five years' imprisonment, Jan. 28, 1788—*d.* in Newgate, 1793.

GORDON, the duke of, joins the duke of Cumberland at Aberdeen, 1746.

GORDON, sir J. M., 39 years Q.M.G.—*d.* 1851.

GORDON, Katharine, daughter of the earl of Huntley, married to Perkin Warbeck, 1495—falls into the hands of Henry VII.; is kindly treated and pensioned, 1497.

GORDON, the rev. Lockhart, and his brother, Loudon, tried at Oxford for the abduction of Mrs. Lee, and acquitted, the lady having been a consenting party, March 3, 1804.

GOREE, the isle of, surrenders to commodore Keppel, Dec. 22, 1758—restored to France by the treaty of Paris, 1763—again taken from the French, Aug. 8, 1779—restored, 1783.

GOREE BUILDINGS. See FIRES, Liverpool.

GORGIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 280.

GORGIAS, of Leontium, fl., and has many eminent scholars, B.C. 459—as ambassador from Leontium, asks aid from Athens against the Syracusans, 427.

GORHAM, the Rev. G. C., for his opinion on baptismal regeneration is refused admission to the living of Bampford Speke, by Dr. Philpotts, bp. of Exeter, and institutes proceedings; the case argued, Feb. 17, 1849—decision of sir Herbert Jenner Fust against him, Aug. 2—reversed by the privy council, March 8, 1850—rule applied for, on behalf of the bishop, by sir F. Kelly, refused by lord Campbell, Apr. 25; and by chief justice Wilde, May 27—Mr. Gorham admitted to his livings, July 20—inducted, Aug. 6–11—the churchwardens urged to report his heresies, Aug. 16—*d.* 1857.

GORING, the royalist general, is taken prisoner at Wakefield, May 21, 1643.

GORITZ. See CHARLES X., k. of France.

GORM, k. of Denmark, 855—conquers Jutland, 863—tolerates Christianity, 934—*d.* 936.

GORTCHAKOF, the Russian general, enters Bucharest, July 28, 1853—refuses to negotiate or retire, Oct. 27—evacuates the Turkish territories, June 24, 1854.

GOSFORD, lord, dissolves the Lower Canada House of Assembly, Sept. 21, 1836.

GOSHEN, settlement of Jacob and his family in, B.C. 1706 (1863 H., 1840 C., about 1400 L.)

GOSPELS. See BIBLE, and EGBERT, abbot of Iona.

GOSSELON, or GODFREY V., *the Hunchbacked*, son of Godfrey IV., duke of Lorraine, succeeds his father, 1070—marries Matilda, countess of Tuscany, 1073—assassinated, 1076.

GOTARZES, son of Artabanus II., king of Parthia, kills his brother, Artabanus, and is himself expelled by Vardanus, 43—regains his kingdom, 47—*d.* 50.

GOTHENBURG, built by Charles IX., k. of Sweden, 1605—seat of the Swedish East India Company, 1731—besieged by the Danes, and relieved by the intervention of Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, 1788.

GOTHIC DIALECTS mixed with the Latin language in Italy, Gaul, and Spain, 584.

GOTHIC pointed style of architecture introduced, 1180.

GOTHLAND, the isle of, invaded by the Teutonic Knights, 1397—conquered by them; Margaret attempts, without success, to recover it; but, by the treaty of Copenhagen, obtains the right of redeeming it for an equivalent, 1398—given up to the Danes, 1524—ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Brömsebrö, 1645—conquered by the Danish admiral, Niels Jael, 1677—restored to Sweden by the peace of Lund, 1679.

GOTHLAND, East, a province of Sweden, given, at the death of Gustavus Vasa, to one of his younger sons, 1560.

GOTHS, the second stem-tribe or generic division of European population, followers and supplanters of the Kelts; first known in Asia under the indefinite name of Scythians (Skuthæ). See SCYTHIANS.—A large portion of them appear more distinctly as Massagetæ. See MASSAGETÆ.—Push forward to the Araxes, B.C. 635—are encountered by Cyrus, 529; by Darius Hystaspes, 507; by Alexander, on the Oxus and Jaxartes, 329—as they advance in Europe, they impel the Kelts on the newly-conquered provinces of Rome, 114—divided into many tribes, occupy the greater part of Germany, 71. See GERMANY.

Ovid learns their language, and holds intercourse with them in Lower Mœsia, as Getæ, A.D. 8 — fresh bands arrive from Asia, cross the Danube, and ravage Thrace, 249. See DECIUS, emperor of Rome.—Receive a large sum of money from Gallus to quit the empire, 252—ravage Macedon and Greece, 256—repelled by Aurelian, lieutenant of the emperors, 257—fit out naval armaments on the Euxine, and take Trebizond, 258—plunder Chalcedon, Nice, Nicomedia, and all the principal cities in Bithynia; Valerian marches as far as Cappadocia to oppose them, 259—they pass the Bosphorus, ravage the coasts of Greece, and burn the temple of Diana at Ephesus, 262—expelled from Asia, 263—various bands, some called Heruli, ravage Greece and Asia, 267. See HERULI.—Signally defeated by Claudius, at Naissus, in Mœsia, 269—again defeated by him; his successor, Aurelian, makes peace, and relinquishes Dacia to them, 270—other bands defeated by him in Thrace, 272—they invade Asia; Tacitus proceeds against them, 276—expelled from Thrace by Probus, 278—Constantine defends the frontier of the Danube against them, 319. See CONSTANTINE I.

They oppress the Sarmatians, who, being unable to defend themselves, implore the protection of the Romans; the Cæsar, Constantine, conducts the war successfully, and concludes a peace; for the observance of which, the Gothic chieftain, Araric, gives his son as a hostage, 332 — harass Thrace, 365 — some Goths, marching to assist Procopius, are compelled to surrender, 366 — Ulphilas translates the Scriptures into their langnage, and teaches Arianism among them, 373 — they divide into two bodies, the Eastern and the Western. See OSTROGOTHS and VISIGOTHS. — They both cross the Danube, and obtain a settlement in the Roman empire; are oppressed and famished by the officers of Valens, and plunder the Roman provinces, 377 — defeat Valens at Hadrianople, Aug. 9, 378. See VALENS, emperor of Rome.—They are masters of the whole country to the gates of Constantinople, 378—checked by Theodosius, 379 — he reduces them to obedience, 380. See OSTROGOTHS and VISIGOTHS.

GOTTHARD, St., on the Raab, in Hungary, battle of; the Turks completely defeated by the united forces of Germany, France, and Italy, under Montecuccoli, Aug. 1, 1664.

GOTTSCHALK, the monk, raises the Predestinarian controversy, 847 — his doctrines are condemned by a council at Mentz, and he is sent to Hincmar, archbp. of Rheims, 848 — sentenced by the council of Quercy to be flogged, and to perpetual imprisonment, 849 — his tenets are attacked by Hincmar and Scotus Erigena, and defended by Prudentius, Florus Magister, and Remigius, 854 — *d.* in prison, 869.

GOTTSCHALK, the priest, leads one of the first bands of crusaders, 1096.

GOUGH, Hugh, lord, *b.* 1779—takes the command in China, and proceeds to attack Canton, March 18, 1841—occupies Lahore, Feb. 20, 1846—created a baron; pensions voted to him by the E. I. Company, and by Parliament, May 4; defeats the Sikhs at Chillianwallah, Jan. 13, 1849—again, at Goojerat, Feb. 21; E. I. C. banquet to him, on his return, March 23, 1850—banquet of the Goldsmiths' Company to him, April 24.

GOULBURN, Henry, *b.* 1784—chancellor of the exchequer, 1828-1830—again, 1834-1835—a third time, 1841-1846—*d.* 1856.

GOULBURN, Henry, the younger, *d.* 1843.

GOURGAUD, gen., accompanies Napoleon to St. Helena, 1815—*d.* 1852.

GOUSNAY, sir Matthew, a leader of the "Companies" who plunder France, 1364.

GOWER, sir John, the poet, *d.* 1402.

GOWER, John, earl, a leading opponent of sir Robert Walpole, 1723-1740—lord privy seal, 1742—in the "Broad Bottom" ministry, 1744—an officer of the royal household, 1758.

GOWER, earl, president of the council, and lord privy seal in W. Pitt's administration, 1783—British ambassador, recalled from France, Aug. 17, 1792.

GOZO, isle of, a dependency of Malta, given to the Knights Hospitallers, 1530—taken by a part of Nelson's fleet, 1798.

GOZON, Deodati De, grand-master of the Knights Hospitallers, being unable to check the plundering adventures of his knights, resigns office, 1353.

GRACCHUS, Caius, younger brother of Tib. Semp. Gracchus, goes into Sardinia with the consul Aurelius as quæstor, B.C. 126—remains there, 125—makes himself popular with the soldiers; his measures for promoting their comfort are thwarted by the senate, 124—returns to Rome, complains of the obstacles he had met with; elected tribune, begins his reforms, 123—again tribune, goes to Carthage with a body of citizens to establish themselves as a colony on the lands allotted them, 122—during his absence, a formidable opposition is raised against him; he falls in the struggle, 121.

GRACCHUS, Tiberius Sempronius, tribune of Rome, slain while advocating the rights of the commonalty, B.C. 133.

GRACCHUS, Tiberius Sempronius, consul of Rome, B.C. 238—another, 215, II. 213—a third, 177, II. 163.

GRADENIGO, Bartolommeo, doge of Venice, 1339-1343.

GRADENIGO, Giovanni, doge of Venice, 1355.

GRADENIGO, Pietro, doge of Venice, 1289-1312.

GRADISCA recovered from the Turks by prince Louis of Baden, 1688.

GRADO, one of the islands of Venice. See VENICE.—The see of an archbp., who contests for the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Istria with the archbp. of Ravenna, 772—an attack of the Saracens repulsed, 877—Orso Orseolo, the patriarch, acts as vice-doge of Venice, 1031.

GRÆCIA, Magna. See MAGNA GRÆCIA.

GRÆCINA, Pomponia, a noble Roman matron, accused of practising a foreign superstition, supposed to be Christianity, 57.

GRÆVIUS, John George, *b.* 1632—*d.* 1703.

GRAFTON CASTLE, the birth-place of Elizabeth Woodville, and of her retirement, after the death of her husband, sir John Grey of Groby, 1461.

GRAFTON, Henry Fitzroy, duke of, natural son of Charles II. and Barbara Villiers, deserts James II., at Salisbury, 1688—killed at the siege of Cork, Sept. 1690.

GRAFTON, duke of, lord chamberlain to George I., 1723—one of the "Broad Bottom" ministry, 1744.

GRAFTON, Augustus Fitzroy, (afterwards) duke of, *b.* 1735—lord of the treasury in the Chatham ministry, 1766—at the head of the ministry, Jan. 20, 1768—resigns, Jan. 28, 1770—lord privy seal in the Rockingham and Shelburne administrations, 1782—*d.* 1811.

GRAFTON, duke of, *b.* 1759—*d.* 1844.

GRAFTON'S Chronicle written about 1520.

GRAHAM, John, of Claverhouse, defeated by the Scottish Covenanters, at Drumclog, June 1. 1679. See DUNDEE, Viscount.

GRAHAM, Thomas, afterwards lord Lynedoch, *b.* 1750—defeats the French at Barossa, March 5, 1811—again, near Breda, Jan. 12, 1814—fails in an attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, March 8—created a peer. See LYNEDOCH, Thomas Graham, lord.

GRAHAM, Sir James, *b.* 1792—moves for a return of the salaries and emoluments of privy councillors, May 14, 1830—first lord of the admiralty in lord Grey's administration, Nov. 22—retires, May 27, 1834—home secretary in sir Robert Peel's administration, Sept. 6, 1841—accused of allowing letters to be opened at the Post-Office, Aug. 5, 1844—resigns, June 29, 1846—fails in an attempt to form a cabinet, Feb. 22-27, 1851—becomes first lord of the admiralty, in lord Aberdeen's ministry, Dec. 28, 1852—retires from the Palmerston, Feb. 22, 1855.

GRAHAM, lieut.-col. Thos., *b.* 1809—*d.* 1855.

GRAHAM, Mr. and Mrs., ascend in a balloon from Plymouth; they fall into the sea, but are saved, 1825.

GRAHAM, Mr., discovers the planet Metis, April 26, 1848.

GRAHAM, Catharine Macaulay, *b.* 1733—*d.* 1791.

GRAINGER, Dr. James, *b.* 1723—*d.* 1767.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, first established in London, 1447.

GRAMMATICUS, Saxo, writes his Danish history, 1201.

GRAN taken by the Turks, 1543—recovered from them, 1595—again taken by them, 1605—taken from them, Oct. 27, 1683—battle of; the Austrians defeated by the Magyars, April 20, 1849.

GRANADA, battle of; Abderahman IV., caliph of Spain, slain by Yahye, 1021—Almondar, the Moorish k. of Saragossa, assassinated at, 1038—conquered by Yusef, 1090—Alfonso VII., king of Castile, makes incursions into the provinces, 1123—conquered by the Almohades, 1156—taken by Aben Hud, 1232—the Moorish kingdom of, founded by Muhamad Aben Alahmar, 1237—placed under the protection of Ferdinand III., k. of Castile, 1243—the Alhambra founded, 1253—some Castilian nobles detected in a conspiracy against Alfonso X., retire to, 1272—death of Muhamad I.; treaty between his son Muhamad II., and Alfonso, 1273—Muhamad II. dies; Muhamad III. succeeds, 1302—Ferdinand IV. acquires part of his territory by treaty, 1308—rebellion in; Muhamad III. resigns his crown to his brother Nazar, 1309—Nazar defeated by his nephew Abul Walid, 1313—invaded by the Castilians, who are defeated with great loss, 1319—Abul Walid is slain in a revolt at, and is succeeded by his son Muhamad IV., 1325. See GIBRALTAR.—Muhamad IV. assassinated, and succeeded by his brother Yusef, 1333—Yusef stabbed by a madman; his son Muhamad V. takes the throne, 1354—deposed by his brother Ismail, retires into Africa, 1359—Abu Said kills Ismail and usurps his place, 1360—is treacherously slain by Peter *the Cruel* of Castile, and Muhamad V. restored, 1362—he constructs the Azake and embellishes the city, 1376—he dies, and his son Yusef II. succeeds, 1391—his son Muhamad VI. reigns, 1396-1408—his brother Yusef III., 1408-1423—the accession of his son Muhamad VII. *el Hayzari*, is followed by tumults and rebellions; his cousin Muhamad *el Zaquir* usurps the throne and styles himself Muhamad VIII., 1426—he is put to death, and Muhamad VII. restored, 1428—invasion of the Castilians, and victory of Alvarez de Luna, on Mount Elvira, 1431—they take Huesca, 1435—Muhamad VII. deposed by his nephew, Muhamad VIII., *Aben Osmin*, 1445—another nephew, Muhamad *Aben Ismail*, is supported by John II., k. of Castile, 1446—obtains the throne as Muhamad IX., provokes war with Castile, is defeated and loses Fort Ximena, 1454; and Gibraltar, 1462—Abul Hassan succeeds, 1466. See ABUL HASSAN, ABU ABDALLAH, and ABDALLAH EL ZAGAL.—Final conquest of Granada by Ferdinand of Castile, 1492—Gonzalvo de Cordova dies there, 1515—revolt of the oppressed and persecuted Moors, 1569—they leave their home and emigrate to Africa, 1571—taken by marshal Soult, Jan. 1810—abandoned by him, July, 1812.

GRANADA, New, name given to a part of South America, conquered by the Spaniards, 1537—the inhabitants declare themselves independent, and form the republic of Bogota, 1811—Santander president, 1832—Marques, 1836.

GRANBY, the marquis of, replaces lord Geo. Sackville in command of the British forces in Germany, 1759—*d.* 1770.

GRANDVAL, chevalier de, executed for a plot against William III., Aug. 4, 1692.

GRANICUS, battle of the; Alexander defeats the Persians, B.C. May 22, 334.

GRANITE embankment, to form a site for the new houses of Parliament, commenced, 1837.

GRANSON, battle of, near the lake of Neufchatel; Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, defeated by the Swiss, April 5, 1476.

GRANT, Robert, judge advocate general in lord Grey's ministry, Nov. 22, 1830—his Bill for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, rejected by the Lords, Aug. 1, 1833—governor of Bombay, and knighted, June 18, 1834—*d.* 1838—the medical college of Bombay erected in honour of him, 1838.

GRANT, Sir William, *b.* 1755—master of the Rolls, 1801—*d.* 1832.

GRANT, Mrs., of Laggan, *b.* 1756—*d.* 1838.

GRANT, Sir Archibald, expelled from the House of Commons, for participating in the frauds of the Charitable Corporation, 1731.

GRANTLEY, Fletcher Norton, lord. See NORTON, Sir Fletcher—*d.* 1782.

GRANVELLE, cardinal, bp. of Arras, attempts to introduce the Inquisition in the Netherlands, 1559—made archbp. of Malines, thwarts the mild government of the duchess of Parma, 1561—complaints of his intolerance supported by her, cause his dismissal, 1563.

GRANVILLE, Sir John, brings a letter from Chas. II. to the House of Commons, 1660.

GRANVILLE, earl of. See CARTERET, John, lord.
GRANVILLE, George, takes the place of Robert Walpole, as secretary of war, 1710—made baron Lansdown, one of the twelve peers created by qu. Anne, 1711.
GRANVILLE, earl, lord Leveson Gower, created, 1833 — becomes foreign secretary in the place of lord Palmerston, 1851—addresses a circular to the continental States respecting political refugees, Jan. 13, 1852—prince Schwartzenberg replies, Feb. 8—resigns, 21—lord president of the council, Dec. 28.
GRASOLFO, duke of Friuli, succeeded by AZO, 651.
GRATIAN, Flavius, son of Valentinian I., *b.* 358—consul of Rome, 366—becomes his father's partner in the empire with the title of Augustus, 367 — the poet Ausonius is his preceptor, 370—consul II., 371—consul III., 374—succeeds his father as emperor, and associates his young brother Valentinian II. on the throne, 375— executes Theodosius the elder, 376—accords to the clergy more extensive immunities; consul IV., 377—defeats the Allemanni at Argentaria, and compels them to make peace, 378—on the death of Valens calls Theodosius the son to be emperor of the East, 379—pronounces a sentence of banishment against Priscillian; consul V., 380—removes the altar of Victory from the senate house, 382—takes refuge from the rebellion of Maximus in Lyons, where he is murdered by Andragathius, Aug. 25th, 383.
GRATIAN, a rebel emperor, chosen by the legions in Britain, and killed by them, 407.
GRATIAN, a Benedictine monk of Bologna, frames the canon law, 1151.
GRATIANO, a priest, purchases the papal chair, 1044. See GREGORY VI.
GRATTAN, Henry, *b.* 1750—proposes the Declaration of Rights, adopted by the Irish parliament, April 16, 1782 — an estate purchased for him by them, 1782—opposes the Union in the Irish House of Commons, 1800—a resolution to inquire into the claims of the Roman Catholics, moved by him, and carried by 264 to 224, Feb. 25, 1813—another, lost, by 245 to 241, May 9, 1817—*d.* 1820.
GRATUS, consul of Rome, 221. Others, 250, and 280.
GRAUBUNDEN. See GRISONS.
GRAVE, siege of, by Louis XIV., 1674.
GRAVELINES, battle of; the French defeated by the Spaniards, assisted by an English fleet, July 13, 1558 — recovered from the French by the archduke Leopold, 1652.
GRAVENSTEIN, the Prussians in Schleswig driven back to, by the Danes, May 28, 1848.
GRAVINA, the Spanish admiral, killed at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.
GRAY, lord, joins in a conspiracy against Jas. I.; Sir Edward Coke, the attorney general, prosecutes him, 1603.
GRAY, Thomas, *b.* 1716—*d.* 1771.
GREAT BRITAIN, title of king of, assumed by Jas. I., 1603. See BRITAIN, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.—Sovereigns of Great Britain. (See the principal events of their reigns, under their respective names, in this Index. See also COMMONS, House of, LORDS, House of, and PARLIAMENT:—)
House of Stuart, 1603–1714.
James I.; Gunpowder Plot, 1605—*d.* 1625.
Charles I., 1625—civil war begins, 1642—beheaded, 1649.
Commonwealth, 1649–1653.
Oliver Cromwell, Protector, 1653–1658.
Richard Cromwell, Protector, 1658–1660.
House of Stuart, *restored.*
Charles II., 1660–1685.
James II., 1685—abdicates, 1688.
Revolution, 1688.
William III. and Mary II., 1689—queen Mary *d.* 1694.
William III. *alone*, 1694–1702.
Anne, 1702—battle of Blenheim, 1704—of Ramillies, 1706—of Oudenarde, 1708—of Malplaquet, 1709—change of politics and of ministers, 1710—queen Anne *d.* 1714.
House of Hanover, 1714, *permanent.*
George I., 1714–1727.
George II., 1727—Seven Years' war begins, 1756—battle of Plassy founds the British Indian empire, 1757—battle of Quebec, and conquest of Canada, 1759—George II. *d.* 1760.
George III., 1760—the naval and colonial supremacy of Great Britain confirmed by the peace of Paris, 1763—American war begins, 1775—victory of Rodney over De Grasse, 1782—independence of the U.S. acknowledged, 1783—war of the French Revolution commences, 1793—naval victories off Cape St. Vincent and Camperdown, 1797—battle of the Nile, 1798—of Trafalgar, 1805—the last access of the king's malady incapacitates him for government, 1810.
George, prince of Wales, regent, 1811—battle of Salamanca, 1812—of Vittoria, 1813—of Waterloo, 1815—George III. *d.* 1820.
George IV., 1820—Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, 1828—Catholic Emancipation, 1829—Geo. IV. *d.* 1830.

William IV., 1830—Reform Act passed, 1832—*d.* 1837.
Victoria, 1837—separation of Hanover from Great Britain; penny postage, 1840—treaty with China, 1842—Corn-law repealed, 1846—Exhibition of all nations at London, 1851—war with Russia, in alliance with France, 1854—peace concluded, 1856.
GREAT BRITAIN, iron steam-ship, leaves Liverpool, July 26, 1845—arrives at New York, Aug. 10; is wrecked in Dundrum bay, Sept. 22, 1846—refitted, and again sent to sea.
GREAT EASTERN, or Leviathan, steam-ship, building of, commenced at Millbank, 1853.
GREATHEAD invents the life-boat, 1798—receives a parliamentary grant of £1200, 1802.
GREAT SEAL put in commission, 1591, 1621, 1643, 1646, 1649, 1654, 1689, 1710, 1718, 1725, 1756, 1770, 1783, 1792, April 18, 1835; June 19 to July 15, 1850.
GREAT ST. BERNARD. See BERNARD, St., the Great, and the Less.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY opened, June 30, 1841.
GREAT WESTERN steamship arrives at Bristol from New York in 15 days, June 17, 1838.
GREECE, peopled by the Pelasgi, B.C. 2188. See ARGOS, ATTICA, and SICYON.—Œnotrus leads a colony into Italy, 1710 (1416 C.)—first date on the Arundelian marbles, 1582—Cecrops arrives from Egypt, 1556 (1550 H., 1433 C.) See ATHENS, and IONES.—Letters brought from Phœnicia by Cadmus, 1498 (1494 H., 1313 C.) See THEBES.—Pumps introduced from Egypt by Danaus, 1489 (1486 H., 1446 C.)—Olympic games introduced by the Idæi Dactyli, 1453 (1350 C.) See OLYMPIC GAMES.—Iron discovered in Mount Ida, 1406 (1407 H., 1283 C.)—agriculture introduced, 1383 (1384 H.)—and the Eleusinian mysteries, by Eumolpus, 1356—Isthmian games instituted, by Sisyphus, 1326. See CORINTH.—The beginning of the Trojan war, 1193 (1192 H., 1192 C.)—the fall of Troy, 1184 (1183 H., 1183 C.)
Æolians migrate from, 1123—Amphyctonic league instituted, 1113—return of the Heraclidæ, 1103. See LACEDÆMON, ELIS, and MYCENÆ.—First settlement of the Ionians in Asia Minor, 1043. See IONIANS.—War between Sadyattes, k. of Lydia, and the Milesians, 623—the Sacred war, 595. See CIRRHÆANS.—Era of the seven sages, 598—architecture flourishes, 552—the Persians begin their conquests in Ionia, 544—first invade European Greece, 506—the Ionian cities revolt, 501—Sardis burnt by the Ionians, 499—revolt in Caria suppressed, 497—the Ionian fleet defeated, and Miletus taken, 494—Darius prepares a fleet against Greece, under Mardonius, 492—the fleet dispersed near Mount Athos, and the Persians harassed by the Thracians, 491.
Greece again invaded by the Persians, under Datis and Artaphernes, who are utterly defeated at Marathon by Miltiades, Sept. 28, 490—Darius prepares for another attempt, 489—Xerxes commences his march, 481—arrives in Greece; three days' struggle maintained by Leonidas, at Thermopylæ, Aug. 7–9, 480—sea-fight at Artemisium; naval victory of Themistocles at Salamis, Oct. 20, 480—Athens taken; Xerxes leaves his army to Mardonius, 480—Athens retaken and despoiled by Mardonius, 479—he is totally routed and slain at Platæa, Sept. 22, 479—the Persian fleet defeated at Mycale, Sept. 22, 479—Sestos besieged by the Greeks, 479—surrenders, 478—the Greeks take Cyprus and Byzantium, and transfer the command of the army from Pausanias to Aristides; the supremacy of Athens commences, 477—the poets and philosophers of Greece invited to Syracuse by Hiero, 470—a common treasury established at Delos to defray the expense of the Persian war, 470—traitorous correspondence of Pausanias with Xerxes, 467—Naxos withdraws from the Grecian league, is besieged by Cimon, and made subject to Athens, 466—Themistocles discovers the designs of Pausanias; is suspected of being an accomplice, retires into Persia, 466—death of Pausanias, 466—victories of Cimon at the Eurymedon end the war between Greece and Persia, 466—the common treasury removed from Delos to Athens, 461—Perdiccas of Macedon joins the Spartans against the Athenians, 454. See MACEDON.
Cimon prevails on the Greek states to suspend their mutual animosities for five years, and combine their forces against Persia, 450—the Persians defeated at Salamis, in Cyprus; make peace, and recognize the independence of the Ionian cities, 449—the Athenians break the truce by trying to seize Chæronea, and are defeated by the Bœotians, 447—a new truce of thirty years, 445—war between the Corinthians and Corcyra, 435—ambassadors from Corcyra implore the assistance of the Athenians, who send a fleet to protect the island against Corinth, which gives occasion to the long Peloponnesian war, 433—congress of Lacedæmon, 432—the war be-

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gins, 431. See ATHENS.—A year's truce between the belligerents, 423—hostilities renewed, 422—the fifty years' truce, or "Peace of Nicias," concluded, by which the Lacedæmonians agree to give up Amphipolis, 421—Alcibiades negotiates an alliance between Athens and Argos; Amphipolis retained by the Lacedæmonians, 420—hostilities are renewed, 419—the league between Argos and Athens dissolved, 418—the Lacedæmonians fortify Decelea, 413.

Athens weakened by the defection of her allies, applies the reserve fund of 1000 talents for the war, 412—Lacedæmon makes pacific overtures, 410—Lacedæmonian fleet under Callicratidas defeated by Conon off the Arginussæ, 406—Lacedæmon makes offers of peace, which are rejected through the influence of Cleophon, 406—battle of Ægospotamus; the Athenian fleet destroyed, 405—Athens taken by Lysander, and dismantled, 404—Thrasybulus regains possession of Athens, 403—the Ionian alphabet adopted at Athens, 403—retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon; Athens recovering from her losses; Lacedæmon supreme in Greece, oppresses many cities by tyrannical governors, 401—the 10,000 Greeks reach Thrace and serve for two months in the army of Seuthes, 400.

The Lacedæmonians send Thimbron and Dercyllidas to attack the Persians, 399—Dercyllidas makes a truce with Pharnabazus, and fortifies the Thracian Chersonesus by a wall across the Isthmus, he then renews the war in Asia, 398—Dercyllidas invades Caria, and agrees to an armistice with Tissaphernes, 397—Agesilaus takes the command of the Grecian army in Asia, after a successful campaign winters at Ephesus, 396—Agesilaus gains a victory at Sardis, he then penetrates into Phrygia and Paphlagonia; Athens and Argos combine with the other States, and defeat the Lacedæmonians at Haliartus, where Lysander is slain, 395—Agesilaus recalled from Asia; before he arrives the Lacedæmonians, under Aristodemus, defeat the allies near Corinth, but lose a naval battle against Conon near Cnidus; Pisander, their admiral, is killed; Agesilaus victorious at Coronea, 394—at Lechæum; Conon and Pharnabazus harass the maritime districts of the Peloponnesus, 393—Iphicrates, the Athenian general, defeats Agesilaus, 392—Agesilaus invades Acarnania, 391.

The Lacedæmonians renew the warfare in Asia under Diphridas, 391—Antalcidas the Lacedæmonian drives the Athenian fleet from Abydos, and releases that of Nicolochus, which Iphicrates had blockaded, 388—Antalcidas makes peace with Artaxerxes, leaving the Ionian cities and Cyprus at his mercy, and enabling the Lacedæmonians to maintain their supremacy in Greece, 387—the Thebans compelled by Agesilaus to give up Platæa, 386—Mantinea taken by Agesipolis; Evagoras repulses the Persians in a naval battle, 385—the Lacedæmonians and Macedonians make war on Olynthus; Phœbidas, the Lacedæmonian, surprises the citadel of Thebes, 382—in the second campaign against Olynthus, Teleutias, the Lacedæmon commander, is slain; Agesilaus besieges Phlius, 381.

Olynthus submits to Polybiades and Phlius to Agesilaus; the Thebans regain their citadel, assisted by the Athenians, 379—Cleombrotus and Agesilaus invade Bœotia, 378—Agesilaus renews his incursions in Bœotia, 377—Cleombrotus carries the war into Phocis; in the action of Tegyra the Sacred Band of Thebes decides the victory against the Lacedæmonians, 375—the Thebans utterly destroy Platæa, 374—Mnasippus, sent with a Lacedæmonian fleet to Corcyra, is slain before Iphicrates, Callistratus, and Chabrias arrive to oppose him, 373—congress of Lacedæmon; Thebes being excluded from the treaty of peace, Pelopidas and Epaminondas gain the great victory of Leuctra, in which Cleombrotus, k. of Lacedæmon, is killed, 371—the Thebans now preponderate in Greece; they restore Mantinea; Agesilaus endeavours to revive the spirit of the Lacedæmonians by invading Arcadia, 370.

Epaminondas carries his arms into Laconia, and restores the independence of the Messenians; alliance between Athens and Lacedæmon, 369—the Thebans again enter the Peloponnesus, but retreat before the arrival of succours from Dionysius to the Lacedæmonians; a congress held at Delphi fails, because the Thebans refuse to abandon the Messenians, 368—the "tearless victory" of Archidamus over the independent Peloponnesians; Pelopidas goes on an embassy to Persia, 367—expedition of Epaminondas into Achaia, and capture of Oropus; Athens makes an alliance with Arcadia; peace made by Corinth and Phlius with Thebes, 366—Archidamus invades Arcadia; the battle of Olympia fought during the games; Pelopidas attacks Alexander of

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Pheræ; at the battle of Cynoscephalæ his soldiers are alarmed by an eclipse of the sun, and he is slain, 364—battle of Mantinea, death of Epaminondas; the power of Thebes declines, 362—a general peace; the Lacedæmonians admit the independence of the Messenians, 361.

The affairs of Thrace arranged by Chabrias, after the assassination of Cotys, 360—accession of Philip in Macedon, 359. See PHILIP II., k. of Macedon.—The social war between the Athenians and their former allies; Delphi seized by the Phocians; the sacred war ensues, 357—end of the social war, 355—Chares employs the forces under his command to support the rebellion of Artabazus, and is recalled to Athens, 355—Artabazus assisted by 5000 Thebans gains two great victories, 354—the ambitious designs of Philip become manifest, 353—Philip attempting to enter Greece, is stopped at Thermopylæ by the Athenians, 352—the Olynthians attacked by Philip, solicit aid from Athens, 349—besieged by Philip, 348—conquered by him, 347—peace concluded between the Athenians and Philip; he terminates the sacred war by the conquest of Phocis, and is placed at the head of the Amphictyonic council, 346—his intrigues overcome the Lacedæmonians, 344—the Athenians endeavour to counteract his designs, 343—he besieges Selymbria, Byzantium, and Perinthus; assistance obtained from Persia, 340—he raises the sieges of Byzantium and Perinthus, 339—as chief of the Amphictyons he takes the field against the Locrians; routs the Athenians and Thebans at Chæronea, and marches into Laconia, 338—the Greek States assembled at Corinth, declare war against Persia, and appoint Philip their general, 337—Philip assassinated, 336.

Alexander begins his career of victory in Thrace; revolt and destruction of Thebes, 335. See ALEXANDER the Great, and DARIUS III., k. of Persia.—Alexander allows all Greek exiles to return, 324—Alexander dies, April 21, (May or June, C.) 323; his principal generals divide his empire; Demosthenes rouses the Greek States to recover their freedom; under Leosthenes they conquer Antipater, who takes refuge in Lamia, whence this is called the Lamian War, 323—they are totally defeated at Cranon, and the dominant power of the kings of Macedon confirmed, 322. See MACEDON.—Cassander takes Pydna, puts Olympias to death, and rebuilds Thebes, 315—the competitors for power make peace, and declare Greece to be free; but the influence of Cassander still prevails, 311—the rebuilding of Thebes completed, 305—Cassander opposed by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 303—the sons of Cassander dispute the succession and invite Lysimachus, Pyrrhus of Epirus and Demetrius Poliorcetes to support their conflicting claims, 295—Demetrius supplants them, and makes himself k., 294—Lysimachus becomes powerful in Thrace, and Pyrrhus in Epirus, 291—Demetrius driven from Macedon by Pyrrhus, who is himself expelled by Lysimachus, who becomes k. of Macedon, 287—the Ætolians league against Lysimachus, 284—the Danubian Kelts (Galatæ) invade Greece, 280—attack Delphi and are repulsed, 278—on their retreat towards the Danube are defeated in Macedon by Sosthenes, who is slain in battle against them, 277—the Achæan league becomes powerful, 276. See ACHÆAN LEAGUE.

The Achæans call upon Antigonus Doson to arrest the progress of Cleomenes, 223. See CLEOMENES III.—The Social war begins, 220—general pacification of Greece, 217—Philip V., king of Macedon, makes war on the Romans, 213—Philopœmen becomes important in the Achæan league, 210—peace between the Romans, Macedonians, and all their allies, 204—Athens attacked by Philip V., seeks aid from Rome, 201—Flaminius takes the command in Greece, drives Philip from the defile of Antigonia, and enters Thessaly; he takes Elatea and Thebes, and detaches the Achæans from Philip, 198—victory at Cynoscephalæ, 197—Philip submits to the peace offered by Rome, 197.

Flaminius proclaims at the Isthmian games, the decree of the Roman senate for the freedom of Greece, 196—he compels Nabis to submit, and sets Argos free to rejoin the Achæan league, 195—the Romans make an alliance with Philip, and Antiochus with the Ætolians, 193—Antiochus enters Greece, 192—Philopœmen defeats Nabis, who is [killed by the Ætolians; Lacedæmon joins the Achæan league, 192—Antiochus defeated at Thermopylæ, 191—L. Cornelius Scipio, assisted by his brother, Africanus, takes the command in Greece, and grants a truce to the Ætolians, 190—the consul Fulvius compels the Ætolians to make peace; they give up Ambracia and Cephalonia, and pay tribute; Philopœmen forces the Lacedæmonians to adopt the laws of the League, and abrogate those of Lycurgus,

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189—the Greek cities are declared free in the treaty between Rome and Antiochus; altercations between the Achæans and Lacedæmonians; they send ambassadors to Rome, 188.

Achæan embassy to Ptolemy Epiphanes, who renews his alliance with the League, 187 — mission of Cæcilius to check the growing power of Philip, 185 — Philip sends his son, Demetrius, to plead his cause before the senate, 184 — Philopœmen is made prisoner by the Messenians and put to death, 183 — Lycortas, Achæan prætor, subdues Messenia, and brings Lacedæmon back to the League, 182 — Rome arbitrates between the contending states; ambassadors from Lacedæmon and the Achæans are heard by the senate, 181—Philip of Macedon dies; his son, Perseus, negociates secretly with other states against Rome, 179—the Achæans make an alliance with Rome; Thessaly relapses under Macedonian influence, 177—the Romans send ambassadors to ascertain the intentions of Perseus, 174—he refuses to receive them, 173—preparations for war; the Bœotian confederacy dissolved, 172 — commencement of the third Macedonian war: Perseus gains some advantages over the Romans, and offers peace, which is rejected, 171 — Hostilius takes the command in Macedon; the Roman fleet ravages the seacoast; Perseus negociates with Antiochus, Prusias, and many Greek states, against Rome, 170—Marcius Philippus drives Perseus from his position in Tempe, 169—battle of Pydna, June 22, 168—Perseus, totally defeated by Æmilius Paullus, becomes a prisoner, and his kingdom a Roman province, 168.

The Achæans endeavour to renew their league, and appoint Diæus prætor, 149—quarrels of the Lacedæmonians and Achæans; Rome interferes, 148 — the Achæans retire to Corinth, before Metellus, 147 — Mummius commands in Greece, defeats Diæus and the Achæans at Leucopetra, takes Corinth, and destroys it, 146—a large part of Greece declares in favour of Mithridates, whose general, Archelaus, forms a strong army there; Sylla and Lucullus advance to oppose him, and besiege Athens, 87—Athens taken, and Archelaus defeated by Sylla, 86—the arts and literature of Greece introduced at Rome, 84—Pompey retires into Greece, and is pursued by Cæsar, 49—battle of Pharsalia, Aug. 9, 48 — Corinth rebuilt, 46 — Brutus and Cassius collect an army in Greece, 42—battles of Philippi, 42 — Augustus travels through Greece, 21—regulates all the dependent states, 20 — visited by Nero, A.D. 66 — by violent earthquakes, 105 — by Hadrian, 122. See HADRIAN, emperor of Rome, and ATHENS.—By the emperor M. Aurelius, 176—ravaged by the Goths, 256—the rebel, Valens, assumes the purple in Greece, puts to death Piso, who had aspired to the throne, and is himself killed by his soldiers, 261 — ravaged again by the Goths, 262–267—forms part of the Eastern empire of Licinius, 313—added to the Western, by Constantine, 314—visited by Julian, as a student, 354—favoured by him, when emperor, 361—an earthquake, followed by a sudden rise of the sea on its coast, July 20, 365—given up by Gratian to Theodosius, as part of the Eastern empire, 379 — remains attached to it under Arcadius, 395—invaded by Alaric, k. of the Visigoths, 396—Slavonian colonists admitted by the emperor Heraclius, 640—more arrive, and occupy the lands depopulated by the plague, 747 — endeavour to establish an independent state, and are defeated at Patras, 807—invaded by the Bulgarians, 978—the coast and islands ravaged by the Saracens, 1027—invaded by Roger, k. of Sicily; Athens, Thebes, and Corinth plundered, and their silk-weavers transported to Palermo, 1146—divided by the Latins of the fourth crusade, and some Byzantine refugees, 1205. See ACHAIA, principality of; ATHENS, duchy of; EPIRUS, despotat of; THESSALONICA, kingdom of; and NAXOS, duchy of.—Invaded by Roger de Loria, 1292—by the Catalan Grand Company, 1307—the Seljouk Turks ravage the coast, but are defeated near Mount Athos, 1330—revolt of Scanderbeg, 1443—Athens and Thebes taken by Mahomet II., 1456 — Athens and part of the Morea occupied by the Venetians, 1466 — the whole of Greece finally subdued by the Turks, 1540.

GREECE, Modern, revolt of Ali Pasha; he urges the Greeks to emancipate themselves, 1820 — their insurrection breaks out under Alexander Ipsilanti; massacre of the Greeks; their patriarch put to death; Ipsilanti, defeated, retires into Hungary, and is imprisoned; his brother, Demetrius, with Mavrocordato and Ulysses, take Napoli di Romania; defeat the Turks at Thermopylæ; storm Tripolitza and Missolonghi; establish a provisional government, and convoke the congress of Epidaurus, 1821—declaration of independence; Ali Pasha overcome and put to death; massacre of Scios; success of Canaris and Miaulis

GREECE, Modern—*continued.*
against the Turkish fleets; Mavrocordato defeated at Arta; the Turks enter the Morea; are routed by Colocotroni; Omar Vrioni driven from Anatolico by the Suliotes and Mavrocordato, 1822—lord Byron arrives in Greece; the Greeks obtain many victories by sea and land, but injure their cause by internal discord and bad management, 1823—death of lord Byron at Missolonghi, 1824—Ibrahim, son of Mehemet Ali, conducts a powerful force from Egypt against Greece; disasters of the Greeks; Tripolitza taken and Missolonghi besieged, 1825—he takes Missolonghi, and devastates the Morea; his progress is stopped by the Mainotes; treaty of Great Britain, France, and Russia, for the pacification of Greece, 1826—second treaty, and destruction of the Turco-Egyptian fleet at Navarino; Capo d'Istrias appointed president, lord Cochrane admiral, and Church, general; they fail to relieve the Acropolis of Athens, and besiege Missolonghi; many German officers arrive to assist the Greeks, 1827—the government organized, piracy suppressed, Alexander Ipsilanti released, and dies soon afterwards; the Egyptians evacuate Greece; representatives of the three Powers meet at Poros, to settle the limits of the new state; the sultan refuses to concur, 1828—he acknowledges the independence of Greece, 1829—the crown refused by prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, 1830; discord in Greece; arrest of Pietro Mavromichali; assassination of Capo d'Istrias; his brother, Augustin, appointed president, 1831—Otho, son of the k. of Bavaria, accepted as k. of Greece; the northern boundary of his kingdom determined by a line drawn from the gulf of Arta to that of Volo, 1832—he arrives at Athens, which he makes his metropolis, and assumes the government of Greece, 1833—reparation for injuries to British subjects demanded, Jan. 18, 1850—Russia remonstrates, and France mediates, Feb. 19—admiral Parker threatens to bombard the Piræus; the Greek government submits, April 27—the proceedings of the British government censured in the House of Lords, June 17—approved by the Commons, 28—a Greek force assists an insurrection in Epirus against the Turkish authorities, 1854—lord Clarendon requires it to be withdrawn; the French land at the Piræus to enforce this, April 25—k. Otho submits, 26.

GREEK CHURCH. See EASTERN CHURCH.

GREEK CHURCHES in Palestine, protected by a firman of the sultan, May 4, 1853.

GREEK EMPIRE. See EASTERN EMPIRE.

GREEK FIRE, invented by Callinicus, used for the defence of Constantinople against the Saracens, 673—totally destroys a powerful fleet sent by them to assist the siege, 717—the art of making it betrayed to the Bulgarians, 813.

GREEK GRAMMAR, the first printed, at Milan, 1476.

GREEK LANGUAGE supersedes Latin in the public offices of Constantinople, 441—neglected in the West after 700—allowed by pope Innocent III. to be used by the priests of the Byzantine empire in the service of their churches, if they inculcate the papal supremacy, 1215—brought again into Italy, with its literature, by Barlaam, 1339—taught by Emanuel Chrysoloras at Florence, 1396—learned at Florence from Demetrius Chalcocondylas by Grocyn, Latimer, and Linacre, and brought by them to England, 1476–1500—studied by Erasmus at Oxford, 1509—taught by him at Cambridge, 1510.

GREEK MANNERS are introduced into Germany by the empress Theophania, 973.

GREEK PATRIARCHS. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of.

GREEK PHILOSOPHY, founded by Pythagoras, 530–500 B.C.—systematized by Socrates, 423—taught by him to Plato, 409. See ATHENS, CYRENE, ALEXANDRIA.—Forbidden at Athens, 316—the decree repealed, 315—its four schools headed by Strato, Zeno, Epicurus, and Arcesilaus, 278—prohibited at Rome, 161—restored there by Carneades and his companions, 155—assists the progress of Christianity. See GNOSTICS, CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS, ORIGEN.—Encouraged by the emperor Hadrian, 129—by Antoninus Pius, 142—by Marcus Aurelius, 176—studied by Julian, 355—employed by him to oppose Christianity, 362—decried by the church, 378—suppressed by Justinian I., 529—revived in Italy by Lorenzo de' Medici, 1476.

GREEK SEPTUAGINT. See BIBLE.

GREEK TESTAMENT. See ERASMUS.

GREEN, Samuel, establishes the first printing office in America, at Cambridge, 1637.

GREEN, Thomas, bp. of Ely, visitor of Trinity College, deprives Dr. Richard Bentley of his mastership, Apr. 27, 1734—the vice-master refuses to read the sentence, 1735.

GREEN, the American general, defeated by lord Cornwallis at Guildford, March 16, 1781.

GREEN, Mr. See NASSAU BALLOON.
GREENACRE, James, executed for murder, May 2, 1837.
GREEN-BAG, containing Reports on the state of the country, referred to secret committees of parliament, Feb. 3, 1817—they recommend coercive measures, 10.
GREEN FACTION. See CONSTANTINOPLE.
GREENLAND discovered by Erik the Icelander, 982—Haco V., k. of Norway, acquires the sovereignty of, 1262—a company for its improvement incorporated in Denmark, 1620—a new colony planted, 1721.
GREENOCK, statue of James Watt erected at, 1832—railway. See GLASGOW.
GREENOUGH, G. B., *b.* 1778—*d.* 1855.
GREEN PARK, the statue of Wellington placed on the arch at the entrance of the, Sept. 29, 1846.
GRENVILLE, sir George, vice-admiral, with his single ship resists for fifteen hours a Spanish fleet of fifty-three sail, and dies of his wounds, 1591.
GREENWICH, Henry, son of Henry VII., *b.* at, June 20, 1491—Mary, daughter of Henry VIII., *b.* at, Feb. 18, 1516—Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, born at, Sept. 7, 1533—Observatory built, 1671—hospital instituted by Wm. III., and sixpence a month taken from every seaman's wages for its support, 1696—endowed with the forfeited estates of the earl of Derwentwater, May 15, 1735—a statue of George II. by Rysbrach, placed in the parade, 1720—chapel burnt, Jan. 2, 1779—railway from London completed, Dec. 26, 1838.
GREGOIRE, the Abbé, *b.* 1748—*d.* 1850.
GREGORAS, Nicephorus, the historian, is shut up in the monastery of Chora for denying the light of Mount Thabor, 1351—released, 1354.
GREGORIAN calendar or era, first suggested by Louis Lillio of Verona, completed by Christopher Clavius, and adopted by pope Gregory XIII., 1582. See CALENDAR.
GREGORIAN chant invented by Gregory I., 599—introduced into France, 787.
GREGORIUS, bp. of Antioch, 570—tried and acquitted by a synod at Constantinople, 587—*d.* 593.
GREGORY, the prætorian prefect of Africa, assumes the purple, 646—defeated and killed, 647.
GREGORY I., pope, 590—claims authority over foreign bishops and churches, 592—prevails on the Lombards to withdraw from Rome, 595—sends Augustin and a train of monks to preach Christianity in Britain, 596—opposes Cyriacus, see CYRIACUS; and in his letters styles himself "Servant of the servants of God," 596. See GREGORIAN CHANT.—Addresses his epistles to Mellitus, Augustin, Ethelbert and Virgilius, 601—places the statues of Phocas and his empress in the Lateran and congratulates him on his elevation, 608—*d.* 604.
GREGORY II., pope, May 19, 715—restores the original Benedictine monastery of Monte Casino, 718—resists the edict of Leo III. against the worship of images, 727—prevails on Liutprand and the exarch Eutychius not to attack Rome, 729—*d.* Feb. 11, 731.
GREGORY III., pope, Feb. 16, 731—assembles a council at Rome in which all Iconoclasts are excommunicated, 732—invites the protection of Charles Martel against Liutprand, and *d.* 741.
GREGORY IV., pope, 827—extends the power of the church, and uses the forged "Decretals" for that purpose, 837—*d.* 844.
GREGORY V., pope, June 16, 996. See BRUNO.—Is opposed by the anti-pope John XVI.; excommunicates Crescentius, and is expelled from Rome, 997—Otho III. conducts him back, 998—*d.* Feb. 12, 999.
GREGORY VI. See GRATIANO.—Buys the papal dignity, 1044—deposed, 1046.
GREGORY VII., pope, taken to Rome from Worms, as the monk Hildebrand, by pope Leo IX., 1049; begins to have great influence in the church, 1054—sub-deacon; sent to confer with the emperor Hen. III. on the choice of a new pope, 1055—made a cardinal, 1057—concurs with the empress Agnes and Damiano in calling a council at Sienna to choose a pope, 1058—archdeacon of the Romish church, 1059—incites the cardinals to elect Alexander II. without the imperial consent, 1061—the prime mover of the church, 1065—at the council of Mantua denies the imperial right to interfere in the choice of a pope, 1067—elected pope, Apr. 22, 1073—forbids the sale of church benefices in Germany, 1073—excommunicates Robert Guiscard for not doing him homage; is acknowledged liege-lord of Hungary by Solomon; threatens Philip I. of France, and sends a legate to admonish Henry IV. of Germany; suggests the first idea of a general crusade against the Turks, 1074—the emperor Henry begins to resist his pretensions; Gregory excommunicates Robert Guiscard again, 1075—is deposed at the Diet of Worms, held by Henry, whom he excommunicates in the council of Rome, 1076—Henry submits to him, at Canossa, where his cause is supported by the countess Matilda; he exacts an annual tribute from Alfonso VI. of Castile, 1077—Henry and Rudolf appeal to

him; he sends legates to arbitrate between them; excommunicates Nicephorus III., emperor of the East, 1078—excommunicates Boleslas II., of Poland, 1079—excommunicates and deposes Henry in a council at Rome, and is deposed by him in a council at Brixen; retires to Aquino, is reconciled to Robert Guiscard, 1080—besieged in S. Angelo by Henry, and relieved by Robert Guiscard, 1084—retires to Salerno, where he *d.* May 25, 1085.

GREGORY VIII. (antipope), 1118. See BRAGA, Maurizio Bardino, archbp. of.—Withdraws from Rome to Sutri, 1120—surrenders, 1121.

GREGORY VIII., pope, cardinal Albert di Morra elected, Oct. 20, 1187—urges a new crusade, and *d.* two months after his election, Dec. 17.

GREGORY IX., pope, Ugolino de' Conti di Segni, bishop of Ostia, elected, March 19, 1227—vehemently urges a crusade, and excommunicates the emperor Frederic II. of Germany for not proceeding on it, 1227—excommunicates him again for going; absolves his subjects from their allegiance, declares a crusade against Apulia and Sicily, and sends John de Brienne to reduce those countries, 1228—his army makes great progress in Apulia; forbids the Hospitallers and Templars to obey Frederic; his proceedings cause great dissatisfaction through all Christendom, 1229—reconciled to the emperor; gives the government of Spoleto and Ancona to Milo, bp. of Beauvais, 1230—he issues Bulls against heretics, forbids laymen to dispute on doctrines of faith, and gives new privileges to the religious orders, 1231—establishes tribunals of the Inquisition at Toulouse and Carcassone, 1232—by a Bull, directs the Knights of Palestine to obey the emperor Frederic as k. of Jerusalem, 1232—driven from Rome to Viterbo by the senate and citizens, who resist his temporal power, and seize his revenues; he appeals to the emperor, and other princes, for assistance; repulses the citizens of Rome, who attack Viterbo, 1234—leagues with Venice and Genoa against Frederic, 1238—claims Sardinia, and excommunicates Frederic, denouncing him as a heretic and atheist, and absolves his subjects from their allegiance, 1239—proclaims a crusade against him; sends ecclesiastics into other countries to raise money; his states are ravaged by Frederic, 1240—calls a council to be held at Rome; Frederic seizes and detains the cardinals, prelates, and ambassadors, on their way to attend it, 1241—Gregory *d.* Aug. 24, 1241.

GREGORY X., pope, Thibauld Visdomini, archdeacon of Liege, elected, Sept. 1, 1271—urges another crusade to the Holy Land, and summons for the purpose a general council to be held at Lyons, 1272—excommunicates Simon de Montfort for the murder of Henry, son of the earl of Cornwall; and the citizens of Genoa, Pavia, and Asti, and the marquis of Montferrat, for resisting Chas. of Naples; claims and receives the Comtat Venaissin, 1273—holds the council of Lyons; effects a temporary union of the Greek and Latin churches; refuses to crown Jas. I. of Aragon; fails in his exhortations to another crusade; interview at Beaucaire, 1274. See ALFONSO X., k. of Castile.—Meets the emperor Rudolf at Lausanne, to urge another crusade, Oct. 4, 1275—*d.* Jan. 10, 1276.

GREGORY XI., pope; cardinal Peter Roger, son of Wm., lord of Beaufort, in Anjou, and nephew of pope Clement VI., elected, Dec. 30, 1370—continues to reside at Avignon; exacts a tenth of the ecclesiastical revenues in many countries, for the expenses of his war against the Visconti; excommunicates them, and takes sir John Hawkwood into his service; forbids the Knights of Rhodes to aid the Genoese in their attack on Cyprus, and assigns them an annual payment out of the tithes of that island for the defence of Smyrna, 1373—Wickliffe, and six other ambassadors, represent to him the grievances of England, 1374—attacks Florence, 1375—the Florentines excite a general revolt in his states, and take Bologna, for which he excommunicates them, lays an interdict on their lands, and directs Christians to seize any of them, rob them of their property, and sell them for slaves; hires a mercenary force of Bretons, which he sends to recover his dominions; leaves Avignon, embarks at Marseilles, and arrives in Italy, 1376—makes his entry into Rome, Jan. 17, but soon fixes his residence at Anagni; his overtures are rejected at Florence, 1377—*d.* Mar. 27, 1378.

GREGORY XII., pope, Angelo Corrario, cardinal of St. Mark, elected, Nov. 30, 1406—he evades a conference at Savona with his rival, Benedict XIII., 1407—interchanges with him hollow professions of a desire for peace, but does not abdicate; France refuses obedience to him; he fixes his residence at Lucca, 1408—refuses to appear at the council of Pisa, is deposed, but still reverenced in Bava-

ria, Friuli, and Naples, and holds his council at Cividale, where he excommunicates and reviles his opponents, 1409—is desired by the k. of Naples to leave Gaeta, and removes to Rimini, 1412—he abdicates; is allowed to retain the dignity of cardinal, and made governor of the March of Ancona, 1415—*d.* Oct. 13, 1417.

GREGORY XIII., pope, cardinal Ugo Buoncompagno, bp. of Vesti, elected May 13, 1572—orders a public thanksgiving for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572—sends troops to assist the Romanists, in Ireland, which are intercepted and taken to Africa by Sebastian, k. of Portugal, 1578—sends an army into Ireland, which is totally defeated, 1580—converts the baths of Diocletian into a granary; mediates between Iwan IV., czar of Russia, and Stephen Bathori; settles a quarrel between the knights of Malta and their grand master, Cassiére, 1581—corrects the calendar; Oct. 5th made the 15th, 1582. See GREGORIAN CALENDAR.—Receives ambassadors from Japan; *d.* April 10, 1585.

GREGORY XIV., pope, cardinal Nicholas Spondrati, bp. of Cremona, elected, Dec. 5, 1590—fulminates a Bull against Henry IV. of France; *d.* Oct. 15, 1591.

GREGORY XV., pope, cardinal Alexander Ludovisio, archbp. of Bologna, elected, Feb. 9, 1621—gives statutes to the Benedictine congregation of St. Maur, 1621—establishes the congregation "*De Propaganda fide*," 1622—*d.* July 8, 1623.

GREGORY XVI., pope, cardinal Maurus Capellari, *b.* 1765—succeeds, Feb. 2, 1831—insurrection in his states, suppressed by an Austrian army, 1831 — Ancona held by the French; writes to the bp. of Bavaria, condemning mixed marriages and familiar intercourse with Protestants, 1832—excommunicates Don Pedro for his reforms in the church of Portugal, 1833—appoints clerical governors in the Legations, 1836—encourages the Roman Catholic prelates in Prussia to resist a royal ordonnance respecting mixed marriages, 1838—protests against the deposition of the archbp. of Posen, 1839—the misgovernment of the Legations causes an insurrection at Bologna, 1843—his states in vain ask for reforms, 1844—*d.* June 1, 1846.

GREGORY I., patriarch of Constantinople. See GREGORY of Nazianzus.

GREGORY II. and III. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of, 110 and 129.

GREGORY, exarch of Ravenna, instructed by Constans to enforce his edict, 666—fails in an effort to arrest the progress of the Mohammedans in Africa, 667—succeeded by Theodore II., 678.

GREGORY. See ALEXANDRIA, bps. of, 20.

GREGORY of Nyssa, brother of Basil of Cæsarea, advocates strenuously the Nicene faith, 363 — replies to Eunomius, 372—becomes bp. of Nyssa, 375—banished by the emperor Valens, 376—restored, 378—attends the council of C.P., 394—*d.* 395.

GREGORY, bp. of Tours, *b.* in Auvergne, 539—consecrated, 574—*d.* Nov. 17, 595.

GREGORY, bp. of Vercelli, excommunicated for adultery, obtains absolution from pope Leo IX., 1051.

GREGORY, Bar Hebræus. See ABULPHARAGIUS.

GREGORY of Nazianzus, *b.* 326—studies at Athens, 355 — composes two orations against Julian, 363—writes epitaphs on his brother and sister, 369 — writes against the pride and luxury of the hierarchy, 370—bp. of Sasima, 371—replies to Eunomius, 372 — preaches the Nicene faith at C.P., 379—bp. of C.P., 380—disgusted with the conduct of his brethren, and unwilling to co-operate in their projects, resigns his dignity, and retires into Cappadocia, 381—*d.* 390.

GREGORY THAUMATURGUS, or THEODORUS, a pupil of Origen, at Cæsarea, and converted by him to Christianity, 232—addresses his oration in praise of him, at Cæsarea, 240 — bp. of Neo-Cæsarea in Pontus, 261—*d.* 270.

GREGORY, James, *b.* 1638—*d.* 1675.

GREGORY, Dr., *b.* 1753—*d.* 1821.

GREGORY, Dr. Olinthus, *d.* 1841.

GREIG, captain, assists the Russians to destroy the Turkish fleet at Tchesme, 1770—becomes an admiral in their service, and *d.* 1787.

GRENADA, the West India island, first visited by Columbus, 1498—occupied by the French, 1650—taken by the English, April 5, 1762 — by the French, 1779—recovered by Great Britain, 1783.

GRENVILLE, George, brother of earl Temple, *b.* 1712 — moves an address against the foreign alliances of George II., 1743—treasurer of the navy, 1754—succeeds lord Bute, April 8, 1763—his act for taxing the American colonies receives the royal assent, April 5, 1764—gives way to the Rockingham ministry, 1765—introduces his Bill for the decision of election petitions, March 7, 1770—*d.* Nov. 11, 1770.

GRENVILLE, William Wyndham, *b.* 1759—Speaker of the House of Commons, Jan. 5, 1789—secretary of state for the foreign department, June 5 — created lord Grenville, 1790 — introduces the Alien act, Dec. 19, 1792—rejects the offer of peace

made by France, Dec. 25, 1799 — announces to the Lords the resignation of ministers, Feb. 10, 1801 — censures the treaty of peace with France, Nov. 3; again, May 13, 1802—coalesces with Fox, and declines office in the Pitt ministry, 1804—presents a Catholic petition to the Lords, 1805—first lord of the treasury, May 10, 1806—abolition of the slave-trade moved by him, and voted by the Lords, June 10—parliamentary explanation on the dismissal of his ministry, Mar. 26, 1809—chancellor of Oxford, Dec. 11, 1809—refuses to join the Perceval and Liverpool administration, 1812—retires from public life, and his friends take office with lord Liverpool, 1822—*d.* 1834.

GRENVILLE, Thomas, *b.* 1755—first lord of the admiralty, 1806-7—*d.* 1846, and bequeaths his library to the British Museum.

GROTHINGI. See GRUTHUNGI.

GRESHAM, sir Thomas, founds the Royal Exchange, Sept. 7, 1567—visited by qu. Elizabeth at its opening, 1570—*d.* 1579.

GREVILLE, Fulk, lord Broke, *b.* 1544—*d.* 1628.

GREY, an ancient Norman family, named from the castle of Croy, or Craye, in Picardy, given to their ancestor by duke Robert, about 1100.

GREY, sir John, of Groby (Lord Ferrers), marries Elizabeth Woodville, 1452—*d.* of his wounds received in the second battle of St. Alban's; his estates are confiscated, 1461.

GREY, Thomas, eldest son of sir John and Elizabeth Woodville, marries the dau. and heiress of the duke of Exeter, and is created earl of Huntingdon, 1471; marquis of Dorset, 1475. See DORSET, marquis of.

GREY, Henry, eldest son of Thomas, becomes marquis of Dorset, and marries Frances Brandon, eldest daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and Mary, sister of Henry VIII., about 1536—lord high constable at the coronation of Edward VI., 1547—justice itinerant of the royal forests, 1550—created duke of Suffolk, 1551. See SUFFOLK, duke of.

GREY, lady Jane, eldest daughter of Henry and Frances Brandon, *b.* 1537—educated by Roger Ascham, 1551 — marries lord Guildford Dudley, fourth son of the duke of Northumberland, 1553; proclaimed queen against her will, July 6; retires, 16; imprisoned by qu. Mary; condemned, Nov. 13; beheaded, Feb. 12, 1554.

GREY, lady Katharine, second daughter of Henry and Frances Brandon, marries lord Herbert, son of the earl of Pembroke, 1553—divorced, marries the earl of Hertford, son of the late Protector Somerset, and is committed to the Tower by qu. Elizabeth, 1561—*d.* there, 1570.

GREY, Leonard, lord, beheaded, on a charge of treason, by Henry VIII., 1541.

GREY, lord, accused of treason, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 29, 1722.

GREY, Charles, earl, *b.* 1764—while a commoner, takes a prominent station in the Whig party, and concludes the Benares charge against Warren Hastings, April 25, 1788—an active member of the Society of the Friends of the People, presents their petition, and supports it by moving resolutions in favour of Parliamentary Reform, May 6, 1793—moves an amendment in the debate on the renewal of the war against France, May 23, 1806—first lord of the admiralty in the new ministry, and takes the title of viscount Howick, on his father being made an earl, 1806—succeeds C. J. Fox as foreign secretary, Oct. 8; introduces a Bill for the admission of Roman Catholics to hold commissions in the army and navy, March 5, 1807—objected to by the king, and postponed, 18; quits office, 25; parliamentary explanation, 26; inherits his father's title, Oct. 14; by the will of his uncle, sir Henry Grey, comes into possession of large estates, 1808 — concurs with lord Grenville in refusing office, 1812—condemns the Sidmouth Circular, 1817—presents the Roman Catholic petition to the Lords, 1824—prime minister, announces peace, retrenchment, and reform as the principles of his government, Nov. 22, 1830—gives notice of the Reform Bill, Feb. 3, 1831 — the Bill defeated, he offers to resign, which Wm. IV. prevents, by dissolving parliament, April 23, 1831; and a second time, by offering to create peers, May 18, 1832—the measure carried through, June 7; to commemorate its success, a gold cup presented to him, Nov. 6; finally retires from office, July 9, 1834—a public dinner given to him at Edinburgh, Sept 15—*d.* July 17, 1845.

GREY, Henry, earl, son of Charles, earl, *b.* 1802—as lord Howick, secretary at war, 1835—resigns, 1841—inherits his father's title, 1845—colonial secretary, 1846—resigns, 1852.

GREY, sir George, under-secretary of state for the colonies, 1835—resigns, 1841—home secretary, 1846 — resigns, 1852—colonial secretary, 1854—home secretary, 1855.

GREY, sir Charles, takes Martinique, Mar. 16, 1794.

GREY, sir Henry, uncle of Charles, earl Grey, *d.* 1808.

GRIESBACH, John Jacob, *b.* 1745—*d.* 1812.

GRIFFITH, son of Llewelyn, prince of Wales, defeats an English army, 1039—invades the western counties of England, 1046—defeats and slays Leofgar, bp. of Hereford, at Cleobury; repelled by Harold and Leofric, earl of Coventry, 1056—assists in the restoration of Elfgar, earl of Coventry, 1058—*d.* 1063.

GRIFFITHS, Dr. Ralph, *b.* 1720—editor of the "Monthly Review."—*d.* 1803.

GRIG, k. of Scotland, 880, *uncertain.*

GRIMALDI. See GENOA.

GRIMALDI, Antonio, commands the Genoese fleet, defeated by the Venetians and Aragonese, off Linghiera, in Sardinia, Aug. 29, 1353.

GRIMALDI, the favourite clown at the theatres, *b.* 1780—retires from the stage, 1828.

GRIMANI, Marino, doge of Venice, 1595—threatened with excommunication by pope Paul V. for having exercised civil jurisdiction over the church, 1605—*d.* 1606.

GRIMANI, Pietro, doge of Venice, 1741-1752.

GRIMBALD, provost of St. Omer's, 901—*d.* 908.

GRIMOALD, duke of Beneventum, 647—resists the attempt of Constans II. to plunder the church of St. Michael on Mount Garganus, in Apulia, 650—murders Gondibert, the young king of Lombardy; being left master, is chosen king, 662—repels an attack of Constans II., 663—Bertaridus surrenders to him, 664—he defeats Chlotair, who had attempted to restore Bertaridus, 665—having invited the Avars to repress the rebellion of Lupus, duke of Friuli, is obliged to expel these allies, 666—revises and extends the code of Rotharis, 668—plants a colony of Bulgarians in Beneventum, 670—*d.* 671. See BERTARIDUS.

GRIMOALD II., son of Romoaldo, duke of Beneventum, 677.

GRIMOALD, son of Arigisus, given as a hostage to Charlemagne, 787—released and made duke of Beneventum, 788—attacked by Louis and Pepin, 793—asserts his independence, 802—*d.* 806.

GRIMOALD, his son, duke of Beneventum, 806—makes peace with Charlemagne, 812.

GRIMOALD, mayor of the palace, endeavours to raise his son to the throne of Austrasia, on the death of Sigebert; the attempt involves him in destruction, 656. See AUSTRASIA.

GRIMOALD, the mayor of Neustria, *d.* 714.

GRIMSBY DOCKS, the first stone of, laid by prince Albert, April 18, 1849—opened, March 18, 1852—inspected by queen Victoria, Oct. 13, 1854.

GRINDAL, Edmund, appointed archbp. of Canterbury, 1575—suspended for favouring the Puritans, 1577—restored to his see, 1581—*d.* 1583.

GRINFIELD, general, conquers Demerara and Berbice, Sept. 25, 1803.

GRIPHO, son of Charles Martel, receives a small inheritance at his father's death, 741—rebels, but is overcome by Pepin, 751.

GRISI, leaves the London stage for America, Aug. 7, 1854.

GRISONS, the, or GRAUBUNDEN, received as the allies of the Swiss cantons, 1497—the Catholics revolt against the Protestant government, 1620—the Valteline restored to them by the treaty of Monçon, 1628—a member of the New Swiss confederacy, 1814.

GRITTI, Andrea, doge of Venice, 1523-1539.

GROCERS' COMPANY (*Grossiers*, or wholesale dealers), established in London, 1345.

GROCHOW, battle of; the Russians repulsed by the Poles, Feb. 20, 1831.

GROCYN, William, *b.* 1431—brings the Greek language from Italy to Oxford, about 1480—*d.* 1519.

GRONINGEN, chief city of the Province. See UNITED PROVINCES.—Battle of; Louis of Nassau, brother of William, prince of Orange, defeated by the Spaniards, 1568—taken by prince Maurice, 1594—university of, founded, 1614.

GRONOVIUS, John F., *b.* 1611—*d.* 1671.

GRONOVIUS, James, *b.* 1645—*d.* 1716.

GROSE, Francis, *b.* 1731—*d.* 1791.

GROSSBEEREN, battle of; Oudinot defeated by Charles John, crown-prince of Sweden, Aug. 23, 1813.

GROSSETETE, Robert, bp. of Lincoln, *theol.* and *phil.* fl., 1243—refuses to admit a canon appointed by pope Innocent IV., protests against the power assumed by him, and *d.* soon after, 1253.

GROSVENOR, lord, recovers £10,000 damages from Henry Frederic, duke of Cumberland, in a suit for criminal conversation, 1770.

GROSVENOR, Field-marshal Thomas, *b.* 1764—*d.* 1851.

GROSVENOR, Lord R., introduces a Sunday Trading Bill, March 17, 1855—withdraws it in consequence of popular excitement against it, July 2—created a peer, 1857.

GROSS WARADIN, taken from the Turks, June 3, 1692—taken by the Austrians from the Magyar insurgents, Feb. 12, 1849.

GROTE, George, *b.* 1794—defeats a meeting called in London to support sir Robert Peel's ministry, Dec. 1834—his motion for the ballot rejected, Mar. 7, 1837.

GROTIUS, Hugo, *b.* 1583—imprisoned for his adherence to the doctrines of Arminius, 1618—condemned to imprisonment for life, 1619—escapes from the castle of Leuwensteen, 1621—while a refugee in Sweden writes "*De Jure Belli et Pacis*," 1625—sent to Paris as ambassador from Sweden, 1635—*d.* 1645.

GROUCHY, marshal, *b.* 1766—fails to stop Blücher's march to Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

GROYN, the. See CORUNNA.

GRUTER, Jansenius, *b.* 1560—*d.* 1627.

GRUTHUNGI, or Greothingi, the name given by Idatius to a Gothic tribe, defeated by Theodosius on the Danube, 386. See GUTHUNGI.

GRYLLUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 332.

GUADALITO, battle of the; the Moors of Granada and Fez defeated by the kings of Castile and Portugal, 1340.

GUADALOUPE, (Fr. Guadeloupe), appropriated by France, 1635—colonies planted by Colbert, 1664—taken by the English, Apr. 20, 1759—given up by the treaty of Paris, 1763—again taken, April 22, 1794—restored, 1802—taken by general Beckwith and admiral Cochrane, Feb. 5, 1810—given to Sweden, 1813—relinquished by Sweden to France, 1814.

GUADIX, taken by Ferdinand of Castile, 1489.

GUAIMAR III., duke of Salerno, besieged by Saracens, is relieved by a band of Normans, returning from Palestine, 1016—takes a band of Normans into his pay, 1019.

GUAIMAR IV. receives Capua from the emperor Conrad II., 1038—employs the Normans to invade Calabria, 1044.

GUALIOR, in Scinde, taken by the British, Dec. 29, 1843.

GUANO first imported into Great Britain for manure, 1842. See CHINCHA ISLANDS.

GUANO, Nicolo di, doge of Genoa, 1378—deposed, 1383.

GUARDS, the royal, at Madrid, declare against the constitution, and are overpowered by the militia and citizens, 1822.

GUARDS, English, embark at Southampton for Turkey, Feb. 22, 1854.

GUARNARIUS, or Werner, teaches the civil law at Bologna, 1140.

GUASTALLA, an independent State; Guido Torelli takes the title of count, 1406–1449—Christoforo and Pietro Guido I. joint counts, 1449–1460—Guido Galeotto and Francesco Maria, 1460–1479—Francesco Maria, sole count, 1479–1486—Pietro Guido II., 1486–1494—Achilles, 1494–1522—Louisa, 1522–1539. See GONZAGA for the succession of dukes from 1539 to 1746—on the failure of the ducal line given first to the count de Paredes, of the Spanish family Della Cerda; afterwards annexed to Parma. See PARMA.—The duchy restored by Napoleon I., and given to his sister Pauline; sold by her husband to the kingdom of Italy, 1806. See BORGHESE.

GUASTALLA, battle of; the French and Sardinians under Charles Emanuel III., defeat the Austrians, Sept. 19, 1734.

GUATEMALA destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 15, 1773—deserted by the surviving inhabitants, who build a new city at the distance of eight leagues; joins the insurrection of Peru, 1821.

GUATIMOZIN, emperor of Mexico, put to death by Cortez, 1521.

GUBAZES, k. of the Lazi, treacherously slain by the Romans, 554.

GUBBIO, the ancient Eugubium, besieged by Cardinal Napoleone Orsino, by order of Boniface VIII., 1300.

GUELDERLAND added to the dominions of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, 1472. See BURGUNDY.—One of the seven United Provinces, 1581—conquered by Louis XIV., 1672—part of the southern or Spanish division given by the Congress of Utrecht to Frederic William I., k. of Prussia, in compensation for his claims on the principality of Orange, 1713.

GUELF (Wölf or Wölpe), the name first given to the son of Isenbard of Altdorf, in Suabia, and Charlemagne's sister Irmentrud, about 780. See BRUNSWICK.

GUELF II., count of Suabia, conspires against the emperor Conrad II., who dissipates the conspiracy by his firmness, 1026—his daughter Cunegonda marries the marquis Albert AZZO II., 1047.

GUELF III., son of Guelf II., receives the duchy of Carinthia and March of Verona from the emperor Henry III., 1047—*d.* the last male of his line, and is buried at Altdorf, 1055.

GUELF IV., son of Albert AZZO II. and Cunegonda, and ancestor of the house of Brunswick, inherits the States of Guelf III., 1055—receives the duchy of Bavaria from the emperor Henry IV., 1071—his Bavarian subjects rebel, 1085—submit to him, and join him, with the Saxons and Suabians, in opposing Henry IV.; he besieges Würzburg, and defeats the emperor, Aug. 11, 1086—takes Augsburg, 1088—claims and obtains his share of his father's lands in Italy, makes peace with the emperor, 1097—proceeds with an army of crusaders to the East, is routed in Asia Minor by Kilidsch Arslan, and *d.* in Cyprus, 1101.

GUELF V., son of Guelf IV., marries the countess of Tuscany, Matilda, 1089—

separates from her, abandons the papal party and joins the emperor's, 1095—succeeds his father in Bavaria as duke Guelf II., 1101. See BAVARIA and BRUNSWICK.

GUELF VI., second son of Henry *the Proud*, attempts to regain the States of his nephew Henry *the Lion*, is defeated by the emperor Conrad III., and surrenders to him at Weinsberg, 1140—receives subsidies from the k. of Hungary and Sicily, to assist him in opposing Henry of Austria, 1142—withdraws from the contest, and joins the second crusade, 1147—renews his struggle with the emperor, and concludes a treaty of amity with him, 1151—receives Tuscany and the other States of the late countess Matilda, 1153—*d.* 1195.

GUELFS; for the origin of the imperial and papal factions in 1118, see HENRY V., emperor of Germany, PASCAL II., pope, and GHIBELINS.—The partisans of Henry *the Proud*, duke of Bavaria, and Guelf VI., in their contest with the emperor Conrad III., adopt the family name, which by their union with the papal party in Italy is communicated to them, 1138. For the events which follow, see GHIBELINS, the successive emperors of Germany, and the different States of Italy which are distracted by their strife, till their final extinction soon after 1403.

GUERCINO, Giovanni Barbari, the painter, *b.* 1610—*d.* 1666.

GUERICKE, Otto von, inventor of the air-pump and electrical machine, *d.* 1686.

GUERNSEY and the Channel Islands retained by the English after the loss of their continental possessions in France, 1453.

GUERRIERE, the, an English ship, taken by the American frigate Constitution, Aug. 19, 1812.

GUESCLIN, Bertrand du, defeats the army of the k. of Navarre in Normandy, and takes its commander, the Captal de Buch, prisoner; is himself defeated and captured, Sept. 29, at Auray by the Breton forces, 1364—negotiates with the leaders of the "Companies," and organizes the army for Henry de Trastamare, 1365—marches to Avignon, extorts money from the pope, leads his army into Castile, expels Peter, and places Henry on the throne, 1366—defeated by the Black Prince and taken prisoner at Najara, April 3, 1367—is set at liberty, collects another army, and returns to Spain, 1368—recalled from Spain, and appointed Constable of France, 1370—besieges La Rochelle, 1372—*d.* July 13, 1380.

GUEST, Sir John, *d.* 1852.

GUIANA. See GUYANA.

GUIBERT, archbp. of Ravenna. See CLEMENT III., anti-pope, 1080.

GUICCIARDINI, Francis, the Florentine historian, *b.* 1482—serves in the Italian wars, 1526—persuades the Florentines to receive Alexander de' Medici as their duke, 1532—*d.* 1540.

GUICHARD, while under examination by the privy council, wounds Harley, the chancellor of the exchequer, March 8, 1711.

GUICHEN, count de, French admiral, defeated by Rodney, near Martinique, Apr. 17, 1780.

GUIDO RENI. See RENI, Guido.

GUIDO, duke of Tuscany, son of Adalbert II., succeeds his father, 917—marries Marozia, widow of Alberico, marquis of Camerino, 925—they usurp supreme temporal power in Rome, and shut up pope John in prison, where he dies, 928—Guido *d.* 929.

GUIDO. See GUY.

GUIDO, lord of Mantua. See GONZAGA.

GUIDO, Salinguerra. See FERRARA.

GUIDO, Torelli. See GUASTALLA.

GUIENNE. See GUYENNE.

GUILD or order of the Virgin Mary. See BOLOGNA.

GUILDFORD, battle of; the American gen. Green defeated by lord Cornwallis, Mar. 16, 1781.

GUILDHALL, London, built, 1411—burnt in the great fire, 1666—rebuilt, 1669—repaired and front rebuilt, 1789—meeting at, and declaration of confidence in William, prince of Orange, Dec. 11, 1688—civic banquet at, to the allied sovereigns, June 18, 1814—public reception at, of Napoleon III. and his empress, by the civic authorities, April 19, 1855.

GUILLOTIN, M., introduces the machine for decapitation which bears his name, May 31, 1791—suffers himself by it at Lyons, March 28, 1794.

GUIMAR. See GUAIMAR.

GUINEA supplies gold dust and black slaves to the Moors of Africa, to redeem their countrymen, made prisoners by Alfonso V. of Portugal; this first originates the slave-trade, 1442—the coast discovered by the Portuguese navigators, 1460.

GUINEAS sold at 22s. 6d., Jan. 3, 1810—publicly sold for a pound note and seven shillings; Mr. Horner moves for a resumption of cash payments, Mr. Vansittart carries by a large majority his counter-resolutions declaring gold and paper money to be of equal value, May 13, 1816.

GUINEGATE, battle of Spurs; the French defeated by Henry VIII., Aug. 16, 1513.

GUIPUSCOA, taken from Sancho VII. of Navarre by Alfonso VIII. of Castile, 1200—submits to the duke of Berwick, 1719.

GUISBOROUGH, near Whitby. See ALUM.

GUISCARD, Robert, son of Tancred de Hauteville of Coutances in Lower Normandy, joins his brothers in Apulia; in the battle of Civitella, defeats and makes prisoner pope Leo IX., 1053—on the death of Humphrey assumes the command of the Normans in Apulia, 1057—his youngest brother Roger arrives, and they conquer Calabria; he divorces his wife Alberada, the mother of Bohemond, 1058—pope Nicholas II. gives him the title of duke of Apulia and Calabria, 1059—he and Roger take Reggio, and complete the conquest of Calabria, 1060—supports pope Alexander II. against the empress Agnes and the anti-pope Cadalo, 1061—discord between him and his brother appeased by the division of Calabria between them, 1062—he takes Tarentum, 1063—besieges Bari, 1067—attempt to assassinate him in his tent before Bari, 1069—Bari surrenders to him, he joins Roger, and they extend their conquests in Sicily, 1071—takes Lissa, which the Venetians recover, 1073—excommunicated for not doing homage to pope Gregory VII., 1074–1075—takes Salerno, 1077—besieges Beneventum, 1078—is reconciled to the pope, who removes the excommunication from him, 1080—attacks the Eastern empire, and defeats Alexius I. at DURAZZO, 1081—returns to Italy, leaving his son, Bohemond, to prosecute the war, 1082. See BOHEMOND.—Detained in Apulia by the revolt of Cannæ and other cities, 1083—forces Clement III. and the emperor Henry IV. to retire from besieging pope Gregory in S. Angelo; embarks again for Albania, and obtains a victory over the Greek and Venetian fleets, 1084—*d.* in Cephalonia, July 17, 1085.

GUISCARD, Roger, brother of Robert, arrives in Italy, 1058. See GUISCARD, Robert.—Totally defeats an army of Moors in Sicily, 1063—subdues the greater part of the island and begins the siege of Palermo, 1064—gains a victory at Michelmir, 1068—defeats a Greek fleet sent to relieve Bari; after which he prosecutes the war in Sicily, assisted by his brother, 1071—they take Palermo, and Roger becomes master of the island, 1072—takes Syracuse, and appeases the dissensions between his nephews Bohemond and Roger, 1088—having completed the conquest of Sicily, undertakes an expedition against Malta, 1090—marries Adelaide, daughter of Robert I., count of Flanders, 1093—gives Matilda, his daughter by a former wife, in marriage to Conrad, k. of Italy, son of the emperor Henry IV., 1095—*d.* 1101.

GUISCARD. See ROGER, count of Apulia, and ROGER II., count of Sicily.

GUISE, Francis, duke of, sent by Henry II. of France into Italy to support pope Paul IV. against the Spaniards, 1556—recalled and made lieutenant-general of France, 1557—takes Calais, Jan. 7, 1558—governs with his brother, the cardinal, the young k. Francis II., 1559.

GUISE, Henry, duke of, *b.* 1550—assists in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572—organizes at Peronne the Catholic league, and the k., Henry III., by placing himself at its head, renews the civil war, 1576—intrigues in Scotland, 1580—attempts to set aside the succession of Henry of Navarre to the throne of France, 1584—excites the jealousy of Henry III. by his connection with Philip II. of Spain, 1586—repulses Henry of Navarre's German allies at Vimori, Oct. 27; and at Anneau, Nov. 24, 1587—assassinated by Henry III., 1588.

GUISE, the duke of, sets up the cardinal de Bourbon as Chas. X., k. of France, 1589—tenders his allegiance to Henry IV., 1594.

GUISE, Henry of Lorraine, duke of, invited by the people of Naples, 1647—defeated and sent a prisoner to Spain, 1648—released, 1652.

GUISE, cardinal, of Lorraine, brother of duke Francis. See LORRAINE, cardinal of.

GUISE, cardinal, brother of duke Henry, co-operates with him in all his intrigues, and is assassinated with him by Henry III., 1588

GUISE, Mary of, marries James V. of Scotland, 1538. See MARY of Guise, qu. of Scotland.

GUIZOT, M., *b.* 1787—his lectures on history at the Sorbonne, suspended, 1822—joins the first ministry of Louis Philippe, Aug. 11, 1830—retires, Nov. 2; rejoins, under marshal Soult, Oct. 11, 1832—secedes, 1837—ambassador in London, Feb. 1840—recalled to office, Oct. 29; succeeds marshal Soult as prime minister, Sept. 15, 1847—refuses to give any pledge respecting reform, Feb. 12, 1848—resigns, Feb. 22; warrant issued for his arrest, Feb. 27; lands at Folkstone, Mar. 3.

GUJAK, great khan of the Moguls, succeeded by Mangou, 1251.

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS. See SWIFT, Jonathan.

GUN-COTTON invented by Professor Schönbein, 1846.

GUNDAMUND, k. of the Vandals in Africa, grandson of Genseric, succeeds his uncle, Hunneric, 484—*d.* 496.

GUNDEBERGA, widow of Ariwald, k. of Lombardy, marries Rotharis, duke of Brescia, and makes him king, 636.

GUNDEMAR, k. of the Visigoths in Spain, 610-612.

GUNDERIC, k. of the Burgundians, 436-466. See BURGUNDIANS.

GUNDERIC, k. of the Vandals in Gaul and Spain, 406-428.

GUNDIBALD, nephew of Ricimer, proclaims Glycerius emperor of the West, 473—succeeds as king of the Burgundians, 491—holds a conference of bishops at Lyons without result; he frames and issues the Burgundian Code (Loy Gambette), 501—*d.* 516. See BURGUNDIANS.

GUNDICAR, k. of the Burgundians in Gaul, 413-436. See BURGUNDIANS.

GUNDOMAD, a chief of the Allemanni, invades Gaul, and is repulsed by Constantius II., 354.

GUNHILD, or Cunegonda, daughter of Canute, married to Henry, son of Conrad II., emperor of Germany, 1036—*d.* 1038.

GUNHILD, daughter of Ulf and Canute's sister, Estrith, banished from England with her sons, 1045.

GUNNING, Henry, *b.* 1768—for 65 years esquire bedell of Cambridge; *d.* 1854.

GUNPOWDER, known to Roger Bacon, 1260—not in use among the Chinese, 1273—said to have been made generally known by Schwarz, a monk of Goslar, in Germany, about 1330. See CANNON.

GUNPOWDER PLOT, projected, and preparations made to carry it into execution, 1604—detected, Nov. 5, 1605—the conspirators executed, 1606.

GUNTHER, count of Schwarzberg, elected k. by some of the German princes, but resigns at the end of four months, 1349.

GUNTRUM, the Dane, reinforces his countrymen after their defeat in Kesteven, 869—invades France, where he is defeated by Louis III., at Jaucourt, on the Somme, 881.

GUNZBURG, battle of; a division of Mack's army defeated by Napoleon, Oct. 3, 1805.

GURGES, Q. Fabius; consul of Rome, defeated by the Samnites, his father assists him, and ends the war, for which he receives a triumph at Rome, B.C. 292—consul II., 276—finally conquers the Vulsinians; consul III., 265.

GURNEY, Joseph John, *b.* 1788—*d.* 1847.

GURNEY, Elizabeth (afterwards Mrs. Fry), *b.* 1785—*d.* 1845.

GURWOOD, colonel John, editor of the Wellington Dispatches, *d.* 1845.

GUSTAVUS I. VASA, k. of Sweden, son of Erik Vasa, a noble, *b.* 1490—escapes from the Stockholm massacre, 1520—rouses the Dalecarlians to arms, and defeats the Danish army of Christian II., 1521—is elected k., 1523—establishes the independence of Sweden by the treaty of Malmö, 1524—holds the Diet of Westeras, and confirms religious liberty, 1527—assists Christian III. to oppose his revolted subjects and the Hanse Towns, 1535—concludes a treaty with him and Francis I. of France, to resist the interference of the emperor Charles V. in favour of Christian II., 1542—holds another Diet at Westeras, which declares the throne hereditary in his family, and establishes the Lutheran church, 1544—settles the succession, and provides for his younger sons, 1546—proposes the marriage of his eldest son, Erik, to the princess Elizabeth of England, 1558—*d.* Sept. 29, 1560.

GUSTAVUS II., Adolphus, k. of Sweden, son of Charles IX., *b.* 1594—succeeds his father, and makes Axel Oxenstiern his prime minister, 1611—marries Maria Eleanor, princess of Brandenburg, 1620—requested to assist the German Protestants, 1629—lands in Germany with a Swedish army, June 24, 1630—makes rapid progress, and takes Magdeburg; treaty of Barenwald, 1631—defeats Tilly, and makes him prisoner at Breitenfeld, Aug. 28; takes Munich, May 17, 1632—is called to defend Saxony against Wallenstein; battle of Lutzen, Nov. 6 (16 N.S.); Gustavus Adolphus falls in the hour of victory, 1632.

GUSTAVUS III., k. of Sweden, son of Adolphus Fred., *b.* Jan. 24, 1746—succeeds his father, Feb. 12, 1771—changes the form of government, and obtains almost absolute power, 1772—visits Petersburg, 1777—joins the Armed Neutrality, 1780—visits Paris; concludes a treaty of commerce with France; joins Prussia and Holland in opposing the opening of the Scheldt, 1784—abolishes the torture, 1786—makes war on Russia, and threatens Petersburg; his fleet is blocked up in Sweaborg, and his army stopped by the fortress of Frederichshamn; his officers refuse to serve in a war of aggression, and compel him to agree to a truce, 1788—abrogates the remaining privileges of the nobility, makes himself an absolute monarch, and renews the war, 1789—after many indecisive engagements, gains a great naval victory in Svenka Sound, July 10, and concludes a treaty of peace at Wärela, 1790—offers to lead a crusade against the French revolution, 1791—holds a Diet at Gefle, Jan. 23, at the close

of which he is assassinated by Ankarstrom, Mar. 6, 1792.

GUSTAVUS IV. Adolphus, k. of Sweden, son of Gustavus III., *b.* Nov. 1, 1778—succeeds his father, Mar. 6, 1792—his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, regent; conspiracy of baron Armfeld, 1793—alliance with Denmark for the protection of neutral commerce, Mar. 27, 1794—takes the government into his own hands; visits Petersburg, and rejects the marriage proposed for him by the empress Katharine, 1796—joins the Northern Convention, but takes no active part, 1800—urges the German States to demand satisfaction for the French violation of the territory of Baden, and prepares for war, 1804—refuses to join the continental system, or to remain neutral, 1806—loses Stralsund and the isle of Rügen, 1807—war with Russia; alliance with Great Britain, and subsidies received; Finland conquered and made a Russian province; the British auxiliary force, under sir John Moore, not permitted to land at Gothenburg, 1808—Sweden exhausted; Gustavus, persisting in his course, is deposed, Mar. 13, 1809—arrives in London, Nov. 12, 1812—*d.* at St. Gall, in Switzerland, Feb. 7, 1837.

GUTHRED rules the Danes in Northumberland, 883—originates the palatine privileges of Durham, 892.

GUTHRIE, William, *b.* 1708—arranges the parliamentary debates in the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1736—*d.* 1770.

GUTHRUM, the Dane, establishes himself at Cambridge, 875—embraces Christianity, and takes the name of Ethelstan, 878—divides East Anglia among his followers, 880—*d.* 890.

GUTHUNGI, driven by Aurelian over the Danube, 271. See GRUTHUNGI.

GUTTENBERG, John, invents cut metal types, and commences printing the first edition of the Bible, 1444—finishes it, 1460—*d.* 1467—festival at Mentz, in honour of him, Aug. 14, 1837.

GUY DE ROY, duke of Athens, receives the duchy from his uncle, Othe de la Roche, 1236—*d.* 1264.

GUY II., fifth duke of Athens, succeeds his father, William, 1290—marries Maud of Hainault, and claims the principality of Achaia, 1306—*d.* 1308.

GUY. See GUIDO.

GUY, duke of Spoleto, contends with Berenger, duke of Friuli, for the throne of Italy, 888—after two victories over Berenger, is elected k. by a Diet at Pavia; they both exercise regal power, 889—crowned emperor of the West, Feb. 21, 891—*d.* 894.

GUY DE LUSIGNAN. See LUSIGNAN, Guy de.

GUY DE DAMPIERRE. See DAMPIERRE, Guy de.

GUY DE THOUARS. See BRETAGNE.

GUY, Thomas, a London bookseller, *b.* 1644—founds Guy's Hospital, 1721—*d.* 1724—the hospital receives a large legacy from Mr. Hunt, 1829.

GUYANA explored fruitlessly by sir Walter Raleigh, 1596 and 1617—French settlements formed in, 1626–1643. See CAYENNE.—Dutch colonies, 1627–1667. See DEMERARA, ESSEQUIBO, and SURINAM.

GUYENNE, or Guienne. See AQUITAINE.—Transferred to Henry II. of England, by his wife Eleanor, 1152. See ELEANOR of Guienne.—Seized by Philip IV. of France, 1293—reclaimed by Edward I., who sends an army under the earl of Lancaster, 1296—disputes respecting it induce Edward II. to cede the province to his son, who goes over to do homage for it, 1324—defended by the earl of Derby, 1344. See AUBEROCHE, and BERGERAC.—Occupied by the Black Prince, 1355—formed, with the adjoining provinces, into the principality of Aquitaine for him, 1362—he receives Peter of Castile there, when expelled from his throne, 1366—given by Richard II., k. of England, to John of Gaunt, 1390—the transfer causes dissatisfaction; Richard revokes the grant, 1391—invaded by the Count de Dunois, 1450—conquered by him, 1451—last unsuccessful effort of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, to recover it, 1453.

GUYON, Madame, propagates mystic doctrines, 1695—causes a controversy between Bossuet and Fénelon, 1698—*d.* 1717.

GUZERAT a state in Hindostan created by Mahmud, the Gaznavide, about 1020—sends a fleet against the Portuguese, which is defeated, 1516—its king, Bulzar, defeats the Portuguese, 1556—conquered by the Mogul Akber, 1572—subject to the Mahrattas, 1752. See MAHRATTAS.

GUZMAN, Don, successfully defends Tarifa; his son is slain, 1294.

GUZMAN, Eleanora de, the favourite of Alfonso XI., king of Castile, 1330—put to death, and her family persecuted by his son, Peter *the Cruel*, 1351.

GYGES, k. of Lydia, B.C. 716–678.

GYLIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian, sent to Sicily with an army, B.C. 414.

GYLIS, Olympic victor, B.C. 648.

GYLLENBURG, the Swedish ambassador at London, implicated in Görtz's plot, is arrested, and his papers seized, Jan. 29, 1717—sent in custody to Sweden, March 25; exchanged for Mr. Jackson, the British resident in Sweden, Aug. 15.

GYMNASTIC SCHOOLS closed at Berlin and other cities, 1819.

GYMNOPÆDIA and Pyrrhic dance, accompanied by the songs of Thalætas, B.C. 665.

GYPSIES, supposed to be the descendants of a Hindoo caste, driven from their homes by the ravages of Timour, 1399—arrive in Transylvania, 1417—first appear in Italy, 1422—reach England about 1500—an Act of parliament passed against them, 1530—their settlement at Norwood broken up, 1797—murder a gardener at Sydenham, Dec. 20, 1802.

H

HAARLEM, or HARELEM, fits out a vessel for the fifth crusade, which leads the way to the storming of Damietta, 1218—taken by the duke of Alva, and its inhabitants put to the sword, 1573.

HABAKKUK prophesies, B.C. 612.

HABEAS CORPUS ACT, framed by Shaftesbury, receives the royal assent from Charles II., 1679—suspended, in times of danger or alarm in the following years: 1689; July 20, 1715—the suspension expires, 1716—again suspended, Oct. 11, 1722; Oct. 21, 1745; Dec. 11, 1777; May 28, 1794; Dec. 19, 1798; April 14, 1801; Mar. 4 and June 6, 1817; the suspension repealed, Jan. 28, 1818; suspended in Ireland, July 21, 1848.

HABERDASHERS' COMPANY, in London, founded, 1447.

HABSBURG (*Habichtsburg*, Hawksburg), a feudal castle, erected within the walls of the ancient Vindonissa, on the banks of the Aar; its lord, Albert *the Wise*, takes from it the title of count—*d.* 1260—the rise of the house dates from the election of his son, Rudolf, to the throne of Germany, 1273. See RUDOLF, emperor of Germany.—Austria given by him to his son, Albert; remains in permanent possession of the family, 1278. See AUSTRIA.—The greatness of the house begins when the emperor Albert II. unites the crowns of Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia, 1437.

HACKMAN, rev. Henry, executed for the murder of Miss Reay, Apr. 18, 1779.

HACKNEY, patriotic meeting at, Aug. 2, 1808.

HACKNEY-COACHES, first introduced from France into London, 1634—proclamation against their standing in the streets, 1635—fifty allowed, 1637—four hundred licensed, 1662—regulated by Act of parliament, and increased to seven hundred, 1694—number unlimited, 1833.

HACO I., *the Good*, k. of Norway, son of Harold Harfagr, educated in England, and converted to Christianity, 930—called to the throne on the expulsion of his brother, Erik, 936—endeavours to introduce Christianity in Norway, and is slain by his nephew, Harold, son of Erik, 950.

HACO IV., k. of Norway, succeeds his father, Sverir, 1202—poisoned by his stepmother, 1204.

HACO V., k. of Norway, son of Haco IV., *b.* 1204—set on the throne by contending factions, 1217—holds the first Norwegian parliament, or storthing, at Bergen, 1223—suppresses the rebellion of count Skule, 1240—defeated in his invasion of Scotland, he acquires the sovereignty of Iceland and Greenland, 1262—*d.* 1263.

HACO VI., proclaimed k. of Norway by his father, Haco V., 1247—*d.* before him.

HACO VII., k. of Norway, 1299—marries his daughter, Ingiborg, to Erik, a Swedish duke, and appoints him his successor, 1311—*d.* 1319.

HACO VIII., son of Magnus Smek, k. of Sweden. *b.* 1338—appointed k. of Norway, 1343—betrothed to Margaret, dau. of Waldemar III., k. of Denmark, 1359—marries her; the Swedes, displeased by this marriage, offer their throne to Albert of Mecklenburg, 1363—invades Sweden, is defeated by Albert at Enköping, 1365—again invades Sweden, and obtains the release of his father, Magnus, 1372—*d.* 1380.

HACO, *the Red*, k. of Sweden, 1066–1078.

HACO, abbot of Fulda, 917.

HADDINGTON, taken by the English, 1544—besieged by a French force, which is driven back by the earl of Shrewsbury, 1548.

HADDINGTON, Thomas, earl of, lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1884.

HADJI KERAI, separates from the Golden Horde, and establishes the independent khanate of Crim Tartary, or the Crimea, where he has long to contend with the Genoese, 1441. See CRIMEA.

HADRIAN, *b.* Jan. 24, 76—accompanies Trajan against the Dacians as quæstor, 101—prætor of the Minervian legion, 104—archon of Athens, 112—proclaimed emperor at Antioch, 117—gives up all the conquests of Trajan in the East, and makes the Euphrates the limit of his dominions there; retains Dacia, 117—comes to Rome; a plot against him discovered, the conspirators put to death; conciliates the people by a large donative, and by remitting arrears of taxes,

118—then proceeds to Mœsia, and repels an incursion of Sarmatæ and Roxolani; calls Epictetus back to Rome; consul II., 118—visits Campania; consul III., 119—begins his personal survey of all the provinces of the empire, and first of Gaul and Germany; orders a fortified barrier between the Neckar and the Danube, 120—spends some months in Britain; builds the wall between Newcastle and Carlisle, 121 — travels in Spain; stays a short time at Rome, goes to Greece, and winters at Athens, 122—rebuilds a bridge over the Cephisus, orders other public works, and proceeds to Asia, 123—restores Nicomedia, Cæsarea, and other cities, which had been injured by earthquakes, 124—returns to Athens after a voyage among the Greek islands; is initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries, and adorns the city with the Olympeium, theatre, and other edifices; receives from Quadratus and Aristides an Apology for Christianity; and sends a letter to Minucius Fundanus, which puts a stop to persecution, 125—presides at public games in Athens; after which he sails for Sicily, where he ascends Etna; returns to Rome, 126—takes the title of Pater Patriæ, 128—sets out for the East, and again winters at Athens, where he patronizes the learned, and enlarges the libraries, 129 — after traversing Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and part of Arabia, he inspects Mount Casius, then goes to Egypt; builds Antinopolis, in Thebais, to the memory of Antinous; Appian of Alexandria becomes known to, and follows him to Rome, 130 — returns to Syria; builds Ælia Capitolina on the ruins of Jerusalem, and a temple of Jupiter, which provokes a rebellion of the Jews, 131—sends reinforcements to Judæa, 132—his coins commemorate the provinces visited by him, 133—again visits Athens, dedicates the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and gives Cephalonia to the Atheniens, 135—gives the title of Cæsar to Ælius Verus; puts several of his family to death, among them his brother-in-law, Servianus, 136 — constructs a sepulchre or mausoleum for himself, called the *Moles Hadriani*, on the bank of the Tiber, and retires to his palace at Tibur, where he is attacked by his last disease, 137—on the death of Verus, makes Antoninus Pius his successor; and *d.* at Baiæ, July 10, 138.

HADRIAN I., son of Theodore, a duke and consul, elected pope, 772 — asserts the pretended donation of Constantine as a plea for urging Charlemagne still more to aggrandize the see of Rome, 776—continually importunes him for new concessions of land or jurisdiction to the church, 778 — forbids the bishops of France to take the field in war, 784—orders three days of public thanksgiving for the victories of Charlemagne, 786—succeeded by Leo III., 795.

HADRIAN II., cardinal of St. Mark, pope, 867—makes vain efforts to secure a share of Lorraine for the emperor Louis; his supremacy is rejected by the Bulgarians, 870—*d.* 872.

HADRIAN III., pope, 884.

HADRIAN IV., V., VI. See ADRIAN.

HADRIAN, a monk of Campania, refuses to be archbp. of Canterbury, and recommends Theodore of Tarsus, 668—accompanies him to England, and is appointed abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, where he encourages learning among his monks, 670.

HADRIANOPLE. See ADRIANOPLE.

HADRIATIC. See ADRIATIC.—Frozen, 860 and 1709.

HÆMUS, Mount, crossed by the emperor Julian, through the pass of Succi, Nov. 361. See BALKAN.—By John Zimisces, to attack the Russians, 771.

HAFIZ, the Persian poet, *d.* about 1389.

HAGENAU, taken by prince Louis of Baden, 1705.

HAGGAI, the prophet, B.C. 519.

HAGGERTY and Holloway hanged for murder, Feb. 22, 1807.

HAGISA. See BABYLON.

HAGUE, The, an open unfortified town, and hence called a village; long the residence of the counts of Holland; the Seven United Provinces make it their seat of government, and issue their declaration of independence, 1581—Charles II. takes the title of k. of Great Britain there, 1649 — treaty of, between Great Britain, France, and Holland, May 21, 1659—a league formed there, against Louis XIV., 1688—a congress held, Jan. 26, 1691—visited by the duke of Marlborough, 1704, 1705—again, to propose the negotiations of Gertruydenburg, March 7, 1710—taken by the French, Jan. 1795 — they are expelled, Dec. 1813.

HAHNEMANN, Dr., author of Homœopathy, *b.* 1755—*d.* 1843.

HAGULSTAD, or HEXHAM, church and monastery, built by Wilfrid, 678 — bishopric for the northern part of Northumberland, founded by Theodore, archbp. of Canterbury, 678. See ACCA, bp. of.—Destroyed by the Danes, about 810—afterwards given to Durham by Guntrum, about 880.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, for East India cadets, founded, 1800.
HAIL-STORM, in France, destroys vineyards, orchards, and the harvest, and causes a scarcity which aggravates the national discontent, July 13, 1788.
HAINAULT, or HENNEGAU, counts and countesses of:—
Reignier I., 875—916.
Reignier II., 916—932.
Reignier III., 932—958.
Richer, 958—973.
Godfrey and Arnulf, 973—998.
Reignier IV., 998—1013.
Reignier V., 1013—1030.
Ruhila and Baldwin I., 1030—1070.
Baldwin II., 1070. See BALDWIN I., k. of Jerusalem.
Baldwin III., 1099—1120.
Baldwin IV., 1120—1171.
Baldwin V., 1171—1195.
Baldwin VI., 1195—1206.
Jane, 1206—1244.
Margaret, 1244—1280.
John D'Avesnes, 1280 — succeeds as count of Holland, 1299. See HOLLAND.
HAINAULT. See PHILIPPA of, queen of Edward III.
HAINAULT. See JAQUELINE of, duchess of Brabant.
HAINAULT, the marshal of, holds a tournament in London, with the earl of Somerset, 1409.
HAINAULT FOREST, in ESSEX. See FAIRLOP OAK.—Disafforested, 1851.
HAITHON, Christian prince of Armenia, accompanies the friar Rubruquis on an embassy to Mangou, great khan of the Moguls, 1253.
HAITI, or HAYTI. See DOMINGO, St. — James I. emperor, 1804-1806. See DESSALINES.—Christophe, president, 1806—takes the title of k., as Henry I., 1811—1820. See CHRISTOPHE.—Petion, president of half the island, 1806-1818. See PETION. — Boyer, president, 1818. See BOYER.—Independence acknowledged by France, 1825. — Soulouque, president, crowned as emperor, Faustin I., Apr. 18, 1852.
HAKEM BEAMRILLAH, third Fatimite sultan of Egypt, founds the Druses; ravages Palestine, 1010.
HAKEM. See AL HAKEM I. and II.
HALBERSTADT, the bishopric of, created by Charlemagne, 780 — Diet of, elects Otho IV. emperor, 1208 — acquired by Brandenburg, in the treaty of Munster, 1648.
HALE, sir Matthew, *b.* 1609 — recommends limitations to the royal power; overruled, 1660—wishes to mitigate the laws against the non-conformists, 1669—chief justice of the King's Bench, 1671—*d.* Dec. 25, 1676.
HALES, Alexander de, "the Irrefragable Doctor," cultivates theology and Arabic literature, 1244.
HALES, sir James, refuses to sign the patent bestowing the crown on lady Jane Grey; opposes Mary's arbitrary measures, is imprisoned; and after being set at liberty, drowns himself, 1553.
HALES, Stephen, *b.* 1677—*d.* 1761.
HALFDENE, or HEALFDENE, a Danish chieftain, brother of Inguar, defeated by Alfred at Ashdown, 871—takes London, and obtains tribute from Burhred of Mercia, 872—invades Northumberland; sets up Ricsig as nominal k.; destroys Coldingham, Tynemouth, and Lindisfarne, and attacks Strathclyde, 875 — supposed to be the k. of the Northumbrian Danes slain at Wodnesfeld, in Staffordshire, 911.
HALFORD, sir Henry, *d.* 1844.
HALHED, Nathaniel Brassey, *b.* 1751—his MSS. purchased by the British Museum, 1796—*d.* 1830.
HALIARTUS, battle of; the Lacedæmonians defeated by the coalesced States of Greece, and Lysander slain, B.C. 395.
HALICARNASSUS. See CARIA, ARTEMISIA, HERODOTUS, and DIONYSIUS.—Taken by Alexander, B.C. 334.
HALIDOWN HILL, battle of; the regent Douglas defeated and slain by Edward III., July 19, 1333.
HALIEUTICA. See OPPIAN of Cilicia, and NEMESIANUS.
HALIFAX, George Saville, marquis of, *b.* 1630—receives his title from Charles II., 1682—endeavours to reconcile the duke of Monmouth and the k., 1683—president of the council to James II., 1685—dismissed, 1686—Speaker of the House of Lords, 1688—lord privy seal to William III., 1689—resigns and becomes leader of the Tories, 1689—*d.* 1695.
HALIFAX, Charles Montague, afterwards earl of, chancellor of the exchequer to Wm. III., 1694 — supports the new E.I. Company, 1697—one of the regency, 1698—resigns office, and is created lord Halifax, 1699 — impeached, 1701—censured by the Commons, and defended by the Lords, 1702—created earl of Halifax by George I., and lord treasurer, 1714—*d.* 1715.
HALIFAX, George, earl of, first lord of trade, 1754—lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1761—home secretary, 1762 — suppresses the Irish levellers, April 27; issues the General Warrant against Wilkes, 1763—resigns, 1765 — cast in £4000 damages, for his arrest of Wilkes and seizure of

his papers, Nov. 10, 1769—lord privy seal in the North ministry, 1770.

HALL, Joseph, bp. of Norwich, *b.* 1574—*d.* 1656.

HALL, Edward, historian of the Wars of the Roses, *d.* 1547.

HALL, capt. Basil, *b.* 1788—*d.* 1844.

HALL, Robert, Nonconformist divine, *b.* 1763—*d.* 1831.

HALLAM, Henry, *b.* 1781—his History of the Middle Ages published, 1818.

HALLE, the Protestants meet at, and extend their League, 1610—taken by the Swedes, 1631—the university founded, 1694.

HALLER, Albert, *b.* 1698—*d.* 1777.

HALLER, C. L. von, *b.* 1768.

HALLEY, Dr. Edmund, *b.* 1656—astronomer royal, 1719. See COMETS.—*d.* 1742.

HALMSTADT, battle of; the Swedes repel the k. of Denmark, 1677.

HALSTAN, k. of Sweden, son of Haco, *the Red*, 1079.

HALLORAN, Rev. Dr., *b.* 1766—transported for forging a frank, 1818—*d.* at Sydney, 1831.

HALYCUS, the river. See DIONYSIUS the Elder of Syracuse.

HALYS, the river: battle of the, between the Medes and Lydians, interrupted by the eclipse which Thales predicted B.C. 603—Heraclius places his army in winter quarters on its banks, A.D. 622, 625.

HAMADAN, the tribe of, acquires independence in Mesopotamia, 892.

HAMBACH, anniversary of the Bavarian constitution celebrated at, May 27, 1832.

HAMBURG, fortified by Charlemagne, 809—made an archbishopric, 834. See ANSGAR.—Made, by Canute, the metropolitan see of the North, 1020—subject to Waldemar II., k. of Denmark, 1218—regains independence, 1225—joins the Hanseatic League, 1245—war with Denmark, 1417-24—conference at, between the Romanists and the Reformers, 1526—ceases to do homage to the crown of Denmark, 1608—laid under contribution by the k. of Denmark, 1712—gives up Napper Tandy to the British Government, 1799—occupied by the Danes, 1801—evacuated, May 23; suffers severely by the blockade of the Elbe, 1808—its territory violated by the French, and Sir George Rumbold seized, Oct. 25, 1804—Mortier takes possession and confiscates all British property, Nov. 19, 1806—included in the French empire, Dec. 13, 1810—fortified by Davoust; besieged and taken by Charles John of Sweden, 1813—restored by the treaty of Vienna to be a free imperial city, 1814—dreadful fire at, May 5, 1842.

HAMILCAR, sent to Sicily by the Carthaginians, B.C. 247—holds a strong position near Panormus, and his fleet ravages the coast of Italy, 248—retakes Eryx on his return from a foray in Bruttium, 245—besieges the citadel of Eryx still held by the Romans, while he is besieged in the town by the consul Fundanius, 243—after quelling the mutineers, is sent into Spain to promote the interest of Carthage, 236—extends the dominions of Carthage in Spain, 233—*d.* 229.

HAMILCAR, a Carthaginian from Spain, disciplines the Keltic forces in Northern Italy, B.C. 196.

HAMILTON family wage a feudal war with the Douglases, 1520.

HAMILTON of Bothwellhaugh assassinates Murray, regent of Scotland, Jan. 23, 1570.

HAMILTON, the marquis of, is sent by Chas. I. with an auxiliary force to assist Gustavus Adolphus in recovering the Palatinate, 1630—treats with the Covenanters, 1637—commands the fleet sent against them, 1639—created a duke, 1645—imprisoned by the k. in Pendennis castle; released by the parliament; collects an army in Scotland against them; enters England, July 5, 1648—surrenders at Uttoxeter to Cromwell, 1648—beheaded, March 2, 1649.

HAMILTON, the duke of, opposes Lauderdale's tyranny in Scotland, 1678—president of the Scotch convention, 1689—pledges himself to support qu. Anne's government, 1702—suspected of an attachment to the Jacobite party; arrested, but makes his peace with the Whigs, 1707—made lord-lieutenant of Lancashire, 1710—appointed ambassador to France; is challenged by lord Mohun; they fight with swords, and are both killed, Nov. 15, 1712.

HAMILTON, the duke of, petitions the House of Lords against the undue influence used in the election of the Scotch representative peers, 1734.

HAMILTON, the duke of, *b.* 1767—*d.* 1852.

HAMILTON, sir William, *b.* 1730—ambassador at Naples, 1798—*d.* 1803.

HAMILTON, archbp. of St. Andrew's, persecutes the Protestants, and burns Walter Mill, 1559.

HAMILTON, lord Archibald, obtains a committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into the Scotch parliamentary burghs, May 6, 1819.

HAMILTON, Gustavus, leader of the movement at Enniskillen, 1689. See ENNISKILLEN.

HAMILTON, lord Basil, interferes without success in favour of the Scotch colony at Darien, 1699.

HAMILTON, sir Robert, one of the nonjurors, whose designs cause the first suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, 1689—proclamation for his arrest, 1690.

HAMILTON, count, commands the Swedish army in Pomerania, 1757—resigns, 1758.

HAMILTON, Patrick, condemned and burnt as a heretic, 1528.

HAMILTON, gov. of Pennsylvania, 1753—concludes a treaty with the natives, 1758.

HAMILTON, an American gen., killed in a duel, by Burr, the vice-president of the United States, 1804.

HAMILTON, lady Anne, attends the interment of qu. Caroline at Brunswick, 1821.

HAMILTON vases placed in the British Museum, 1772.

HAMLET translated. See DUCIS.

HAMPDEN, sir Edmund, imprisoned by Chas. I., 1626.

HAMPDEN, John, *b.* 1594—tries the question of the legality of ship-money, 1636—judgment given against him; he embarks for America, and is not allowed to proceed, 1637—his case argued in the court of Exchequer, and decided against him, 1638—the judgment against him reversed, Dec. 9, 1640—tutor to the prince of Wales; attends the k. to Scotland, 1641—Charles attempts to arrest him; he is conducted in triumph to take his seat in parliament, Jan. 11, 1642—in an encounter with prince Rupert at Chalgrove, near Oxford, he receives a wound, June 18, of which he dies, June 24, 1643—his tomb opened, July 21, 1828—a monument erected to him in Chalgrove field, June 10, 1843.

HAMPDEN, John, fined £40,000 for a misdemeanour, 1684.

HAMPDEN, Dr. Richard, appointed Regius professor of Divinity at Oxford, Feb. 20, 1836—the Oxford convocation proceeds against him, June 9, 1842—bp. of Hereford, March 20, 1848.

HAMPSHIRE, New. See NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HAMPTON COURT built by Wolsey, and by him presented to the k., 1525—Edward VI. *b.* there, Oct. 12, 1537—and his mother *d.* Oct. 24—the commission of inquiry into the conduct of Mary, qu. of Scots, removed there from York by queen Elizabeth, 1568—conferences on religion held there, 1604—Anne of Denmark, qu. of James I., dies at, March 3, 1619—assigned for the residence of Charles I., 1647—voted to Cromwell, 1651—enlarged by sir Christopher Wren for William III., 1694.

HANAU, preliminaries of peace settled at, between Austria and Bavaria, under the mediation of Great Britain, not accepted by Maria Theresa, 1744—battle of; Napoleon I., on his retreat from Leipsic, breaks through the Bavarian army, Oct. 30, 1813—disorderly movements at, against the elector of Hesse Cassel, 1830—occupied by the Austrians and Bavarians, Nov. 1, 1850.

HANDEL, Geo. Fred., *b.* 1684—his "Messiah" performed in the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, May 1, 1753—*d.* 1759—first commemoration of him in Westminster Abbey, May 26, 1784—second, June 24-28, 1834—preparatory rehearsal for a third, to be held on the centenary of his death in 1859, in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, June, 1857.

HANDFESTE, or charter of privileges granted to the Danish nobles by Erik V., 1282.

HANGO BAY, in Finland, Russian batteries in, fire on an English flag of truce, June 5, 1855.

HANNIBAL, son of Hamilcar, *b.* B.C. 247—takes the command in Spain, 221—secretly prepares for war, 220—takes Saguntum, and prepares to proceed to Italy, 219—marches across the Alps, and reaches the valley of the Po; defeats the Romans near the Ticinus, and in the battle of the Trebia, 218—passes through the marshes of the Arno into Etruria, and gains the battle of Thrasymene, 217—possesses the greater part of Southern Italy; gains the battle of Cannæ, Aug. 2, 216—winters at Capua, 216—forms an alliance with Philip V., k. of Macedon; winters in Apulia, 215—kept in check by Fabius, 214—Tarentum betrayed into his hands, 213—marches to the gates of Rome; returns to Apulia, 211—defeats Cn. Fulvius Centumalus near Herdonia, 210—draws the consular army into an ambuscade, and defeats it, 208—still maintains himself in Bruttium, but dares not hazard a battle, 206—recalled from Italy, arrives at Carthage, 203—totally defeated by Scipio at Zama, 202—withdraws from Carthage to Syria, 196—makes vain efforts to reform the Syrian army, 195—takes refuge with Prusias, king of Bithynia, to avoid being given up to the Romans, 187—takes the command of the Bithynian army against Eumenes, 184—poisons himself, 183.

HANNIBALIANUS, consul of Rome, 292.

HANNIBALIANUS, son of Dalmatius, and nephew of Constantine I., made king of Pontus, 335—put to death by his cousins, 338.

HANNO, defeated by the Romans at Heraclea, in Sicily, B.C. 262—and near the Ægates, March 10, 241.

HANNO, archbp. of Cologne, seizes the young emperor Henry IV., makes himself regent, 1062—he aggrandizes his

family; makes his relation, Conrad, bp. of Treves, 1066. See CONRAD.

HANOVER. See BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG.—Visited by the duke of Marlborough, 1705—the elector, George Louis, becomes k. of Great Britain, Aug. 1, 1714. See GEORGE I., k. of Great Britain.—George Augustus, elector, 1727–1760. See GEO. II., k. of Great Britain.—Theatre of the Seven Years' War. See CUMBERLAND, Wm. Augustus, duke of, and BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL, Ferdinand, prince of.—Occupied by the French, 1757—prince Ferdinand of Brunswick drives them out, 1758—they again advance into, and evacuate it, 1759—enter again, 1760—are finally expelled, 1762—George Wm. Fred., elector, 1760–1814; k. 1814–1820. See GEORGE III., k. of Great Britain.—Occupied by the Prussians, Apr. 3, 1801—declared neutral by George III., May 28, 1803—surrendered to Mortier, June 3—given up by Napoleon I. to Prussia, Dec. 15, 1805—occupied by the French, Nov. 14, 1806—part of the kingdom of Westphalia, 1807—restored to the elector, 1813—title of elector laid aside, and that of k. assumed, Oct. 11, 1814—representative government established in, the duke of Cambridge viceroy, 1816—George Augustus II., k., 1820–1830. See GEORGE IV., k. of Great Britain.—William Hen., k., 1830–1837. See WILLIAM IV., k. of Great Britain.—Constitutional government ratified in, by the viceroy, Feb. 23, 1831—Ernest-Augustus, k., 1837–1851. See CUMBERLAND, duke of, and ERNEST AUGUSTUS, k. of Hanover.—George V., Fred. Alexander, k. 1851. See GEORGE V., k. of Hanover.

HANOVER-SQUARE, statue of William Pitt erected in, 1831.

HANSARD, Luke, *b.* 1752—*d.* 1828.

HANSEATIC LEAGUE, origin of the, 1245—Novorogod joins, 1276.

HANSE TOWNS of the Baltic, make war on Denmark and Sweden, 1534—defeated at Assens and Bornholm, 1535—peace concluded, 1536.

HANWAY, Jonas, *b.* 1712—*d.* 1768.

HARBURG, taken by the French, and recovered by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, 1757.

HARCOURT, Geoffrey, a Norman baron, ill-treated by Philip VI., comes to England and urges Edw. III. to invade Normandy, 1345—serves in his army at Crecy, 1346—joins him with Philip, brother of Chas. II. of Navarre, in the campaign of Poictiers, 1355.

HARCOURT, the Count D', French general, conquers Turin, 1640—defeats the Spaniards, and takes Balaguier, 1645—attempts the siege of Lerida, 1646—takes Maubeuge and Condé, 1649—compels Condé to abandon the siege of Cognac, 1651.

HARCOURT, Simon, *b.* 1660—commissioner of accounts, 1698. See HARLEY.—Attorney-general, 1707—resigns, Feb. 11, 1708—again appointed, then created a peer, and made lord keeper, 1710—lord chancellor, 1713—dismissed on the accession of Geo. I., 1714—deserts the tories, made a viscount, and receives a pension, 1721—*d.* 1727.

HARCOURT, Simon, earl of, lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1772.

HARDACANUTE, or Hardicanute I., king of Denmark, 824—Christianity first preached in his dominions, 826. See ANSGAR.—*d.* 855.

HARDACANUTE II., k. of Denmark, son of Canute, receives Denmark before his father's death, 1035—does not claim his share of England, 1037—prepares to claim the throne, and arrives in Flanders, 1038—sets sail from Het Swyn (Sluys), enters the Thames, and is acknowledged king, 1039—levies oppressive taxes on the English; tumults in Worcestershire, 1041—*d.* at Lambeth, June 8, 1042.

HARDENBERG, prince, *b.* 1750—appointed prime minister in Prussia, June 6, 1810—*d.* Nov. 26, 1822.

HARDICANUTE. See HARDACANUTE.

HARDING, the printer of Swift's Drapier's Letters, prosecuted, 1724.

HARDING, professor at Göttingen, discovers the planet or asteroid, Juno, Sept. 6, 1804.

HARDINGE, sir Henry, *b.* 1785—serves under Wellington in the Peninsular War, 1808–14—secretary at war, 1828—resigns, 1830—secretary for Ireland, 1834—brings in the Irish Tithe Bill, Mar. 20, 1835—resigns, Apr. 8; secretary at war, 1841—appointed governor-general of India, May 6, 1844—concludes the purchase of the Danish settlements in India, Feb. 22, 1845—defeats the Sikhs, Feb. 10, 1846—made a viscount, May 4; resigns the government of India, 1847—returns to England, April 5, 1848—appointed commander-in-chief, 1852—*d.* 1856.

HARDOUIN, the Jesuit, *b.* 1647—*d.* 1729.

HARDWICKE, Philip Yorke, lord, attorney-general, 1723—created a peer and lord chancellor, 1737—decides that a question, rejected by the Lords, cannot be revived in the same session, 1741—frames the Marriage Act, 1753—made an earl, 1754—one of the regency, 1755—*d.* 1756.

HARDWICKE, Philip Yorke, second earl of, *b.* 1720—*d.* 1790.

HARDWICKE, Philip, earl of, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1801–6.

HARDY, Thomas, *b.* 1750—acquitted of a charge of constructive treason, Nov. 5, 1794—*d.* 1832.

HARDYNG, John, writes his Chronicle of England, 1459.

HARE, Fort, the Caffres are repulsed at, Jan. 21, 1851.

HARE, archdeacon, *d.* 1851.

HARFLEUR, invested by Henry V., Aug. 17; surrenders, Sept. 22, 1415—the French try to recover it, 1416—Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, retreats to, Nov. 4, 1449.

HARGRAVE, Francis, *d.* 1821.

HARGRAVE, James, invents the spinning-engine, 1767.

HARGREAVES, Mr., the discoverer of the Australian gold fields; appointed superintendent of them, Oct. 17, 1851.

HARLAW, battle of; Donald of the Isles defeated by the earl of Mar, 1411.

HARLEIAN MISCELLANY. See OXFORD, Robert, earl of.

HARLEY, Robert, afterwards earl of Oxford, *b.* 1661—commissioner of accounts, with Simon Harcourt, reports to the Commons corrupt uses of the public money, 1693—brings in the Triennial Bill, 1694—chosen speaker, Feb. 10, 1701—Oct. 20, 1702—becomes secretary of state, 1703—is introduced by Mrs. Masham to private audiences with the queen, 1706—a clerk in his office detected in betraying secrets of state to the French government, Dec. 31, 1707—Harley dismissed from office, 1708—undermines the Whig ministry at court, 1709—appointed chancellor of the exchequer, 1710—wounded by Guichard at the council table, Mar. 8, 1711—created earl of Oxford, May 24; lord treasurer, 29. See OXFORD, Robert Harley, earl of.

HARMER, alderman of London, *b.* 1774—*d.* 1853.

HARMODIUS assassinates Hipparchus, B.C. 514.

HARMONIA, the asteroid, discovered by Goldschmidt, March 31, 1856.

HARO, Louis de, prime minister to Philip IV. of Spain, 1643—*d.* 1661.

HAROLD I. *Harefoot*, k. of England, son of Canute, 1035—his brother, Hardacanute, not having claimed his share of England, Harold is crowned king of the whole, 1037—he expels Emma, Canute's widow, from England; *d.* at Oxford, Mar. 17, 1039.

HAROLD II., k. of England, son of Godwin, commands in the fleet prepared against Magnus, k. of Norway, 1046—banished by Edw. the Confessor, goes to Ireland, 1051—returns, joins his father, and is reconciled to the k., 1052—succeeds to his father's titles and power, 1053—repels the Welsh, 1056—designated heir to the throne of England, 1057—defeats the Welsh, 1063—puts down a rebellion of his brother Tostig in the North, and restores peace to England, 1065—becomes king, Jan. 6, 1066—his brother, Tostig, lands at Scarborough with a large body of Flemings and Norwegians; they are totally routed by him, Sept. 25, 1066—slain at Hastings, Oct. 14.

HAROLD II., *Bluetooth*, k. of Denmark, son of Gorm, succeeds his father, 936—repairs the Danawerk, and takes Julin, 937—defeated by Otho I., and embraces Christianity, 972—expelled by his son, Swein I., 986.

HAROLD III., son of Swein I., king of Denmark, 1014—*d.* 1016.

HAROLD IV., k. of Denmark, succeeds his father, Swein III., 1076—prohibits judicial combats, 1078—*d.* 1080.

HAROLD *Harfagr* (Fair-hair), son of Halfdane, *b.* 853—acknowledged k. of Norway, 863—overcomes the Vikingr in Hasunfiord, and subdues the southern part of Norway, 875—banishes Hrolf (Rollo), 876—conquers the Hebrides, the Shetland, Orkney, and Faro islands, and the Isle of Man, about 890–900—sends his son, Haco, to be educated in England, 930—*d.* 933.

HAROLD *Graafeld*, son of Erik, slays Haco the Good, and becomes king of Norway, 950—enticed into Jutland, and slain, 962.

HAROLD IV., *Hardrada*, k. of Norway, son of Magnus *the Good*, *b.* 1016—inherits Norway, 1047—builds Upsal; makes war on Denmark; concludes peace, 1064—invades England, and is slain at the battle of Stanford Bridge, Sept. 25, 1066.

HAROLD, of South Jutland, son of Hemming, at peace with Charlemagne, 812—expelled, and received by Louis I., 814—restored, 815—baptized at Ingelheim, and receives from Louis a grant of land at Rustringen in Friesland, 826.

HAROUN AL RASCHID, son of the caliph Al Mahdi, commands his father's armies, and extends his conquests to the Bosphorus, 781—becomes caliph, 786—sends emissaries to Africa to poison Edris Ben Abdallah, 792—sends the keys of Jerusalem, and many valuable presents, to Charlemagne, 800—sends an embassy to him at Pavia, 801—murders the Barmecides, 802—invades Phrygia, 803—reduces Heraclea in Pontus, 805—founds public schools; sends another embassy to Charlemagne, 807—*d.* 809.

HARPALUS steals great treasures from Alexander at Babylon, and brings them

to Athens; corrupts many citizens, B.C. 325. See ATHENS, and DEMOSTHENES.
HARPE, *b.* 1718—educates Alexander, son of Paul of Russia, 1790—*d.* 1808.
HARPE, J. F. LA, *b.* 1793.
HARPER, an expert, sent by Theodoric to Clovis, 496.
HARRIETTE WILSON, Memoirs of, published, 1825—judge Best decides that a court of law can give no compensation for labour employed on their production.
HARRINGTON, William, lord; col. Stanhope receives the title, and succeeds lord Townsend as secretary of state, 1730—made an earl and president of the council, 1741—secretary of state in the earl of Wilmington's cabinet, 1742—and in the Broad Bottom ministry, 1744—lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1747.
HARRINGTON, earl of, *b.* 1780—*d.* 1851.
HARRINGTON, James, *b.* 1611—*d.* 1677.
HARRIS, gen. lord, *b.* 1747—*d.* 1829.
HARRIS, Mr., killed by the fall of his balloon near Croydon, 1824.
HARRIS, Mr., patentee of Covent Garden theatre, 1767.
HARRISON, col., brings Chas. I. to Windsor from Hurst castle, 1648 — one of his judges; prevents the interference of Fairfax to save his life, 1649—executed, Oct. 9, 1660.
HARRISON, John, invents his time-piece, 1735—perfects it, 1772—*d.* 1776.
HARRISON, William Henry, *b.* 1773—chosen president of the United States, 1840—installed, Mar. 4, 1841—*d.* Apr. 4.
HARROW SCHOOL founded, by John Lyons, 1571.
HARROWBY, Dudley Ryder, lord. See RYDER, Dudley, foreign secretary in W. Pitt's last administration, 1804.
HARROWBY, lord. See RYDER, Richard Dudley.—Created an earl and home secretary in the Perceval ministry, 1809—president of the council in lord Liverpool's, 1812—the same in Canning's, 1827—retires on the death of Canning, Aug. 27; *d.* 1847.
HARROWBY, Dudley Ryder, earl (late viscount Sandon), succeeds his father, 1847—chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, in Lord Palmerston's ministry, 1852.
HARRY, the Great, the first ship of the royal navy of England, built by Henry VII., 1506.
HARSA, C. Terentilius, tribune, requires the laws to be more explicit, and the power of the consuls more clearly defined, B.C. 461—his proposition carried out by the appointment of the Decemvirs, 460.
HART, sir Anthony, *b.* 1759—vice-chancellor of England, 1813—lord chancellor of Ireland, 1827 — resigns, 1830 — *d.* 1831.
HARTINGTON, William, marquis of, lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1755.
HARTLEPOOL, West; a subterranean forest discovered, with many fossil remains of plants and animals, Jan. 20, 1656.
HARTLEY, David, *b.* 1704—*d.* 1757.
HARTZ MOUNTAINS, silver discovered in the, 962.
HARVEY, Dr. Wm., *b.* 1578—discovers the circulation of the blood, 1619—*d.* 1657.
HARVEY, Beauchamp Bagnal. See ROSS, battle of.
HARWICH, victory of the duke of York over the Dutch; the ship of their admiral, Opdam, blown up, June 3, 1665—skeleton of a mammoth discovered at, 1803.
HASAN, eldest son of Ali, elected caliph, 660—opposed by Moawiyah, resigns to him, 661.
HASDRUBAL, son-in-law of Hamilcar, defeated by the consul Metellus in Sicily, B.C. 250—takes the command in Spain, and founds Carthago Nova (Carthagena), 229—*d.* 221.
HASDRUBAL, brother of Hannibal, overcome by the Scipios in Spain, B.C. 216, 215—in Gaul, on his march to Italy, 209—advances into Italy, totally defeated and slain by the Romans at the Metaurus, 207.
HASDRUBAL defends Carthage against Scipio Afric. Æmilianus, B.C. 147—surrenders to him, 146.
HASHEM or Hixem, tenth of the Ommiades, caliph of Arabia, son of Abdalmelik, succeeds his brother, Yezid II., 724—his army drives the Turks out of Armenia, 726—invades Bithynia, 727—and Cappadocia, 731—*d.* 743.
HASHEM or Hixem, youngest son of Abderahman I., *b.* 756—carefully educated by his father, 777—succeeds him as caliph in Spain, 787—his brothers, Suleiman and Abdallah, conspire against him, 788—Suleiman is defeated, and Abdallah surrenders Toledo, and is reconciled to Hixem, 789 — he proclaims the Algineb; his generals retake Barcelona and Saragossa, 791—decorates Cordova with fountains, bridges, and palaces, 793—endeavours to abolish the Latin language; founds schools for teaching Arabic, 794—*d.* 795. See HIXEM II. and III.
HASLAM, Dr., *b.* 1756—*d.* 1844.
HASLO, battle of, Charles *the Fat* defeats the Danes, but gives up Friesland to them, 882.
HASSAN, governor of Egypt, renews the war in Africa, 693—takes Carthage, which is retaken, 697—storms and destroys it, 698.

HASSAN, Subah of Nishapur, in Chorasan, collects a band of Carmathians, who are named after him, "Assassins." 1090.
HASTA, Qu. Ninnius, consul of Rome, 114.
HASTENBECK, battle of; the duke of Cumberland defeated by the marshal D'Estrées, July 25, 1757.
HASTING, the Dane, plunders Rouen, 841—advances to Paris, 856—conducts his band from Fulham into Belgium, 880—is defeated by Louis III. on the Loire; attempts to land in Wessex, but is repulsed by Alfred's naval victory; worsted at Norden, in East Friesland; joins his countrymen, who had occupied Treves and Cologne, 882—brings large bodies of Danes into Kent, and they fortify Milton, 893—Alfred restores his wife and sons, who had been taken prisoners, 894.
HASTINGS, battle of; conquest of England by Wm. the Norman, Oct. 14, 1066.
HASTINGS, railway from Brighton opened, June 27, 1846.
HASTINGS, John, son of Adana, third daughter of the earl of Huntingdon, brother of William *the Lion*, claims a third part of Scotland, 1290. See BALLIOL, and BRUCE.
HASTINGS, William, lord, beheaded by Richard, duke of Gloucester, 1483.
HASTINGS, Francis, marquis of. See MOIRA, earl of.—Receives his title while governor-general of India, 1816—parliament votes thanks to him, and the army in India, for their victories in the Mahratta war, Mar. 23, 1819—resigns the government of India, and embarks for England, June 9, 1823—appointed governor of Malta, 1824—*d.* Nov. 28, 1826.
HASTINGS, Paulyn, marquis of, grandson of the above, *b.* 1832—*d.* 1851.
HASTINGS, Warren, *b.* 1732—appointed governor of Bengal, April 13, 1772—made governor-general of India, June 16, 1773—acts in a way that eventually occasions his impeachment, 1776—concludes the treaty of Chunar with the nabob of Oude, Sept. 19, 1781—resigns the government of India, Feb. 8, 1785—arrives in England, June 16; his impeachment moved by Burke, April 4, 1786—he defends himself at the bar of the House, May 1; the first, or Rohilla charge, abandoned, June 1; the Benares charge adopted, June 13; the Oude charge brought forward, Feb. 7, 1787—his trial commences in Westminster Hall, Feb. 13, 1788—it proceeds languidly, 1790—the new parliament decides to proceed with it, Dec. 17; acquitted, Apr. 23, 1795—the East India Company pay the expenses of his trial (more than £70,000), and settle on him a pension of £5000 a year; *d.* 1818.
HASTINGS, lady Flora, *b.* 1813—*d.* 1839.
HASUNFIORD, naval battle of; Harold Harfagr overcomes the Vikingr, 875.
HATERIUS, the orator, *d.* 26.
HATFIELD, John, *b.* 1772—fires at George III., in Drury Lane theatre, May 11, 1800—confined as a lunatic—*d.* 1841.
HATFIELD, John, a notorious swindler, executed, Sept. 3, 1803.
HATFIELD, Bishops'. See COUNCILS.
HATFIELD CHASE. See HEATHFIELD.
"HATS," the French party in Sweden. See "CAPS."
HATSELL, William, *b.* 1733—clerk of the House of Commons—*d.* 1820.
HATTO, archbp. of Mentz, 911.
HATTON, sir Christopher, vice-chamberlain of queen Elizabeth; one of the commissioners to try Mary, queen of Scots, 1586—lord chancellor, 1587—*d.* 1591.
HATTON, sir Christopher, fined by the Star Chamber for encroachment on the royal forest lands, 1636.
HAUY, the mineralogist, *d.* 1822.
HAVANNA, admiral Knowles defeats a Spanish squadron off the, Oct. 1, 1748—surrenders to lord Albemarle and adm. Pococke, Aug. 14, 1762.
HAVERINGE-ATTE-BOWER, Isabella of Valois, qu. of Richard II., is shut up at, 1400—Joanna of Navarre, widow of Henry IV., *d.* at, July 9, 1437.
HAVILAND, Dr., *b.* 1786—*d.* 1851.
HAVRE DE GRACE, given up by the Huguenots to the English, 1562—the English garrison expelled, on the temporary reconciliation of the parties in France, 1563—bombarded by the English, July 16, 1694—by Rodney, July, 1759—by sir Richard Strachan, 1798—railway from Rouen opened, March 20, 1847.
HAWES, Dr., founder of the Humane Society, *b.* 1736—*d.* 1808.
HAWKE, Edward, (afterwards) admiral and lord, *b.* 1713—defeats the French fleet off Belleisle, Oct. 14, 1747—supersedes adm. Byng, June 16, 1756—sails for the Bay of Biscay; drives a French armament, destined for America, on shore in Basque Roads, April, 1758—defeats Conflans, near Belleisle, Nov. 20, 1759—first lord of the admiralty in the Chatham and Grafton administrations, 1767—in lord North's, 1770—created a peer, 1776—*d.* 1781.
HAWKER, colonel, *b.* 1786—*d.* 1853.
HAWKESBURY, lord. See JENKINSON, Chas.—Created a peer, and first president of the Board of Trade, 1786—made earl of Liverpool, 1796. See LIVERPOOL, Chas., earl of.
HAWKESBURY, Robert, lord. See JENKIN-

son, Robert.—Receives the title, 1796—foreign secretary in the Addington ministry, 1801—holds conferences with M. Otto, March; signs the preliminaries of peace, Oct. 1; concludes the Definitive treaty at Amiens, March 27, 1802—home secretary in W. Pitt's last administration, 1804—resigns, 1806—home secretary in the duke of Portland's ministry, 1807—succeeds to his father's title, Dec. 7, 1808. See LIVERPOOL.

HAWKESBURG. See HABSBURG.

HAWKWOOD, sir John, serves in the wars of Edward III., and is knighted by him, 1346-60—after the peace of Bretigni, takes the command of the disbanded English in the pay of Pisa; they are defeated by the Florentines, 1364—taken into the service of Bernabo Visconte, 1369—of Gregory XI., 1378—of the Florentines, 1375—of Charles, k. of Naples, 1382—assists John Galeazzo Visconte, 1387—sent by the Florentines to oppose him, and assist Francesco Novello da Carrara to recover Padua, 1390—foils the Milanese in their war against Florence and Padua, 1391—*d.* in the service of Florence, and is interred there with funeral honours, 1394.

HAY, lord John, *b.* 1793—with a British squadron, assists the royal forces on the northern coast of Spain against the Carlists; takes St. Sebastian, Oct. 1; relieves Bilboa, Dec. 24, 1836—*d.* 1851.

HAY, the rev. Mr., chairman of the Manchester magistrates, receives from the archbp. of Canterbury the living of Rochdale, Jan. 19, 1820.

HAYDN, Joseph, the musical composer, *b.* 1732—comes to England, 1791—*d.* 1809.

HAYDN, Joseph, author of the Dictionary of Dates, *d.* Jan. 17, 1856.

HAYDON, B. R., the historical painter, *d.* 1846.

HAYLEY, William, *b.* 1745—*d.* 1820.

HAYMARKET. See OPERA HOUSE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE built, 1702—rebuilt, 1767—many lives lost by the pressure of a crowd in the narrow passage to the pit, Feb. 3, 1794—new theatre opened, July 4, 1821.

HAYNAU, Julius von, *b.* 1786—Austrian field-marshal, bombards Brescia, March 30, 1849—takes the command of the Austrian army in Hungary, May 30; occupies Fünfkirchen, June 21; and Raab, June 28; sends count Bathyany and other prisoners to Presburg, July 28; gains a victory at Szegedin, Aug. 2; enters Temeswar, Aug. 9—is assaulted at Barclay's brewery, when on a visit to London, Sept. 4, 1850—*d.* 1853.

HAYRADDIN. See BARBAROSSA.

HAYTER, the Rev. John, *d.* 1818.

HAYTI. See HAITI.

HAZAEL, k. of Syria, B.C. 889.

HAZELRIG, threatened by Charles I., is protected by the people, 1642.

HAZLITT, William, *b.* 1778—*d.* 1830.

HEAD, sir Francis, *b.* 1781—governor of Upper Canada, dissolves the House of Assembly, May 28, 1836—repulses the rebels at Toronto, Jan. 5, 1838—*d.* 1855.

HEADFORT, the marquis of, pays damages £10,000 in an action for *crim. con.* brought by the Rev. C. Massey, 1804.

HEALFDENE. See HALFDENE.

HEARD, sir Isaac, *b.* 1726—Garter king at arms; *d.* 1822.

HEARNE, Thomas, the antiquary, *b.* 1678—*d.* 1735.

HEATH, Charles, the engraver, *b.* 1784—*d.* 1848.

HEATHCOTE, sir Gilbert, *b.* 1774—*d.* 1851.

HEATHFIELD, or Hatfield Chase, battle of; Edwin, k. of Northumberland, defeated and slain by Penda of Mercia and Cadwalla the Briton, Oct. 12, 633.

HEATHFIELD, lord. See ELLIOTT, Gilbert.—*d.* 1790.

HEBE, a planet, discovered by Mr. Hencke, at Driessen, July 1, 1847.

HEBER, Reginald, *b.* 1783—appointed bp. of Calcutta; sails from England, June 16, 1823—*d.* 1826.

HEBER, Richard, *b.* 1773—*d.* 1833.

HEBERT, one of the Cordeliers party in the French Revolution, executed, March 24, 1795.

HEBREW documents on Church History. See HEGESIPPUS.

HEBREW gospel of Matthew. See BIBLE.

HEBRIDES, conquered by Harold Harfagr, k. of Norway, about 900—ceded to Scotland by Magnus VII., 1266—Charles Edward Stuart lands on one of them, 1745.

HECATÆUS, Milesian historian, fl., B.C. 520—counsels the Greeks to fortify the isle of Leria, 501.

HECLA, Mount, continues in a state of violent eruption during twelve months, from June, 1784, to May, 1785.

"HECLA," the, commanded by Capt. Lyon, proceeds to the Frozen Ocean, in company with the "Fury," Capt. Parry, April 30, 1821.

HEDDA, bp. of Winchester, 676—*d.* 703.

HEDGELEY MOOR, battle of; the Lancastrians defeated by lord Montague, April 25, 1463.

HEDIN, besieged by the earl of Surrey, 1522.

HEDWIG, daughter of Henry *the Fowler*, emperor of Germany, marries Hugh *the Great*, count of Paris, about 936.

HEDWIG, daughter of Louis I., k. of Poland and Hungary, elected queen by the

Poles in the place of her sister, Maria, 1384—at the request of her subjects marries Jagellon, grand duke of Lithuania, who takes the name of Ladislas II., 1386—*d.* 1399.

HEEREN, professor, A. H. L., *b.* 1761—*d.* 1842.

HEGEL, G. W. F., *b.* 1770—*d.* 1831.

HEGEMACHUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 300.

HEGEMON of Thasos; poet of the old comedy, patronised by Alcibiades, first introduces parodies, B.C. 413.

HEGEMON, Athenian archon, B.C. 327 C.—one of the orators, put to death by the Athenians, with Phocion, 317.

HEGESIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 324.

HEGESINUS, succeeds Evander in the chair of the Academy, B.C. 185.

HEGESIPPUS, orator and friend of Demosthenes, B.C. 343.

HEGESIPPUS, poet of the new comedy, B.C. 300.

HEGESIPPUS, a converted Jew, goes to Rome and writes a history of the Church from Hebrew and Syriac documents, of which Eusebius has only preserved a few fragments, 152.

HEGESTRATUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 560 H.

HEGIRA, era of the; flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Yathreb (Medina) commences, July 16, 622—thirty-three of its lunar years are about equal to thirty-two of the vulgar era.

HEIDELBERG, first great tun constructed, 1343—university founded, 1346—Catechism introduced by the Elector Palatine, Fred. III., 1562—meeting of the Protestants at, 1603—taken by a Spanish army from the Netherlands under Spinola, 1620—the valuable library transported to Rome and Vienna, 1623—taken by Turenne, 1674—by Louvois; the castle blown up, and the great tun destroyed, 1688—a larger constructed, with a platform, on which court festivities have been often held, 1690—the town occupied by the French, March, 1799—they are expelled by the Austrians after a fierce battle on the bridge over the Neckar, Sept.

HEILBRON, the Protestant League in Germany formed at, 1594—treaty of, between Sweden and France, and the German Protestant States, 1633.

HEIMBURG taken by Matthias Corvinus, 1482.

HEINECCIUS, J. G., *b.* 1681—*d.* 1741.

HEIN, the Dutch admiral, makes a successful attack on Brazil, and founds Essequibo in Guyana, 1627—captures a richly-laden Spanish fleet off Cuba, 1628.

HEINSIUS, grand pensionary of Holland, governs the States General, 1702–1747.

HEJAJ, one of Abdalmelik's generals, *b.* 670—takes Mecca, and kills Abdallah, son of Zobeir, 692—pulls down and rebuilds the temple at Mecca, 693—provokes the men of Cufa and Bassorah by his cruelty, 695—suppresses a conspiracy and revolt of Shebib, a Karegite, 696—*d.* 714.

HEJER, a follower of Ali, beheaded by the caliph Moawiyah at Gadra, a village near Damascus, 666.

HELDENBUCH (Heroes' Book), composed about 1227.

HELDER, landing of British troops at the, Aug. 27, 1797.

HELDRUNGEN, Hartman von, Teutonic grand master in Prussia, 1274.

HELENA (Illiberis in Spain). See CONSTANS I.

HELENA, island of St., discovered by the Portuguese admiral, Juan de Nova Castella, May 21, 1502—settled by the British E. I. Company, 1651–1673—for the imprisonment of Napoleon, see NAPOLEON I., emperor of France.

HELENA, mother of Constantine, *b.* 248—divorced by Constantius Chlorus, 292—visits Palestine and founds churches there, 326—the city of Helenopolis named in honour of her, 327—*d.* 328.

HELENA, youngest daughter of Constantine I., given in marriage to the Cæsar Julian, by her brother Constantius II., 355—*d.* 360.

HELENA, daughter of Romanus Lecapenus, married to Constantine X., *Porphyr.*, 919.

HELENA, daughter of John Cantacuzene, married to John V., emperor of the East, May 21, 1347.

HELENA, wife of David, last emperor of Trebizond, *d.* about 1472.

HELENA, princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, marries Ferdinand, Philip, duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, May 30, 1837—proposed to the Chamber of Deputies as regent for her son, Louis Philippe, and rejected, Feb. 24, 1848.

HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, princess, third daughter of qu. Victoria, *b.* May 25, 1846.

HELENICUS of Mitylene, historian, *b.* B.C. 496.

HELENOPOLIS, the name given to Drepanum in Bithynia, by Constantine I., in honour of his mother Helena, 327.

HELEN'S, Lord St., concludes a treaty at Petersburg, which dissolves the armed neutrality, June 17, 1801.

HELGA river, battle of the; Canute defeated by the Swedes and Norwegians, 1025.

HELIGOLAND taken from the Danes by England, 1807—ceded by the treaty of Kiel, 1814.

HELIODORUS, the sophist, declaims before Caracalla in Gaul, 213.
HELIOGABALUS. See ELAGABALUS.
HELIOPOLIS, in Egypt, taken and pillaged by Amalric, k. of Jerusalem, 1168.
HELIOPOLIS, in Syria. See BALBEC.
HELLADIUS writes his Chrestomathia, 308.
HELLEN, k. of Phthiotis, B.C. 1495 (1496 H., 413 C.)
HELLESPONT, the southern Strait between Europe and Asia; scene of the romance of Hero and Leander, to which is assigned the date of B.C. 627—crossed by Xerxes on his bridge of boats, 480—guarded by Iphicrates with an Athenian fleet, 389—again by Diopithes against Philip of Macedon, 342—crossed by Alexander on his march to Persia, 334—the Goths penetrate through, A.D. 262—naval battle in the; Crispus defeats Licinius, 323—first passage of the Mohammedans through, to besiege Constantinople, 668—first crossed by them, 716—the emperor Frederic I. and his army conveyed across, 1190—John Ducas Vataces, emperor of Nicæa, extends his conquests to its shore, 1224—crosses it, 1235—crossed by the Ottomans to occupy Gallipoli, 1354. See DARDANELLES.
HELMICHIS, lover of Rosamund, Alboin's queen, flies with her to Ravenna, is poisoned by her, and compels her to drain the cup, 573.
HELMSTADT, the university of, founded, 1576.
HELOTS. See SPARTA.
HELSINGBORG, battle of; Frederic IV., k. of Denmark, defeated by the Swedish general, Steinbock, 1710.
HELSINGFORS, the Swedish army surrenders at, to the Russian general, Lascy, 1742.
HELVETIAN republic established, April, 1798—adopts a new constitution, 1801. See SWITZERLAND.
HELVETII invade Gaul, B.C. 72.
HELVETIUS, Claude Adrian, *b.* 1715—his work, De l'Esprit, prohibited by pope Clement XIII., 1759—*d.* 1771.
HELVIDIUS Priscus, the Stoic, offends Vespasian, and is put to death by him, 74.
HELVIDIUS, abused by Jerome for denying the perpetual virginity of Mary, the mother of Jesus, 383.
HELVOETSLUYS, William, prince of Orange, sails from, when invited by the English nation to expel James II., Oct. 19, 1688.
HEMANS, Mrs., *b.* 1794—*d.* 1835.
HEMINA, Cassius, writes his History, B.C. 146.
HEMINGFORD, Walter, writes English Chronicles, 1242.
HEMMING, k. of South Jutland, son of Godfrey, makes peace with Charlemagne, 811.
HEMS. See EMESA.
HENCKE, discovers the planet or asteroid Astræa, Dec. 8, 1845—"Hebe," at Driessen, July 1, 1847.
HENDERSON, professor Thos., *b.* 1798—*d.* 1844.
HENGIST assists the Britons against the Picts and Scots, 449—founds the kingdom of Kent, 454—gains a victory over the Britons at Crayford, 457—another at Wippedsfleet, 465—death of, 488.
HENGSTON, battle of; Egbert defeats an army of Danes and Cornish Britons, 835.
HENLEY, Orator, begins to distinguish himself, 1725—taken into custody, 1746—*d.* 1756.
HENLEY, Joseph Warner, president of the board of trade in the Derby ministry, 1852.
HENNEBONNE, Jane de Montfort is besieged in, is relieved by the arrival of English succours, 1342.
HENOCHIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 616.
HENOTICON of Zeno, 482—revoked by Justin I., 518.
HENRI, Joseph, attempts to assassinate Louis Philippe, k. of the French, in the gardens of the Tuileries, July 29, 1846.
HENRIES, war of the three, Henry III., of France; Henry of Navarre, and Henry, duke of Guise, 1584.
HENRIETTA MARIA, daughter of Henry IV., k. of France, sister of Louis XIII., *b.* 1609—treaty of marriage for her with prince Charles of England, 1624—married by proxy, at Paris, May 1; arrives at Dover, June 13, 1625—embarks there for Holland with her daughter, the princess Mary, Feb. 16, 1642—sends a supply of arms and ammunition from Holland, June 2; lands in Yorkshire with money and ammunition, Feb. 22, 1643—retires to Exeter, where the princess Henrietta is born, 1644—embarks at Falmouth for France, July 14; *d.* Aug. 31 (Sept. 10), 1669—funeral oration by Bossuet, Nov. 7.
HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of Charles I., *b.* at Exeter, June 16, 1644—married to Philip, duke of Orleans, April 1, 1661—visits her brother Charles II., attended by Louisa Querouaille, May 15, 1670—dies suddenly after her return to France, at St. Cloud, June 30.
HENRY, brother of Baldwin I., emperor of the East, victorious in Bithynia, 1205—elected emperor after his brother's death, 1206—holds the parliament of Ravenika, 1209—takes Lentianes by storm, and puts to death its defenders, the brother and son-in-law of Theodore Lascaris, 1214—*d.* 1216.

HENRY *the Fowler*, son of the duke of Saxony, *b.* 876—succeeds his father as duke, 912—elected k. of Germany, 918—Lotharingen is given up to him, 923—conquers the Slavonians, and establishes the margraviate of Brandenburg, 926—besieges Prague, and is acknowledged superior lord of Bohemia; his son, Otho, marries Elizabeth, sister of Athelstan, k. of England, 930—conquers the Hungarians at Merseburg, 934—*d.* 936.

HENRY II., emperor of Germany, succeeds his father as duke of Bavaria, 995—elected k. of Germany, 1002—he transfers the duchy of Bavaria to Henry IV., brother of his qu. Cunegonda; defeats Ardouin, conquers a great part of Italy, and is crowned k. at Pavia, 1004—repels Boleslas of Poland, who had attacked Bohemia, 1005—is opposed by the bp. of Würzburg in his designs to erect a bishopric at Bamberg, 1006—founds the bishopric; restrains the encroachments of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and continues the war against Boleslas, 1007—prevents the election of his brother-in-law, Adalbert to the archbishopric of Treves, and deposes Henry IV. of Bavaria, 1008—represses, and punishes a revolt in Lotharingen, 1011—deposes Jaromir, and appoints Udalric, duke of Bohemia, 1012—makes peace with Boleslas, and marches into Italy, 1013—conducts pope Benedict VIII. back to Rome, and is crowned emperor of the West, Feb. 24, 1014—the pope visits him, and requests him to stop the progress of the Greeks in Italy, 1020—he enters Italy with an army, 1021—after having gained some advantages in Apulia, he returns to Germany, 1022—*d.* July 13, 1024.

HENRY III., emperor of Germany, son of Conrad II., *b.* 1017—crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, as his father's destined successor, 1028—defeats Udalric, duke of Bohemia, 1034—marries Canute's daughter, Gunhild, 1036—she dies, 1038—becomes k. of Germany and duke of Suabia, on the death of his father, 1039—reconciled to Aribert, archbp. of Milan, 1040. See ARIBERT, archbp. of Milan.—Marries Agnes, daughter of William, duke of Poictiers, 1043—enters Italy with his army, and is crowned emperor at Rome, 1046—restores Capua to Pandulf, confirms the Normans, Drogo and Rainulph, in their titles and possessions; and gives the duchy of Carinthia with the March of Verona to Guelf, third count of that name, 1047—Baldwin V., count of Flanders, and Godfrey IV., duke of Lorraine, rebel; the imperial palace at Nimeguen burnt; they submit to Henry, 1049—birth of his son Henry, 1050—pope Leo IX. visits Germany; endeavours to stop the war between the emperor and Andrew, k. of Hungary, and to obtain assistance from him against the Normans, 1052—his son is created duke of Bavaria, and acknowledged k. of Germany, 1053—Henry confers with Hildebrand, who is deputed to consult him on the choice of a new pope; claims Tuscany as a fief of his empire, and detains Beatrice, one of the guardians of the young duchess Matilda, in captivity, 1055—*d.* Oct. 5, 1056.

HENRY IV., emperor of Germany, son of Henry III., *b.* 1050—created duke of Bavaria, and acknowledged k. of Germany, 1053—succeeds his father under the regency of the empress Agnes, assisted by pope Victor II., 1056. See AGNES, daughter of Wm. of Poictiers.—Hanno, archbp. of Cologne, seizes him, and makes himself regent, 1062—Adalbert, archbp. of Bremen, insinuates himself into his favour, 1063—Henry enters Italy with an army, which he suddenly withdraws; Adalbert abuses his influence, and is banished from court, 1066—Henry marries Bertha, daughter of Otho, marquis of Susa, 1067—calls a council at Mentz to annul his marriage; the divorce prevented by the papal legate Peter Damiano, 1069—he gives the duchy of Bavaria to Guelf IV., 1071—the Saxons and Thuringians revolt against him, 1073—Gregory VII. sends his legates to admonish him, 1074—he defeats the Saxons at Hohenburg, and begins his resistance to the pretensions of pope Gregory, 1075—holds the Diet of Worms, and deposes the pope; is excommunicated by the council of Rome, and his subjects absolved from their allegiance; gives Lower Lorraine to his son Conrad, and Antwerp to Godfrey of Bouillon, 1076—submits to Gregory at Canossa, 1077—prepares for war against Rudolf of Suabia, who had been elected k. of Germany in opposition to him, 1077—defeated by Rudolf, and appeals to Gregory, 1078—gives Suabia to Frederic of Hohenstauffen, 1079—defeated at the battle of Fladenheim, Jan. 27; excommunicated and deposed by a council at Rome; calls another council at Brixen, which deposes Gregory, and elects Clement III.; battle of Zeiz, Oct. 15; Rudolf defeated and slain; Henry's party gains strength, 1080—invades Italy, and takes Rome; Hermann of Luxemburg, elected by the German princes, gains a victory at Hochstadt, 1081—Henry again besieges Rome, 1083, which surrenders, March 21, 1084—crowned emperor by

HENRY IV.—*continued.*
pope Clement III., March 31; besieges Gregory in the castle of S. Angelo; retires, on the approach of Robert Guiscard, into Lombardy, 1084—defeated by the Saxons and Suabians at Würzburg, 1086—the Diet of Spires makes a fruitless effort to restore peace in Germany, 1087—defeated by Egbert, marquis of Saxony; Guelf, duke of Bavaria, takes Augsburg; death of the empress Bertha, and of the imperial pretender, Hermann, 1088—excommunicated by pope Urban II.; many German princes come over to him; he marries Adelaide, a Russian princess, widow of Otho, marquis of Brandenburg, 1089—he invades Italy, and lays siege to Mantua, 1090—Mantua and Ravenna surrender to him, 1091—he still asserts the title of Clement III. to the papacy, and assists him to hold S. Angelo, 1092—his son, Conrad, rebels, and is crowned k. of Italy at Milan, 1093—the empress Adelaide leaves him, and accuses him of ill-treatment before the council of Constance, 1094—again excommunicated by the council of Clermont; Guelf IV., duke of Bavaria, and his son Guelf V., join his party, and abandon that of the pope, 1095—he protects the German Jews, 1097—his son, Henry, is appointed his father's successor by the Diet of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1099—death of his son Conrad, 1101—again excommunicated by pope Pascal II., 1102—his son, Henry, invited by the papal party, rebels against him, 1104—interview between them at Elbingen, a Diet is called at Mentz for a settlement of their dispute, 1105—Henry IV. resigns his crown, soon after which he *d.* at Liege, Aug. 7, 1106.

HENRY V., emperor of Germany, son of Henry IV., *b.* 1081—appointed his father's successor, 1099. See HENRY IV.—On his accession asserts his right to appoint bishops, 1106—the question angrily discussed at the council of Troyes, 1107—contracted to Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England, 1109—the princess is sent into Germany with her dowry; he marches into Italy with a powerful army, 1110—enters Rome; bloody contests between his soldiers and the people, and is crowned emperor by pope Pascal II.; visits the countess Matilda, and appoints her his viceregent in Italy, 1111—solemnizes his marriage with the princess Matilda at Mentz, 1114—he disputes with the pope the possession of the States of the countess Matilda, 1115—takes possession of them, and is excommunicated by another council held in the Lateran, 1116—marches to Rome, the pope retires to Monte Casino, and then to Beneventum; Henry is crowned a second time by the archbp. of Braga, 1117—and makes him pope under the name of Gregory VIII., 1118. See BRAGA, archbp. of; and GREGORY, antipope.—The people of Saxony revolt, 1121—the dispute with the pope respecting the right of investiture, compromised by the Diet of Worms, 1122—*d.* at Utrecht, May 22nd, 1125.

HENRY VI., emperor of Germany, son of Frederic I., *b.* 1165—elected k. of the Romans, 1169—marries Constance, heiress of the throne of Sicily, 1186—opposed by Tancred, who is invited by the Sicilians, and supported by pope Clement III., 1189—succeeds in Germany on the death of his father; the count of Andria, his general, defeated and slain at Ascoli, 1190—is crowned emperor at Rome; besieges Naples; loses his army by sickness, and withdraws; Constance is made prisoner at Salerno, released by Tancred, 1191—Henry imprisons Richard I. of England, 1192—releases him for a ransom; conquers Apulia and Sicily, 1194—gives to his brother Philip Tuscany and all the territories vacant by the death of duke Guelf, 1195—obtains the election of his son Frederic to be k. of the Romans, 1196—*d.* at Messina, Sept. 28, 1197.

HENRY VII., of Luxemburg, emperor of Germany, *b.* 1264—chosen by the electors, 1308—obtains the throne of Bohemia for his son John; proceeds with a large army to Italy; restores Matteo Visconte at Milan, and tries to allay the violence of the two factions; Robert, k. of Naples, and chief of the Guelf party, secretly opposes him, 1310—he and his queen, Margaret, are crowned at Milan; he makes many fruitless efforts to restore peace among the Italian cities; the plague breaks out in his army; his qu. falls a victim to it, 1311—crowned emperor in the Lateran church by three cardinals, 1312—makes an alliance with Frederic of Sicily, and gives one of his daughters in marriage to his son Peter, 1312—prepares, in conjunction with the Genoese and Sicilians, to attack Robert of Naples, but *d.* suddenly at Buonconvento, near Sienna, Aug. 24, 1313.

HENRY I., k. of Castile, son of Alfonso VIII., *b.* 1203—succeeds his father, 1214—*d.* 1217.

HENRY II., *de Trastamare*, k. of Castile, son of Alfonso XI. and Eleanora de Guzman, *b.* 1331—persecuted by Peter *the Cruel*, 1351—claims the crown of Castile, and is supported by Pedro IV. of

Aragon, 1558—revives his claim; is allowed by Charles V. of France to enlist *the Companies*, and to engage Du Guesclin in his service, 1365—expels Peter, and is crowned at Burgos, 1366—is defeated by Edward the Black Prince at Najara, Apr. 3; and Peter restored, 1367—defeats Peter, and is acknowledged k. of Castile, 1369—fails in an attempt to take Cindad Rodrigo from the Portuguese, who invade his kingdom; he has also to defend himself against the k. of Granada and the united forces of Aragon and Navarre, 1370—invades Portugal, besieges Lisbon, and compels Ferdinand to sign a treaty of peace, 1373—concludes the treaty of Almazan with Pedro IV., 1374—invades Navarre, 1377—makes peace, and dies, May 30, 1379.

HENRY III., k. of Castile, son of John I., *b.* 1380—succeeds his father, 1390—takes the government into his own hands, 1393—John of Gaunt's claim ceases, 1394—destroys Tetuan, 1400—*d.* Dec. 25, 1406.

HENRY IV., *the Weak*, k. of Castile, son of John II., *b.* 1425—compels his father to dismiss Alvarez de Luna, 1441—succeeds his father; renews the war with Granada; the Moors defeated, and fort Ximena taken, 1454—Gibraltar taken, 1462—conference with Louis XI. of France at Fontarabia; discord in Spain prolonged, 1463—his nobles question the legitimacy of Joanna, his only child, whom he proclaims heiress of the throne, 1464—his brother Alfonso is made k. by the nobles, 1465—Alfonso dies, and the succession is given to their sister Isabella, 1468—she offends Henry by marrying Ferdinand of Arragon, and he transfers the inheritance again to Joanna; the nobles resist the change, 1469—Henry *d.* Dec. 11, 1474.

HENRY I., k. of England, youngest son of Wm. I., *b.* 1067—returns to England from Normandy, 1094—succeeds his brother, Wm. Rufus, Aug. 5, 1100—renews the laws of Edward the Confessor; reinstates Anselm at Canterbury, and unites the Norman and Saxon races by his marriage with Matilda, granddaughter of Edmund Ironside, Nov. 12, 1100—Robert, duke of Normandy, invades England; treaty of peace made with him, 1101—disputes begin with Anselm respecting the right of investiture, 1102—friendly visit of Robert, 1103—war renewed between them in Normandy, 1104—Henry takes Caen and Bayeux, 1105—battle of Tinchebray; Robert is made prisoner, and sent to Cardiff castle; Normandy annexed to England, 1106—Henry returns to England, 1107—his daughter, Matilda, is contracted to the emperor Henry V. of Germany; the disputed castle of Gisors leads to war with France, 1109—the princess Matilda is sent into Germany with her dowry, 1110. See ANJOU, Fulk, count of.—War in Wales; Henry builds castles there to secure his conquests, 1114—the Normans swear allegiance to his son, William, 1115—he supports his nephew, Theobald de Blois, against the king of France, 1116—re-establishes his ascendancy in Normandy by his victory at Brenneville, and has an interview with pope Callistus II. at Gisors, 1119—resists the papal claim to investiture in England; banishes Thurstan, archbp. of York; his son, William, is married to Matilda, daughter of Fulk, count of Anjou, 1119—peace concluded with Louis VI.; prince William is drowned, off Barfleur, on his way to England, Nov. 26, 1120—war renewed in Normandy by the rebellion of some powerful barons; Henry takes their castles, 1123—makes prisoners of earl Waleran and other supporters of William, son of Robert, in his claim on Normandy, 1124—makes peace, and punishes the mintmen, who had issued base coin, 1125—leaves Normandy, and brings his prisoners with him to England, 1126—his daughter, Matilda, left a widow by the death of the emperor, marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Fulk of Anjou, Aug. 26; she is acknowledged heiress to her father's throne, 1127—peace concluded with France; he gives liberty to earl Waleran and his other prisoners, and restores them their lands; allows his clergy to disregard the decrees for their celibacy, made by a council held in London, 1129—has an interview with pope Innocent II. at Chartres, 1131—his municipal charters give security to English industry, 1132—his brother, Robert, dies in his captivity, 1134—*d.* Dec. 4, 1135.

HENRY II., k. of England, son of the empress Matilda and Geoffrey Plantagenet, *b.* 1133. See STEPHEN, k. of England.—Inherits Anjou and Maine by the death of his father; Normandy submits to him, 1146—obtains Guyenne and Poitou by his marriage, May 18, 1152. See ELEANOR of Guyenne.—Lands in England to claim the throne, 1152—the crown is secured to him, on Stephen's death, by the treaty of Winchester, Aug. 18, 1153—becomes king, Dec. 19, 1154—makes Thomas à Becket chancellor, 1155. See BECKET, Thomas à.—Ireland is submitted to him by a Bull of pope Adrian IV.; his brother, Geoffrey, renounces his claims on Maine and Anjou for a pension, 1156—Wales submits to him, 1157—on Geof-

HENRY II.—*continued.*
frey's death, he claims and obtains the county of Nantes, 1158 — claims the county of Toulouse; war ensues between him and Louis VII., 1159—peace between them; he limits the papal power in England, 1161 — obtains from Becket, and the other bishops, a promise of submitting to the ancient laws of the realm, 1163—convokes an assembly of barons, and prelates, at which the "Constitutions of Clarendon" are enacted; they are condemned by pope Alexander III., on which Becket revokes his promise to observe them, and escapes to France, 1164—Henry forbids all appeals to the pope, 1165—Dermot, king of Leinster, solicits his support against Ruderic O'Connor, 1167 — treaty of Montmirail with Louis; Strongbow, Fitzgerald, and other knights land in Ireland, 1169—compromise with Thomas à Becket, who is allowed to return, and is assassinated, Dec. 29, 1170—Henry lands at Waterford with an army; his own knights and many native chiefs do him homage for their lands, 1171—is involved in great trouble through Becket's death, 1173 — divides Ireland into counties, and regulates the government; appears before the papal legates, and receives absolution for Becket's death; Eleanor, jealous of Fair Rosamond, incites his sons to rebel against him, and they are supported by the kings of France and Scotland, 1173—he does penance at Becket's tomb; quells the insurrection of his sons, and imprisons his queen; defeats Wm., king of Scotland, at Alnwick, and takes him prisoner, 1174—he sends his son, John, into Ireland, but soon recalls him; marriage of his daughter, Joan, to William II., king of Sicily, 1176—divides England into six circuits, through which he sends justices in Eyre twice a year, 1177—he is again harassed by his sons; the eldest, Henry, demands immediate possession of Normandy, 1182—his son, Henry, *d.* without issue, 1183—he refuses to take part in the crusade; his son, Geoffrey, duke of Britanny, killed in a tournament at Paris, 1185—Richard is encouraged to rebel against his father by Philip Augustus, king of France; war ensues between the two kings, 1188—Henry is unsuccessful in his war with France; makes peace, and *d.* at Chinon, July 6, 1189.

HENRY III., k. of England, son of k. John, *b.* 1206—succeeds his father, Oct. 28, 1216 — William, earl of Pembroke, regent, defeats Louis, son of Philip Augustus of France, near Lincoln, and puts an end to his invasion, 1217 — orders, in the king's name, Magna Charta to be publicly read and obeyed, 1218—the earl of Pembroke dies; Peter des Roches, bp. of Winchester, and Hubert de Burgh, joint regents of England, 1219—Henry's eldest sister, Jane, married to Alexander II. of Scotland, 1221—he is declared of age by a Bull of pope Honorius III., 1222—he claims the restitution of Normandy from Louis VIII. of France, 1223 — Louis invades Poitou, and takes La Rochelle, 1224—Henry confirms Magna Charta; sends his uncle, the earl of Salisbury, and his brother, Richard, earl of Cornwall, to defend Poitou and Gascony, 1225—offends his subjects by his partiality for foreigners; is obliged to dismiss from his council Peter des Roches and others, 1227—makes an unsuccessful expedition into France, 1230—dismisses Hubert de Burg, and recalls the bp. of Winchester, 1232 — his barons rebel against his foreign favourites, 1233—assassination of Richard, earl of Pembroke; the bp. of Winchester and his officers again expelled, 1234.

Marriage of Henry's youngest sister, Isabella, to Frederic II., emperor of Germany, 1235—he marries Eleanor, daughter of Raymond Berenger, last count of Provence; her uncle, William, bp. of Valence, obtains great influence over Henry, and brings many of his countrymen into England; the parliament of Merton rejects the canon law, and decides "*Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari*," 1236—Simon de Montfort, and Gilbert, earl of Pembroke, his favourites, 1240—he disgusts his subjects by his favours to foreigners, and infringements of Magna Charta; the parliament refuses to grant him money, 1241 — he lands in France, and is defeated by Louis IX. at Taillebourg and Saintes, July 21-22, 1242—concludes a truce for five years, 1243.

Deputies from the nobles and clergy of England protest at the general council at Lyons, against the extortions practised on them by papal emissaries, and declare k. John's Act of Submission to have been made without the consent of his subjects, and therefore not valid; Westminster Abbey completed by Henry, 1245—the contributions demanded by pope Innocent IV. cause great discontent among the English clergy, 1246—the parliament resists the payment of them, and refuses to grant supplies to the king, 1247—he dismisses it, and raises money by forced loans and the sale of his jewels, 1248—he proposes his son, Edmund, as k. of Sicily, 1258—the treaty set aside by the English parliament not

HENRY III.—*continued.*
granting the money for carrying it into effect; English bishops and abbots compelled to pay bills drawn on them at Rome, 1255—under the influence of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, "the Mad Parliament" is held at Oxford; the "Provisions of Oxford" are enacted; twenty-four barons form a council to advise or command the king, 1258. See COMMONS, House of.

A proclamation of Henry to the people of Huntingdon affords the first specimen of early English, 1258—the treaty of Abbeville concluded between him and Louis, 1259—he is dispensed by the pope from his oath to observe the "Provisions," and prepares to resist the barons; attempts to establish a university at Northampton, 1260—the kingly power is restored to him by parliament; his son, Edward, brings a foreign army to support him; beginning of the civil war between him and the barons, 1262—he and the barons refer their disputes to be settled by Louis IX. of France, 1263—the award of Louis rejected by the barons; he and his son, Edward, Richard, k. of the Romans, and his son Henry, are made prisoners at the battle of Lewes, May 13, 1264—a parliament summoned. See COMMONS, House of.—Prince Edward released; the earl of Gloucester joins the royal party; battle of Evesham; the barons defeated; De Montfort slain; the king's authority restored, 1265—Kenilworth castle taken by Henry; he holds a parliament there; the lands of the rebellious barons are confiscated; some of them take refuge in the isle of Ely, 1267—they submit to the king, July 25, 1268—great disorders arise during the absence of Edward in his crusade, 1270—Henry *d.* Nov. 16, 1272.

HENRY IV., k. of England. See BOLINGBROKE, Henry, earl of Derby, and duke of Hereford and Lancaster.—His first wife, Mary de Bohun, daughter of the earl of Hereford, *d.* 1394—he ascends the throne, Sept. 30, 1399—a plot against him is defeated; the earls of Kent, Salisbury, and Huntingdon, lords Lumley and Spenser, and other conspirators, suffer death; the qu., Isabella, who had taken part in it, is made prisoner, and shut up at Haveringe-atte-Bower; marriage of his daughter, Blanche, to Louis of Bavaria, 1400—revolt of Owen Glendower; the Scots invade England, but retire on the approach of Henry; he pursues them to Edinburgh; proposes a marriage for his son, Henry, with Isabella, widow of Richard II., which is refused; first punishment of heresy in England, 1401—he marries Joanna of Navarre, widow of John V., duke of Britanny, by proxy, at Eltham, Apr. 3; quarrels with the earl of Northumberland, 1402—Joanna arrives in England; her marriage is celebrated at Winchester, and she is crowned at Westminster, Feb. 26, 1403—the earl of Northumberland releases his prisoner, Douglas, and conspires with him, and Owen Glendower, to place Mortimer, earl of March, on the throne; the confederates defeated at Shrewsbury, July 21; Harry Percy (*Hotspur*) slain; his father, the earl of Northumberland, pardoned, 1403—he opposes a petition of the House of Commons that the revennes of the church should be applied to the service of the State, 1404. See COMMONS, House of.—Insurrection of the earl of Northumberland, and Scrope, archbp. of York; the earl escapes into Scotland, and his estates are confiscated; the archbp. is taken, tried by a civil judge, and beheaded, 1405—Glendower defeated at Monmouth, May 11, 1405—James I. of Scotland, æt. 9, captured on his way to France, is detained and educated in London, 1406—the earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf, endeavouring to raise another rebellion, are defeated and slain at Bramham; Wales becomes tranquil, and from this time Henry's reign is undisturbed, 1407—a grand tournament in London, 1409—Henry orders the execution of a condemned Lollard, in consequence of which the Commons refuse to vote supplies; the Burgundians and Orleanists court his alliance, 1410—he supports the duke of Burgundy with a force, under the earl of Arundel, 1411—transfers his alliance to the Orleanists, 1412—*d.* at Westminster, Mar. 20, 1413.

HENRY V., k. of England, son of Henry IV. and Mary de Bohun, *b.* at Monmouth, Aug. 9, 1388—his father's proposal of marriage for him with Isabella, widow of Richard II., rejected, 1401—he performs his noviciate in arms at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403—defeats Owen Glendower at Monmouth, May 11, 1405—he insults the chief justice, sir William Gascoigne, and is committed by him, 1412—becomes k., Mar. 21, 1413—he asserts his claim to the throne of France, and makes exorbitant demands, to which he receives an insulting reply—sir John Oldcastle's conspiracy detected, 1414—the parliament recommends that the church lands should be seized to supply the wants of the king's treasury; 110 alien priories

HENRY V.—*continued.*
are surrendered, 1414—the earl of Cambridge, lord Scrope, and others, beheaded; he embarks at Southampton, Aug. 11; invests Harfleur, Aug. 17, which surrenders, Sept. 22; battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25; grants a truce to France; returns to England, and makes his triumphal entry into London, Nov. 23, 1415—begins secret negotiations with John, duke of Burgundy; Harfleur attacked by the French, and saved by the duke of Bedford; the emperor Sigismund visits Henry, and concludes a treaty of alliance with him, 1416—sir John Oldcastle apprehended, and suffers death in Smithfield, 1417—Henry renews the war in France, conquers the greater part of Normandy, and lays siege to Rouen; Isabella, qu. of France, and the duke of Burgundy treat with him, 1418—takes Rouen, Jan. 19, and makes farther conquests; qu. Joanna arrested and her possessions seized, 1419—concludes the treaty of Troyes with the queen, and Philip, duke of Burgundy; is declared heir to the crown of France, and regent during the life of Charles VI., whose daughter, Katharine, he marries, June 3; takes Sens, and is admitted into Paris, 1420—a division of his army defeated at Baugé; he repairs the disaster, besieges Meaux, and drives the dauphin beyond the Loire, 1421—Meaux surrenders, May 2, 1422—Henry does justice to qu. Joanna, and restores her property; *d.* at Vincennes, Aug. 31.

HENRY VI., k. of England, son of Henry V. and Katharine de Valois, *b.* at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421—when only nine months old, proclaimed k. of England and France, Sept. 1, 1422—his uncles, Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, protector of the former kingdom, and John, duke of Bedford, regent of the latter; league against France renewed at Amiens, April 17; defeat of the French and Scotch at Crevant sur Yonne, by the earls of Salisbury and Suffolk; James I., k. of Scotland, released, after a captivity of 17 years, 1423—battle of Verneuil; the duke of Bedford defeats the French and Scotch, Aug. 27; the duke of Gloucester offends the duke of Burgundy by his marriage. See JAQUELINE of Brabant.—The duke of Bedford endeavours to appease the quarrel, 1424—the duke of Gloucester invades Holland and Hainault, abandons the enterprise, and is apparently reconciled to the duke of Burgundy; has dissensions with cardinal Beaufort, bp. of Winchester, which the duke of Bedford composes; John VI., duke of Britanny, withdraws from the English alliance; qu. Katharine marries Owen Tudor, 1425.

The earl of Warwick driven from the siege of Montargis by the count de Dunois; the duke of Bedford detaches the duke of Britanny from his French alliance, 1426—the siege of Orleans begun by the earl of Salisbury; he is killed by a cannon-ball, and the earl of Suffolk takes the command, 1428—sir John Fastolfe gains the battle of *Herrings*, and conducts stores to the camp before Orleans, Feb. 12, 1429—Joan of Arc relieves the city, May 4; the siege raised, May 8; the earl of Suffolk made prisoner at Jergeau; the English defeated at Patay, June 13; the lords Talbot and Scales taken, and Fastolfe disgraced; k. Henry crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429; and at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430—Joan of Arc, taken prisoner, is inhumanly put to death, Jan. 14, 1431—the English power in France declines rapidly; defection of Philip, duke of Burgundy, 1432—congress of Arras; the English commissioners withdraw, 1433—treaty of alliance concluded between the duke of Burgundy and France, Sept. 22, 1435.

Death of the duke of Bedford, Dec. 14; Richard, duke of York, regent; Paris retaken by the French; the duke of Burgundy besieges Calais, and retires on the approach of the duke of Gloucester, 1436—death of qu. Katharine, 1437—the duke of York resigns to the earl of Warwick, who dies in a few months, and the duke resumes the regency of France, 1440—k. Hen. founds King's College, Cambridge, and Eton College, 1441—intrigues of the bp. of Winchester, 1442—he prevails, and the earl of Suffolk negotiates a marriage between Henry and Margaret, daughter of Regnier d'Anjou; Maine ceded to her uncle, 1444—the marriage, already solemnized by proxy, is again celebrated, on her arrival in England, April 22, 1445—she joins the enemies of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; Owen Tudor appointed keeper of the royal parks in Wales, 1445.

Murder of the duke of Gloucester, and death of his enemy, the bp. of Winchester; Surienne compelled to give up the county of Maine, 1447—he subsists his troops at free quarters in Britanny, for which the duke, Francis I., demands compensation from England; Charles VII. supports his claim: the English nation, tired of the contest, and the government, influenced by the qu. and her favourites, make no effort to save their remaining French provinces, 1448—war renewed; Normandy lost; the duke of

HENRY VI.—*continued.*
Somerset surrenders Rouen, and retires to Harfleur; the duke of York suppresses a rebellion in Ireland, and makes himself popular, 1449.

A small reinforcement sent to France dispersed at Formigny; Guyenne invaded by Dunois; general discontent in England; Margaret's arrogance and partiality for France make her unpopular; her minister and favourite, the duke of Suffolk, accused of treason, banished, and murdered at sea; his successor, the duke of Somerset, is equally disliked; insurrection of Jack Cade suppressed, and death of the leader; public attention begins to be fixed on the duke of York's personal merits and prior right to the throne, 1450—the weakness of Henry, the influence of the queen, and the treachery of the ministers, allow Guyenne to be conquered by Dunois without a struggle; the duke of York returns from Ireland; the parliament petitions for the removal of Somerset and his colleagues, 1451.

A deputation of Gascon lords invites the support of the English government to restore the province to its former allegiance; the duke of York raises an army; has an interview with Henry in Kent, and retires to his castle of Wigmore, 1452—the birth of Henry's son, Edward, prince of Wales, Oct. 13, 1453, prevents that amicable adjustment of the duke of York's claims, for which he had been willing to wait; Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, æt. 80, sent to Guyenne with 8000 men; Bordeaux and other towns open their gates to him; he is defeated and slain at Castillon, July 20; the English have now lost all their possessions in France, except Calais; hostilities cease, without any formal treaty of peace, 1453.

Mental aberration of Henry; Somerset committed to the Tower; the duke of York appointed Protector, 1454—the king recovers; Somerset released; the protectorate annulled; beginning of the civil war; the Yorkists take the White Rose for their party emblem, and the Lancastrians the Red; victory of the former at St. Alban's, May 23; the k. taken prisoner, and the duke of York reappointed protector by the parliament, 1455—in his absence, Margaret induces the Lords to reinstate Henry in his full regal power, 1456—the duke and his friends escape a plot to seize their persons, 1457—apparent reconciliation of the Yorkists and Lancastrians celebrated by a procession to St. Paul's, 1458—war renewed; victory of the Yorkists at Blore heath, Sept. 23; weakened by the desertion of sir Andrew Trollop, they disperse at Ludlow, 1459.

Warwick collects another army, defeats the royalists at Northampton, July 18, 1460—the king is again taken prisoner; the duke of York attends the parliament, Oct. 7; is declared heir to the throne, which Henry is to retain during his life; the queen obtains an army in Scotland, and is joined by the northern barons; the duke of York defeated and slain at Wakefield, Dec. 24; his son, Edward, gains the battle of Mortimer's Cross, Feb. 2, 1461—Warwick routed at the second battle of St. Alban's, Feb. 17; the k. falls again into the hands of his own party; retreats with them into the northern counties, is dethroned, and the duke of York proclaimed king, March 4. See EDWARD IV., k. of England.

After their defeat at Towton, Hen. and Margaret retire into Scotland, and obtain a promise of assistance by giving up Berwick, 1461—Margaret goes to France, 1462—returns with French auxiliaries; these and their Scotch allies are defeated at Hedgeley Moor, Apr. 24; and at Hexham, May 15, 1463—Margaret escapes with her son to Flanders; Henry is concealed in Lancashire; is betrayed into the hands of his enemies, and confined in the Tower, 1464—released after Edward's defeat at Nottingham and flight to Flanders, and is then, for a short time, restored to the throne, 1470—on Edward's return, is again consigned to the Tower, where he *d.*, believed to have been murdered by Richard, duke of Gloucester, May 1, 1471.

HENRY VII., k. of England, son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and Margaret Beaufort, *b.* 1456—taken by his uncle, the earl of Pembroke, to find shelter in Britanny, 1472—conspires with Buckingham and others for the invasion of England, 1483—withdraws from Britanny into France, where many English exiles join him, 1484—lands at Milford Haven, Aug. 7, 1485—defeats Richard III. at Bosworth, Aug. 22; and is proclaimed king—crowned, Oct. 30—unites the houses of York and Lancaster, by marrying the princess Elizabeth, dau. of Edward IV., Jan. 18, 1486—lord Lovel and the Staffords rebel against him—Lambert Simnel's imposture, 1486–7—coronation of the queen, Nov. 20, 1487—his offered mediation between Anne, regent of France, and the duke of Orleans, is rejected; sends an auxiliary force to

HENRY VII.—*continued.*

Britanny, 1489—leagues with Maximilian against Charles VIII. of France, 1491—lands at Calais, Oct. 2, 1492—besieges Boulogne, but soon makes peace for a sum of money; Perkin Warbeck lands at Cork, and gains partisans, 1492—many of the English nobility concert measures in his favour; sir Robert Clifford discovers and betrays the imposture, 1493.

The plot having been encouraged in Flanders, Henry stops the trade of that country with England; sir Wm. Stanley and other supporters of the pretender condemned and executed; Poyning's Act passed in Ireland, 1494—Warbeck having failed in Kent and Ireland, retires first to Flanders and then to Scotland, where he marries Katharine Gordon, daughter of the earl of Huntley, 1495—is repulsed with his Scotch supporters in Northumberland; Cabot and his son sent out on their voyage, 1496—insurrection of lord Audley in Cornwall; he marches into Kent, is defeated on Blackheath, and executed; Warbeck dismissed from Scotland; the Flemings refuse to admit him, and are allowed to resume their trade; he finds adherents in the West; is foiled at Exeter, and takes refuge in the sanctuary at Beaulieu, 1497—surrenders; confesses his imposture; his life is spared; he is exposed to the derision of the populace, and confined in the Tower, 1498—plots with the earl of Warwick to escape; is hanged at Tyburn; and the earl, the last male of the Plantagenets, beheaded, 1499.

To avoid the plague, Henry takes his family to Calais; has an interview with Philip, gov. of the Netherlands, to whose just-born son, Charles, he projects a treaty of marriage with his daughter, Mary, 1500—marriage of Arthur, prince of Wales, to Katharine, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and of the princess Margaret to James IV., k. of Scotland, 1501—death of Arthur, Apr. 2, 1502 — Henry builds his chapel in Westminster; Cabot returns, and encourages other adventurers to go out; death of queen Elizabeth, Feb. 11, 1503—dispensation obtained from pope Julius II. for the marriage of Henry, prince of Wales, to his brother's widow, Katharine; Empson and Dudley employed to extort money, 1503. See COMMONS, House of.—The intrigues of the earl of Suffolk in Flanders cause many arrests and some executions in England, 1505—Philip and Joanna, on their way to Spain, are entertained at Windsor; projected marriage of Henry to Philip's sister, Margaret; Suffolk given up and committed to the Tower, 1506—death of Henry at Richmond, April 21, 1509—his chapel at Westminster repaired, 1807.

HENRY VIII., k. of England, son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, *b.* June 28, 1491—becomes prince of Wales on the death of his brother, Arthur, whose widow, Katharine, his father wishes him to marry; dispensation obtained for the marriage, 1502—at the desire of his father, he enters a secret protest against it, June 27, 1505.

Succeeds to the throne, April 22, 1509—marries Katharine of Arragon, June 7; they are crowned, 24; prosecution of Empson, Dudley, and their accomplices; they are executed, Aug. 17, 1510—his court a scene of gaiety; Wolsey introduced, 1510—joins the Holy League against France, 1511—declares war, and sends an army to Fontarabia, which returns, 1512—invades France in person, June 30, 1513—gains the victory of Guinegate (*battle of Spurs*), Aug. 16; takes Terouanne and Tournay, Sept. 24; returns to England, Nov. 24; battle of Flodden Field; James IV. of Scotland defeated and slain by the earl of Surrey, Sept. 9; Henry declines to prosecute the war against Scotland, 1513—makes peace with France, Aug. 7, 1514—his sister, Mary, marries Louis XII., Oct. 9; and, after his death, Charles Brandon; they are kindly received by Henry and Katharine; Wolsey made cardinal, papal legate, and lord chancellor, 1515.

Henry gives a refuge to his sister, Margaret, from the troubles in Scotland, 1516—resides at Oxford, to avoid the sweating sickness in London; checks the proceedings of Wolsey's legatine court; restores Tournay to Francis, and makes a treaty of marriage for his infant daughter, Mary, with the dauphin, Dec. 16, 1518—becomes a candidate for the empire, but withdraws; inclines to the alliance of France, 1519—entertains the emperor Charles V. in England, May 25; meets Francis at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, June 3–24, 1520—and Charles again, at Calais, July 14; offers to mediate between Francis and Charles; duke of Buckingham beheaded; writes against Luther, and receives from the pope the title of "Defender of the Faith," 1521—makes war on France, and on Scotland, 1522—assembles a parliament. See COMMONS, house of.

Is inspired with doubts, by Wolsey, concerning the legality of his marriage with Katharine, 1525—accedes to the treaty of Cognac, 1526—new treaty with France;

HENRY VIII.—*continued.*
the question of the king's marriage publicly discussed, and Dr. Knight sent to negotiate with pope Clement VII. on the subject, 1527—cardinals Campeggio and Wolsey appointed to try the cause, 1528—the cause removed to Rome, by Katharine's appeal; fall of Wolsey, Oct. 18; sir T. More chancellor; Cranmer advises an application to the universities of Europe, 1529—their opinions forwarded to the pope, with Henry's notice that he will admit no citation to Rome, 1530—recognised by the clergy as supreme head of the church; separates from qu. Katharine, June 14, 1531—refuses to attend the pope, or send a proxy to Rome; renews his treaties with Francis; marries Anne Boleyn, Nov. 14; adds to the endowment of Christ Church, Oxford, 1532.

Cranmer's consistorial court at Dunstable annuls Henry's first marriage, and ratifies his second; Anne Boleyn crowned, June 1, 1533—these proceedings confirmed by Act of parliament, Jan. 15; decree of the pope and cardinals against them, March 23; Henry declared by another parliament Supreme Head of the Church: completes the final breach with Rome, 1534—persecutes all who deny his supremacy; puts Fisher and sir Thomas More to death; excommunicated by the pope, and the kingdom laid under an interdict; these fulminations are treated with contempt, 1535—Anne Boleyn falsely accused, and executed, May 19: the next day he marries Jane Seymour; union between England and Wales completed; insurrections in Lincolnshire and elsewhere, occasioned by the priesthood and the stoppage of alms from the monasteries, 1536—continued insurrections; lords Hussey and Darcy beheaded; death of Jane Seymour, Oct. 24, 1537.

Henry disputes with Lambert on the corporal presence, and condemns him to be burnt; general suppression of monasteries and destruction of relics; conspiracy of cardinal Pole; Courtenay, marquis of Exeter, beheaded, 1538—the law of the six articles passed; Cranmer's Bible published, 1539—Henry founds Trinity College, Cambridge; marries Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540—divorces her, and marries Katharine Howard, Aug. 8; an insurrection in Yorkshire, attributed to cardinal Pole, causes his mother, the countess of Salisbury, to be beheaded, May 27, 1541—bishoprics of Westminster, Peterborough, Chester, Gloucester, and Oxford founded; the history of Katharine Howard's early life revealed to Henry, 1541—Katharine Howard executed, Feb. 12, 1542—Henry takes the title of king of Ireland; war with Scotland; defeat of the Scotch army at Solway, Nov. 24; bishopric of Bristol founded; treaty of marriage for Edward, prince of Wales, with Mary of Scotland; thwarted by the French party; Henry reconciled to the emperor; leagues with him against France; marries Katharine Parr, July 12, 1543.

Restores his daughters to the right of succession; war with Scotland; the earl of Hertford takes Edinburgh, Haddington, and other towns; returns to England; Henry resists the attempts of Gardiner to prejudice him against the queen; makes war on France; entrusts the regency to her; lands at Calais, July 14; takes Boulogne, Sept. 14; besieges Montreuil, but, being abandoned by the emperor, returns to England, Sept. 30; permits the publication of an English Litany, 1544—has the revenues of the universities placed at his disposal by the parliament; the queen preserves them, 1545—peace with France and Scotland concluded at Campe, Jan. 7, 1546—Henry incorporates St. Bartholomew's hospital; falls ill, but to the last protects Cranmer and the queen; causes the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Surrey to be attainted; the earl beheaded, Jan. 19; his father, the duke, saved by the death of Henry, Jan. 28, 1547.

HENRY I., k. of France, second son of Robt. II., *b.* 1005—on the death of his elder brother, Hugh, becomes his father's heir, and succeeds him, 1031—is assisted by Robert, duke of Normandy, against the attack of Eudes, count of Champagne, 1032—*d.* 1060.

HENRY II., k. of France, son of Francis I., *b.* 1519—marries Katharine de' Medici, daughter of Lorenzo, duke of Urbino, 1533—succeeds his father, Mar. 31, 1547—visits Italy, but finds the principal States very averse to war, 1548—agreement for the marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth, to Edward VI., k. of England, 1550—Octavius Farnese, duke of Parma, invites his support against pope Julius III.; he stops the passage of money out of France to Rome, and recals all the French prelates from the council of Trent, 1551—enters into alliance with Maurice, elector of Saxony, takes Lorraine, and threatens to shake off the yoke of Rome; the pope submits, and leaves Parma to the duke, 1552—leagues with pope Paul IV. to seize Naples, 1555—makes a truce for five years with the emperor (Charles V.), Feb. 5; at the instigation of the pope, breaks the truce and renews the

war, 1556—his army being defeated at St. Quentin (Aug. 10), he recals the duke of Guise from Italy, 1557 — peace of Cateau Cambresis, Apr. 2; wounded at a tournament; *d.* July 20, 1559.

HENRY III., k. of France, youngest son of Henry II. and Katharine de' Medici, *b.* 1551. See ANJOU, Henry, duke of.—On the death of his brother, Chas. IX., resigns the crown of Poland, and takes that of France, May 30, 1574 — by the treaty of Loches, or Beaulieu, gives religious liberty to the Huguenots; renews the civil war by placing himself at the head of the Catholic league, 1576 — a sixth treaty with the Huguenots signed by him at Bergerac, 1577—the project of the duke of Guise to exclude the k. of Navarre from his right of succession, gives rise to the "war of the three Henries," 1584 — the edict of Nemours revokes all the concessions made to the Huguenots; Condé, assisted by an English fleet, relieves La Rochelle, 1585—the k. becomes jealous of the intimate connection between the duke of Guise and Philip II. of Spain, 1586—cabal of "the Sixteen" at Paris; Henry of Navarre defeats the royal army at Coutras, under the duke de Joyeuse, Oct. 20; his German allies are repulsed at Vimori by the duke de Guise, Oct. 27; and at Auneau, Nov. 24, 1587—assassination of the duke de Guise, and his brother, the cardinal, 1588—the k. unites his army with that of the Huguenots to oppose the league, now headed by the duke of Mayenne; he is assassinated at St. Cloud by Jaques Clement, July 31, 1589.

HENRY IV., k. of France, son of Antony de Bourbon and Jane d'Albret, qu. of Lower Navarre, *b.* at Pau, Dec. 23, 1553—after his father's death, is educated by his mother in the Protestant faith, 1562—becomes the head and hope of the Huguenots, 1569—Margaret of Valois, sister of Chas. IX., is offered in marriage to him, 1571—his mother poisoned, he becomes king of Navarre, June 10; is married to Margaret, Aug. 18; and saved from the Bartholomew massacre, 24, 1572—quits Paris, abjures the Romish faith, and places himself at the head of the Huguenots, 1576—on the death of Francis, duke of Anjou, younger brother of Hen. III., and last of the race of Valois, he becomes lawful heir to the throne of France. See BOURBON, branch of La Marche and Vendôme.—The Guise faction, and the League, attempt to set him aside; "war of the three Henries," 1584. See GUISE, Henry, duke of.—Pope Sixtus V. attempts by a Bull to repudiate his claim to the throne of France, 1585—he defeats the royal army at Coutras. See HENRY III., k. of France.

Succeeds Hen. III. on the throne, July 31, 1589—defeats Mayenne at Arques, near Dieppe, Sept. 21; the Guise faction try to supplant him, by calling his uncle, the cardinal de Bourbon, to the throne as Chas. X., 1589—he defeats the League at Ivry, Mar. 14; and lays siege to Paris, which the duke of Parma endeavours to relieve; on the death of the cardinal, Philip II. of Spain, in contravention of the Salic law, proposes his daughter, Isabella, as qu. of France; Chas. Emanuel, of Savoy, invades Provence, 1590—Elizabeth sends an English army to assist him, under the earl of Essex; they besiege Rouen, which the duke of Parma relieves; pope Gregory XIV. fulminates a Bull against him, 1591—another English army, under sir John Norris, arrives to support him; Clement VIII. refuses to let his ambassador enter Rome; the duke of Savoy checked in Provence by Lesdiguiéres, 1592.

Henry conforms to the Catholic faith; Clement refuses to grant him absolution; Philip II. continues his intrigues with the League against him; the parliament of Paris protest against female succession and foreign interference; Elizabeth reproaches his abjuration; accepts his apologies, and enters into a new treaty of closer alliance with him, 1593—the duke of Guise, and the chief nobility of France, tender their allegiance to him; Paris, and most of the principal cities, open their gates; with the assistance of sir John Norris, and his English allies, he recovers the places in Britanny held by the Spaniards; attempt of Jean Chatel to murder him; the Jesuits are expelled from France, 1594 — a reconciliation is effected with the pope; his authority gains ground in France; truce with Savoy; war with Spain; Picardy invaded, 1595.

Elizabeth renews her treaties, and sends another army, under sir Robert Baskerville, to assist him; the pope deputes Alexander de' Medici to protest against his alliance with Elizabeth, and endeavours to make peace between him and Philip; Marseilles surrendered to him; the dukes De Mayenne, Nemours, and Joyeuse, submit; Maximilian de Bethune, marquis de Rosny, (duke of Sully, afterwards) becomes his adviser and prime minister, 1596—Amiens surprised by the Spaniards, Mar. 11; recovered by Henry, Sept. 15, 1597—treaty of Vervins, between Henry and Philip,

May 2; Edict of Nantes, Apr. 13, 1598—Sully restores the finances; Henry divorces Margaret of Valois; death of his mistress, Gabrielle d' Estrées, 1599—he marries Mary de' Medici, daughter of Francis, the late grand duke of Tuscany; conquers Savoy, 1600—peace concluded with the duke at Lyons, 1601—beheads the duke de Biron for conspiring against him, 1602—embassy of Sully to England; treaty with James I., for the support of the United Provinces, 1603—he mediates between Venice and the pope, 1607—Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, endeavours to engage Henry in an attack on the duchy of Milan, 1609—Henry IV. is assassinated by the Jesuit Ravaillac, May 4 (14 N. S.), 1610—an equestrian statue of him presented by Cosmo de' Medici, grand duke of Tuscany, is placed on the Pont Neuf, 1614.

HENRY I., k. of Haiti. See CHRISTOPHE.

HENRY I., king of Navarre, succeeds his brother Theobald II., 1270—*d.* 1274.

HENRY II., k. of Lower Navarre. See ALBERT, HENRY D'.

HENRY III., k. of Lower Navarre. See HENRY IV., k. of France.

HENRY of Besançon marries Theresa, daughter of Alfonso VI., k. of Castile, and is created duke or count of Portugal, 1095—his dominions declared independent, and his titles hereditary, 1109—*d.* 1112.

HENRY, king of Portugal, son of Emanuel, *b.* 1512—cardinal and regent on the death of his brother John III.; allows the Jesuits to educate his nephew, Sebastian, and govern the kingdom, 1559—succeeds him on the throne, 1578—*d.* 1580.

HENRY BRETISLAS, duke of Bohemia, 1193–1196.

HENRY of Carinthia, k. of Bohemia, 1307–1310.

HENRY *of Valois*, k. of Poland. See ANJOU, Henry, duke of, and HENRY III., k. of France.

HENRY, k. of Sicily. See HENRY VI., emperor of Germany.

HENRY, son of Eric, Danish k. of Northumberland, slain in the wilds of Stanmore by Osulf, 949.

HENRY, son of Conrad III., emperor of Germany, declared his father's successor, 1147—*d.* 1151.

HENRY, son of Henry II., k. of England, *b.* 1153—contracted in marriage to Margaret, daughter of Louis VII., king of France, 1160—rebels against his father, assisted by the kings of France and Scotland, 1173—demands immediate possession of Normandy, 1182—*d.* 1183.

HENRY, son of Frederic II., emperor of Germany, *b.* 1213. See FREDERIC II., emperor of Germany.—Duke of Suabia, 1219—elected k. of the Romans, 1220—rebels against his father, 1234—submits, is degraded by the Diet of Mentz, and imprisoned, 1235—*d.* 1254.

HENRY, brother of Alfonso III., k. of Portugal, quarrels with him and retires among the Moors at Tunis, 1257.

HENRY, son of Richard, earl of Cornwall and k. of the Romans, made prisoner at the battle of Lewes, May 13, 1264—released, 1265—murdered by Guy de Montfort, in a church, during the celebration of mass, Mar. 13, 1271.

HENRY, son of Albert I., emperor of Germany, sent by his brother, Frederic of Austria, into Italy with an army; on arriving at Brescia, learns the real nature of the party strife, marches back, 1322.

HENRY of Anjou. See ANJOU, duke of, and HENRY III., k. of France.

HENRY I., *of Lusignan*, k. of Cyprus, son of Hugh I., *b.* 1221—succeeds his father the same year; joins the crusade of Louis IX. against Egypt, 1249—taken prisoner at Mansourah, 1250—*d.* 1253.

HENRY II., *of Lusignan*, king of Cyprus, *b.* 1271—succeeds, 1285—gives the Knights Hospitallers and Templars a refuge at Limisso, 1291—*d.* 1324.

HENRY, prince of Aragon, son of Ferdinand I., opposes Alvarez de Luna, 1426—*d.* 1445.

HENRY of Austria. See BAVARIA, Henry IX., duke of, and AUSTRIA, 1158.

HENRY I., duke of Bavaria, 942—958.

HENRY II., duke of Bavaria, 958—995. See BAVARIA.

HENRY III., duke of Bavaria. See HENRY II., emperor of Germany.

HENRY IV., duke of Bavaria, 1004—1008. See BAVARIA.

HENRY V., duke of Bavaria, 1025—1047.

HENRY VI., duke of Bavaria, 1052—1054.

HENRY VII. (*Guelf*), duke of Bavaria, 1120—1126.

HENRY VIII., *the Proud* (*Guelf*), duke of Bavaria, 1126—1139. See BAVARIA.

HENRY IX. (*of Austria*), duke of Bavaria, 1142—1153. See BAVARIA.

HENRY X., *the Lion* (*Guelf*), duke of Bavaria, 1153—1180. See BAVARIA, BRUNSWICK, and GUELF.

HENRY I., count of Luxemburg, 1086—1096.

HENRY II., count of Luxemburg, 1136–1196.

HENRY III., count of Luxemburg, 1226—1275.

HENRY IV., count of Luxemburg, 1275—1288.

HENRY V., count of Luxemburg, 1288–1297.

HENRY I., duke of Suabia. See HENRY III., emperor of Germany.

HENRY II., duke of Suabia. See HENRY, son of the emperor Fred. II.

HENRY I., duke of Saxony. See HENRY, *the Fowler*, emperor of Germany.

HENRY II., duke of Saxony. See HENRY VIII., *the Proud*, duke of Bavaria.

HENRY III., duke of Saxony. See HENRY X., *the Lion*, duke of Bavaria.

HENRY *of Saxony*, elector Palatine, 1196—1227.

HENRY LOUIS, prince of Prussia, brother of Frederic II., *b.* 1726—distinguishes himself in the Bohemian campaign, and at Rosbach, 1757 — commands a detached army in Franconia, 1758—penetrates into Bohemia, 1759 — drives Laudohn from the siege of Breslau, 1760—*d.* Aug. 3, 1802.

HENRY I., duke of Lorraine, 940-944—his second son, Bruno, is the first duke of Brunswick, created by the emperor Otho I., 955.

HENRY II., duke of Lorraine, 1608—1624.

HENRY I., duke of Lower Lorraine, 1101—1106.

HENRY II., duke of Brabant, 1190—marries Isabella, widow of Henry of Champagne, 1198. See ISABELLA, daughter of Amalrich, k. of Jerusalem.—*d.* 1235.

HENRY III., duke of Brabant, 1235—1248.

HENRY IV., duke of Brabant, 1248—1261.

HENRY, count of Northeim, *d.* 1101. See BRUNSWICK.

HENRY, *the Wonderful*. See BRUNSWICK, 1286.

HENRY I., duke of Brunswick, 1478—conducts a reinforcement to the army of Chas. V. in Italy; the plague attacks his men, and he returns, 1528—*d.* 1532.

HENRY II., duke of Brunswick, eldest son of Ernest I., inherits Wolfenbuttel, 1542—1592.

HENRY, son of Ferdinand III., k. of Castile, quarrels with his brother, Alfonso X., and joins the army of Chas., king of Naples, at Tunis, 1266—comes to Italy, and is appointed senator of Rome, 1267—assists Conradin's attempt to obtain the crown of Naples, and is taken prisoner in the battle of Tagliacozzo, 1268—is released after some years of captivity.

HENRY, of Champagne, marries Isabella, widow of Conrad of Montferrat, who transfers to him her titular sovereignty of Jerusalem, 1192. See ISABELLA.—*d.* 1198.

HENRY FITZROY, natural son of Henry VIII., by lady Talbois, is created duke of Richmond and Somerset, 1525—lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1530—*d.* July 22, 1536.

HENRY, prince, son of James VI. of Scotland, *b.* 1593—prince of Wales, 1603—attends, with his father, a dinner at Merchant Tailors' Hall, 1606—Drayton dedicates his Polyolbion to him, 1611—*d.* Nov. 6, 1612.

HENRY, duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Chas. I., *b.* 1640—*d.* of the small-pox, Nov. 20, 1660.

HENRY, count of Hohenlohe, grand master of the Teutonic Knights, 1244—1251.

HENRY, landgrave of Thüringen, elected emperor of Germany by the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves, 1246—*d.* 1247.

HENRY DE TRASTAMARE. See HENRY II., k. of Castile.

HENRY of Viseu, son of John, k. of Portugal, *b.* 1384 — promotes the study of navigation at Sagres, near Cape St. Vincent, and sends out squadrons which discover Madeira, 1420 — discovers the Azores, 1432—regent and guardian of Alfonso V., k. of Portugal, 1438—sends Peter Covilham and Alfonso Paiva overland to explore India; *d.* at Sagres, Nov. 13, 1461.

HENRY, bp. of Winchester, abandons the cause of his brother Stephen, and crowns Matilda, 1141—compelled to pronounce the decree of the council of Northampton against Thomas-a-Becket, 1164.

HENRY, Dr. Charles, of Manchester, the chemist, *b.* 1776—*d.* 1836.

HENRY, Dr. Robert, historian, *b.* 1718—*d.* 1790.

HENRY of Huntingdon, historian, wrote about 1180.

HEODWULF, k. of Northumberland, 572.

HEPHÆSTION, the friend of Alexander, *d.* B.C. 325.

HEPTARCHY. See BRITAIN.

HERACLAS, bp. of Alexandria, 233-249.

HERACLEA, built by the Megarians on the Euxine, B.C. 558—a station of the Gothic fleet in their second expedition, A.D. 259—destroyed by Haroun al Raschid, 805. See NYMPHIS.

HERACLÆA, in Southern Italy, battle of; Pyrrhus defeats the Roman consul, Valerius Lævinus, B.C. 280.

HERACLÆA, or Perinthus, in Thrace on the Propontis, Diocletian proclaimed emperor there, 284—battle of; Maximin defeated by Licinius, 313—first commercial establishment granted to the Genoese by the emperor Manuel I., 1169—besieged by the emperor Andronicus II. in his civil war with his grandson, 1321.

HERACLÆA, in Sicily, near Agrigentum, battle of; the Carthaginian gen. Hanno, defeated by the Roman consuls, Postumius Megellus and Mamilius Vitulus, B.C. 262.

HERACLÆA, in Ætolia, near Thermopylæ,

stormed by the Roman consul Acilius Glabrio, B.C. 191.

HERACLEONAS, son of Heraclius and Martina, *b.* 625—joint emperor of the East with his half-brother, Constantine III., banished, after a reign of eight months, by his nephew, Constans II., Oct. 5, 641.

HERACLIAD. See GEORGE of Pisidia.

HERACLIAN rebels in Africa, conquered and slain, 413.

HERACLIDÆ, the, sons of Hercules, expelled from Tiryns, B.C. 1222 (1209 C.)—their descendants return, and conquer the Peloponnesus, 1103.

HERACLIDES PONTICUS, disciple of Plato, B.C. 347—*d.* about 307.

HERACLIDES, the comic poet, fl., B.C. 348.

HERACLIDES of Lycia, the sophist, fl., 196.

HERACLITUS of Ephesus, philosopher, fl., B.C. 508.

HERACLITUS of Halicarnassus, the poet, fl., B.C. 249.

HERACLIUS, with an army from Egypt, joins the expedition of the two empires against the Vandal kingdom in Africa, 468.

HERACLIUS, father of the emperor, serves in the Persian war, 586—gov. of Egypt, is invited to stop the tyranny of Phocas, sends his son, 608.

HERACLIUS, son of the gov. of Egypt, *b.* 575—is sent by his father, on the invitation of Priscus, to put a stop to the atrocities of Phocas, 608—proceeds to Constantinople with a fleet and part of the army; Phocas is given up to him and executed; and he is proclaimed emperor, 610—consul of Rome, Oct. 5, 611—from which time the succeediug thirty years are dated by his name; the Persians take Apamea and Edessa; birth of his daughter Epiphania, July 7, 611—and of his son Constantine, May 3, 612—death of the empress Eudocia, Aug. 13—the Persians take Cæsarea in Cappadocia; crowns his infant daughter, Oct. 4—and his son Constantine, Jan. 12, 613—the Saracens invade Syria; the Persians take Damascus and Jerusalem; Heraclius makes an ineffectual attempt to negotiate with Chosroes; marries his niece, Martina, 614—birth of another son Constantine, 615—the Persians take Alexandria, conquer Egypt, with another army occupy Chalcedon, and imprison an ambassador sent to treat for peace, 616.

Heraclius makes another vain effort for peace with Chosroes, 618—is treacherously attacked by the Avars, and escapes with difficulty, 619—concludes peace with them; Ancyra taken by the Persians, 620—he is roused to make vigorous efforts against them, 621—departs from Constantinople, April 5, and lands in the bay of Issus, recovers Cilicia, defeats the Persians, places his army in secure winter quarters on the Halys, and returns to C. P., 622—leaves C. P. again in March, crosses the Euxine, lands at Trebizond, occupies Armenia, takes Thebarma, reconquers Colchis and Iberia, and winters in Albania, having released 50,000 captives, 623—penetrates into Persia, and takes Ispahan; surprises and defeats Sarbaraza at Salban, where he rests during the winter, 624—in the spring carries away an immense booty from Persia; crosses the Tigris and Euphrates, recovers Amida and Samosata, and returns to the Halys, 625—divides his army into three parts, one of which, under his brother Theodorus, gains a victory; contracts an alliance with the Turks, who pass through the Caspian gates and invade Persia; the Persians and Avars besiege Constantinople, and are repulsed, 626—he and his Turkish allies penetrate into Assyria, defeat and kill the Persian gen. Rhazates, and occupy the palace of Dastagerd; Chosroes takes flight; his son, Siroes, makes peace, and restores all his father's conquests, 627.

Heraclius returns in triumph to Constantinople, 628—visits Jerusalem, 629—originates the Monothelites in a conference at Hierapolis; and concludes a treaty of peace with Mohammed, 630—Abu Beker sends an army into Syria; they reduce Anbar, Hira, and Bosra, 632—besiege Damascus, and defeat the army of Heraclius at Ajnadin, 633—take Damascus, 634—lay siege to Emesa; a truce for a year concluded, 635—they destroy the Roman army in the battles of the Hieromax or Yermuk, and conquer the greatest part of Syria, 636—take Emesa, Balbec, and Jerusalem, 637—Antioch, Cæsarea and Bœrsa, and subdue all Syria; Heraclius, unable to withstand them, retires to C. P.; occupies himself with the Monothelite controversy, and establishes his Ecthesis or Exposition of Faith, 638—Egypt invaded by Amrou, 639—Alexandria taken, 640—Heraclius *d.* Feb. 10, 641.

HERACLIUS II. See CONSTANTINE III., emperor of the East.

HERAT, battles of; the Usbecks defeated by Tamasp I., Sofi of Persia, 1530—again by Abbas the Great, 1591—taken by the Afghans, 1719—last refuge of Mahmood Shah, 1818—he dies there, 1839—besieged by Dost Mahomet and the Persians, who are repulsed, 1838.

HERBELOT, Bartholomew D', *b.* 1625—*d.* 1695.
HERBERT of Vermandois conspires with Hugh, count of Paris, against Charles the Simple, 920—puts Charles to flight, and shuts him up at Peronne, 923—defeats Louis IV., 941.
HERBERT, count of Maine, *d.*, and his territories seized by Wm. the Conqueror, 1069.
HERBERT, earl of Pembroke, so created on the attainder of Jasper Tudor, 1461—defeated near Banbury by the Yorkshire insurgents, and put to death by them, July 26, 1469.
HERBERT, attorney-general to Charles I., impeaches five members of the Commons, and is himself impeached, 1642.
HERBERT, lord, commander of the royalists, is defeated near Gloucester, by sir William Waller, March 23, 1643.
HERBERT, admiral, repulsed by a French fleet in Bantry Bay, 1689—created earl of Torrington. See TORRINGTON, earl of.
HERBERT, lord, of Cherbury. See CHERBURY, lord Herbert of.
HERBERT, rev. George, younger brother of lord Herbert, a poet, *b.* 1593 — *d.* 1635.
HERBERT, Henry, created lord of Cherbury, by Wm. III., 1693.
HERBERT. sir Wm., created earl of Pembroke by Edw. VI., 1551. See PEMBROKE. earl of.
HERBERT, Wm., dean of Manchester, *b.* 1777—*d.* 1847.
HERBERT, the hon. Sidney, secretary of war in the Aberdeen ministry, 1852—joins lord Palmerston's, and withdraws, Feb. 22, 1855.
HERCULANEUM, destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Aug. 23, 79—discovery of its remains, buried under the ashes, 1713.
HERCULANUS, consul of Rome, 452.
HERCULES, *b.* at Thebes, B.C. 1263 (1286 H., 1261 C.)—*d.* 1222 (1209 C.)
HERCULES, a natural son of Alexander, proclaimed k. of Macedon by Polysperchon, and murdered by Cassander, B.C. 309.
HERCULES, the name assumed by Commodus, 191.
HERCULES, D'Este, I. and II. See FERRARA and MODENA.
HERCULIANS, the imperial guard of Maximian, 290—join the rebel Procopius, 365.
HERCULIUS, a name assumed by the emperor Maximian, 287.
HERCYNIAN, or Black Forest, penetrated by the emperor Julian, 361.
HERDER, Johann Gottfried, *b.* 1744—*d.* 1803.
HERDONIUS, Appius, the Sabine, surprises the Capitol of Rome, B.C. 460.
HEREFORD, the earl of, takes up arms against Edw. II., 1321—slain at Boroughbridge, 1322.
HEREFORD, earl of. See BOHUN, Humphrey.
HEREFORD, duke of. See BOLINGBROKE, Henry.
HEREFORDSHIRE, Cobbett's petition rejected at the county meeting, Jan. 17, 1823.
HERENNIANUS, consul of Rome, 171.
HERENNIUS, M., consul of Rome, B.C. 93.
HERETICAL books cause an angry correspondence between the Austrian court and pope Pius IX., 1856.
HERETICS, are forbidden to have churches by an edict of the emperor Gratian, 376—burnt, by the council of Paris, 1210—by the Inquisition, 1239. See AUTO DA FE.
HERICLIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 533, H.
HÉRISPOE, son of Nomenoi, governor of Bretagne, 851—*d.* 858.
HERMACHUS, succeeds Epicurus in the chair of his school, B.C. 270.
HERMANN. See ARMINIUS.
HERMANN, archbp. and elector of Cologne, favours the reformation, 1543—deprived of his see, 1546—*d.* 1552.
HERMANN I., duke of Suabia, 926–947.
HERMANN II., duke of Suabia, 997–1004.
HERMANN III., duke of Suabia, 1004–1012.
HERMANN IV., duke of Suabia, 1080–1099.
HERMANN CONTRACTUS writes his Chronicle, 1046.
HERMANN of Luxemburg. elected king by the German princes, 1081—*d.* 1088.
HERMANN BILLING, duke of Saxony, 960—973.
HERMANRIC, k. of the Suevi, in Spain, 408—makes peace with the Gallicians, 433—resigns his power to his son, Rechil, 438—*d.* 441.
HERMANRIC, the Gothic chieftain, resigns his power to Athanaric, 369.
HERMANSTADT, in Transylvania, founded by Hermann, the leader of a German colony, 1002 — battle of; the Austrians defeated by Bem, the Hungarian gen., Jan. 21, 1849.
HERMAS, the Shepherd of, supposed to be written, 136.
HERMENEGILD, son of Leovigild, k. of the Spanish Visigoths, marries Ingundis, daughter of Sigebert, k. of Austrasia, 579 — converted by his wife, and by Leander, bp. of Seville; renounces Arianism, and endeavours, by rebelling, to establish the Nicene faith in Spain, 582—put to death by his father, and receives from the Catholic church the honours of a martyr and saint, 584.
HERMENERICUS, consul of Rome, 465.
HERMESIANAX of Colophon, fl. about B.C. 300.
HERMIPPUS of Berytus, fl. 127.

HERMIPPUS of Smyrna, writes the Lives of the Philosophers, B.C. 203.

HERMOCRATES of Syracuse, pacifies Sicily, B.C. 424.

HERMODORUS, an Ephesian exile, recommends commissioners to be sent from Rome to Greece, to collect information respecting the laws, B.C. 451.

HERMOGENES, at fifteen, lectures before M. Aurelius, 163—loses his faculties, 173.

HERMON, bp. of Jerusalem, 300–324.

HERNANI, battle of; the Carlists defeated by the British auxiliary legion, May 5, 1836.

HERNICANS, leagued with Rome, by Sp. Cassius, B.C. 487.

HERO. See HELLESPONT.

HERO, man-of-war, lost in a violent gale off the Texel, Dec. 24, 1811.

HEROD, k. of the Jews, favoured by the Romans, obtains the throne, B.C 40—is confirmed on it by Sossius, and marries Mariamne, daughter of Hyrcanus, 38—murders Hyrcanus and Antigonus, 37—puts his wife to death, 29 — receives Agrippa at Jerusalem, 16 — assists Agrippa to suppress commotions in Bosporus, 14 — builds Cæsarea, Antipatris, and other cities, 10 — plunders the treasures in the vaults of the Temple, 9—brings a false charge of treason against two of his sons, and puts them to death, 6 — *d.* between an eclipse of the moon, March 13, 4, and the feast of the Passover.

HEROD ANTIPAS, son of Herod the Great, receives a fourth part of his father's dominions, with the title of Tetrarch, B.C. 4. See ARCHELAUS. — A Roman governor placed over him, A.D. 6—builds Tiberias, 18—imprisons John the Baptist, 28—rules the greater part of Judæa, 35—deposed, 39.

HEROD AGRIPPA. See AGRIPPA, Herod.

HERODES, Athenian archon, B.C. 60.

HERODES, Tl. Claudius Atticus, *b.* 100—appointed governor of the cities of Asia by the emperor Hadrian, 130—one of the preceptors of Marcus Aurelius and Verus, 138—consul of Rome, 143—comes to Sirmium from Athens to repel a charge brought against him, and is acquitted by the emperor M. Aurelius, 168 — constructs his splendid works, described by Pausanias, 173—*d.* 176.

HERODIAN, the grammarian, of Alexandria, fl. 173.

HERODIAN, the historian, present at the Secular Games in Rome; fl. 204.

HERODOTUS, historian, *b.* at Halicarnassus, B.C. 484—the surrender of Sestos is the last event recorded by him, 478—leaves Halicarnassus, 457—is said to have recited parts of his History at the Olympic meeting, and Thucydides, as a boy, to have heard him, 452 or 456—accompanies Lampon to Thurium, in Magna Græcia, 443—still living, 409—time of his death not known.

HERON, sir Robert, *b.* 1765—moves the repeal of the Septennial Act, May 19, 1818—exposes pension-jobs, and carries a motion on them against ministers, Mar. 26, 1830—*d.* 1854.

HEROS, bp. of Antioch, 115–129.

HERRERA, Spanish historian, *d.* 1625.

HERRIES, lord, attends the conferences at Hampton Court, for Mary, qu. of Scots, 1568.

HERRIES, John Charles, chancellor of the exchequer in the Goderich ministry, 1827—master of the Mint in the Wellington, 1828 — secretary at war in the Peel, 1834 — president of the Board of Control in the Derby, 1852.

HERRING, Thomas, afterwards archbp. of York and Canterbury, *b.* 1691—*d.* 1757.

HERRINGS, battle of. See FASTOLFE, sir John.

HERRNHAUSEN, or Hanover, treaty of, between Great Britain, France, and Prussia, Sept. 3, 1725—Holland accedes and Prussia secedes, 1726.

HERSCHEL, Caroline, sister of the astronomer, *b.* 1750—*d.* 1848.

HERSCHEL, sir John F. W., son of sir Wm., *b.* 1790—appointed master of the Mint, 1851.

HERSCHEL, sir William, *b.* 1738—discovers the Georgium Sidus, or Uranus, 1781—also two of its satellites, 1787—two satellites of Saturn, 1789—four more satellites of the new planet, 1798—lays his Catalogue of Nebulæ and Clusters of Stars before the Royal Society, 1802—observes the comets of 1807, 1811, and 1812—*d.* 1822.

HERTFORD, fortified by Edward the Elder, 918.

HERTFORD COLLEGE, Oxford, founded, 1312.

HERTFORD, Edward Seymour, brother of qu. Jane, created lord Beauchamp and earl of, 1537—invades Scotland, 1544 — appointed regent or protector to Edward VI., and created duke of Somerset, 1547. See SOMERSET, Seymour, duke of.

HERTFORD, the earl of, son of the Protector Somerset, marries lady Katharine Grey, sister of lady Jane; they are both committed to the Tower by qu. Elizabeth, 1561—on the death of his wife, he is released, 1570.

HERTFORD, William Seymour, marquis of. See BEAUCHAMP, lord.—Devotes himself to Charles I., and is made governor of the prince of Wales, 1641 — assembles

forces in the western counties, and fights the battle of Lansdown with sir Wm. Waller, July 5, 1643.

HERTFORD, Seymour Conway, marquis of, lord chamberlain to the prince regent, retained in office by him with the Liverpool ministry, 1812.

HERULI (*Heervolk*), bands of fighting men, collected from various Gothic tribes, ravage Greece and Asia, 267 — infest the northern coast of Spain, 456 — compose the army with which Odoacer conquers Italy, 476 — under Rudolphus, obtain a settlement in Thrace, 512.

HESIOD, the most probable era of, B.C. 359, C.

HESSE. See CATTI, and AQUÆ MATTIACÆ. —Part of the Thuringian kingdom, conquered by Clovis, 491—in the division of his states, goes with Austrasia, 561—Christianity preached in, by Boniface, 719—included in the empire of Charlemagne and his son, 768-840—after the partition of it, at Verdun, forms part of the German kingdom of Louis; divided among the counts of Upper Hesse, or Cassel, of Lower Hesse or Marburg, of Ziegenhayn, and others, all in feudal subjection to the duke of Franconia, 891—Louis, count of Lower Hesse, marries Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew II., k. of Hungary, joins the crusaders, and *d.* in Palestine, about 1220 — count Henry V. receives the title of landgrave from the emperor Adolphus of Nassau, 1292 — Upper and Lower Hesse united by William *the Middle* constitute the Landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, 1500—his son, Philip, unites with John, elector of Saxony, at Torgau, and other Protestant princes, at Magdeburg, to secure the free exercise of their religion, 1526—founds the first Lutheran university at Marburg, 1527; joins the league of Schmalkalden, 1529—is put to the ban of the empire, 1546 — treacherously seized by the emperor Charles V., after the battle of Mühlberg, 1547—rescued by the elector Maurice, 1552.

HESSE CASSEL, joins the Protestant league, with the elector Palatine, Frederic IV., at its head, 1608—supports the Protestant States in the Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648 — gives an asylum to many French refugees, 1689—joins the Grand Alliance against Louis XIV., 1701—the hereditary prince, Frederic, commanding a detachment of the allied army, is defeated at Spires by marshal Tallard, 1703—leads an auxiliary force into Italy, and is routed by the French at Castiglione, 1706—elected k. of Sweden, 1719. See FREDERIC, k. of Sweden. — Concludes treaties for keeping Hessian troops in British pay, 1727, and Oct. 23, 1736.

The landgrave, William, succeeds, April 5, 1751 — on the conversion of his son to the church of Rome, takes precautions to secure Protestantism in his States, 1754—hires a body of his troops to George II., 1755—joins with him and Frederic II. of Prussia in the Seven Years' War, during which he is repeatedly driven from his territories by the French, 1756. See BRUNSWICK, Ferdinand, prince of—*d.* at Rintelu, Jan. 28, 1760.

His son, Frederic II.—see FREDERIC, prince of Hesse Cassel—on his accession, adheres to all his father's engagements; the French finally evacuate his territories, 1762 — his troops employed by the British government in America, 1776. See UNITED STATES.—Adorns Cassel and improves the country; his people erect a statue to him in the Frederic Place, 1783.

Hesse Cassel joins the coalition against France, 1792 — the Hessians recover Francfort, Dec. 2; and the k. of Prussia raises a monument to commemorate their valour; peace concluded with France, Aug. 28, 1795—the k. and qu. of Prussia visit Cassel, 1799—the landgrave created an elector, 1803—his States incorporated in the new kingdom of Westphalia, 1807—restored, 1813.

The elector, William II., *b.* 1778—succeeds, Feb. 17, 1821 — yields to the demands of his people, embodies a civic guard, and authorizes his States to remodel the government, Oct. 2-16, 1830—ratifies the new constitution, Jan. 5, 1831.

Frederic William I., *b.* Aug. 20, 1802—succeeds, Nov. 7, 1847 — grants the reforms required by his subjects, March 6, 1848 — withdraws to Hanover from an insurrection of his people, Sept. 18, 1850—the officers of his army resign, Oct. 5; Austrian and Bavarian troops assemble on the frontiers, 24; occupy Hanau, Nov. 1; the Prussians enter Cassel and Fulda, 2; the Bavarian troops withdraw, Jan. 9, 1851—the constitution of Jan. 5, 1831, abolished; a new form prepared by the elector, June 14, 1852 — carried into effect, July 3.

HESSE DARMSTADT, the prince of, serves in the allied army in Spain; assists in taking Gibraltar, 1794—killed in the assault of Fort Montjuich, Sept. 6, 1705—the landgrave, Louis I., *b.* 1754—succeeds, April 6, 1790—receives the duchy of Westphalia as an indemnity for the lands taken from him on the left bank of the Rhine, 1803—takes the title of

grand-duke, 1806—introduces representative government in his States, 1820—Louis III., the present grand-duke, *b.* June 9, 1806—succeeds, June 16, 1848.

HESSE HOMBURG, Augustus Fred., hereditary prince of, marries the princess Elizabeth. See ELIZABETH, third daughter of George III.—Louis, landgrave, *b.* 1770—succeeds, April 2, 1829—Ferdinand Henry Fred., the present landgrave, *b.* April 26, 1783—succeeds, Sept. 8, 1848.

HESYCHIUS, of Miletus, hist., fl. 540.

HET SWYN. See HARDACANUTE, king of England and Denmark.

HEWLET'S, lady, charity taken out of the hands of Unitarian trustees by the vice-chancellor, Dec. 23, 1833—the decision confirmed by the House of Lords, 1842.

HEXHAM. See HAGULSTAD.—Battle of; the Lancastrians totally defeated, May 15, 1463.

HEYNE, Christian Gottlob, *b.* 1729—*d.* 1812.

HEZEKIAH, k. of Judah, *b.* B.C. 751—succeeds Ahaz, 726—his kingdom invaded by Sennacherib, 713-711—*d.* 697.

HIBBA, Theodoric's general, defeats Clovis near Arles, 508.

HIBERNIA. See IRELAND.

HIBERNIA, an emigrant ship, on its passage from Liverpool to Sydney, destroyed by fire, Feb. 15, 1833.

HIBERUS, consul of Rome, 133.

HICETAS expels Mænon from Syracuse, B.C. 289—is expelled by Thynion, 280.

HICKES'S HALL, built for the use of the Middlesex magistrates, 1612.

HIDE of land, taxed by William I. six shillings each, 1083.

HIEMPSAL, son of Micipsa, k. of Numidia, killed by Jugurtha, B.C. 118.

HIERAPOLIS. See EARTHQUAKES.

HIERARCHICAL POWER, the growth of, and the decay of intellectual energy, are in uniform collateral progress, 344.

HIERAX, Antiochus, second son of Antiochus Theus, king of Syria, marries the daughter of Zielas I., k. of Bithynia, and makes war on his elder brother, Seleucus Callinicus, B.C. 242—is defeated in Caria, 228—*d.* 227.

HIERIUS, consul of Rome, 427.

HIERO I., succeeds his brother, Gelon, at Syracuse, B.C. 478—gains a naval victory over the Tuscans, 474—invites Greek poets and philosophers to Syracuse; his victories in the chariot races celebrated by Pindar, 470—*d.* 467.

HIERO II., prætor of Syracuse, B.C. 275—elected king, 270—defeated by the Romans; makes peace with them, and becomes their ally, 263—governs his kingdom in peace and security, 257—visits Rome, 237—*d.* 216.

HIEROGLYPHICS, invented by Athotes, B.C. 2112—known in the time of Menes, L.

HIEROMAX, or Yermuk, battle of the. See HERACLIUS.

HIERONNEMON, Athenian archon, B.C. 310.

HIERONYMUS, k. of Syracuse, grandson of Hiero II., succeeds him, B.C. 216—murdered by conspirators, 214.

HIERONYMUS. See JEROME.

HIERONYMUS, of Cardia, one of the first Greek historians who mentions Rome, B.C. 301.

HIGBALD, bp. of Lindisfarne, 780.

HIGDEN, Rainulph, concludes his Polychronicon, 1327.

HIGGINS, Godfrey, *b.* 1771—*d.* 1833.

HIGH-COMMISSION, Scottish court of. See ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

HIGH-PRIEST. See JEWS.

HIGH-TREASON, the law of, defined by a special Act of the English parliament, 1351.

HIGHLANDERS, the, take arms for Chas. I., under Montrose, July, 1645—defeat gen. Mackay at Killiecrankie, May 26, 1689—rise, under the earl of Mar, Aug. 1715—join the Spaniards, and are defeated at Glenshiels, June 10, 1719—are disarmed, Oct. 15, 1725—take arms and invade England, 1745—are defeated at Culloden, Apr. 16, 1746—forbidden to wear their national dress, Aug. 12; hereditary jurisdiction among them abolished, 1747—their regiments in the British army have since distinguished themselves on many occasions; at Ticonderoga, 1758—Guadaloupe, and Quebec, 1759 — Warburg, 1760—Egypt, 1801—the Peninsula, 1809-1813—Waterloo, 1815—in the repulse of the Russian cavalry at Balaclava, 1854.

HILARIANUS, consul of Rome, 382.

HILARION, *b.* 292—extends the monastic system in Palestine, 328.

HILARIUS, bp. of Jerusalem, 376-381.

HILARUS, bp. of Rome, 461—prevents the religious toleration of Anthemius, 467—*d.* 468.

HILARY, bp. of Aries, fl., 439—*d.* 449.

HILARY, bp. of Poictiers, deposed by Constantius II., 356—permitted to return to Gaul, 360—*d.* 367.

HILDA, abbess of Streaneshalch (now Whitby), 664—*d.* 680.

HILDEBRAND, elected by the Lombards, colleague of his uncle Liutprand, 736—sole king seven months, is then set aside, 744.

HILDEBRAND, the monk. See GREGORY VII., pope.

HILDERIC, k. of the Vandals, in Africa, son of Hunneric, succeeds his cousin, Thrasimund; grants religious freedom, and allows the Carthaginians to have

Bonifacius for their bp., 523—deposed and imprisoned by his cousin Geliмer, 531.
HILDESHEIM, one of the new bishoprics created by Charlemagne, 785.
HILDIBALD, k. of the Ostrogoths, 540—slain, 541.
HILL, Richard, afterwards general lord, *b.* 1772—defeats Gerard at Arroyo del Molino, Oct. 28, 1811—takes Almarez, May 19, 1812—created lord Hill, 1814—appointed commander-in-chief, 1828—*d.* 1842.
HILL, the rev. Rowland, *b.* 1744—*d.* 1833.
HILL, Rowland, the deviser of the penny postage, 1839—receives a national testimonial, June 17, 1846—appointed secretary of the post-office, Nov. 30.
HILLSBOROUGH, Wills, earl of, comptroller of the household, 1754—first lord of trade in the Chatham ministry, 1766—colonial secretary in the duke of Grafton's, 1767—and in lord North's, 1770—retires on the appointment of the Rockingham ministry, 1782—created marquis of Downshire, 1789—*d.* Oct. 14, 1793.
HIMERA, a town of Sicily, founded, B.C. 648—battle of; the Carthaginians defeated by Theron and Gelon, 480—taken by the Carthaginians, 409—Agathocles defeated by them, 310.
HIMERIUS, the orator, fl., 362.
HIMERUS, admiral of the emperor Leo VI., defeats the Saracens in a naval battle, 902.
HINCMAR, archbp. of Rheims, 848. See GOTTSCHALK.—Attacks the tenets of Gottschalk, 854—condemns Lothaire's marriage to Waldrada, 862—encourages Charles the Bald to resist the authority assumed by the pope over the bishops of France, 871—*d.* 882.
HIND, John Russell, discovers the asteroids "Iris," Aug. 13—"Flora," Oct. 10, 1847—"Victoria," Sept. 13, 1850—"Irene," May 19, 1851—"Melpomene," June 24—"Fortuna," Aug. 22—"Calliope," Nov. 16—"Thalia," Dec. 15, 1852—"Euterpe," Nov. 8, 1853—"Urania," July 22, 1854.
HINDON, the borough of, disfranchised for bribery, 1702—150 houses destroyed by fire, July 2, 1754.
HINDOSTAN. See INDIA.—Era of. See CALIYUG.
HINDS, Samuel, D.D., appointed bp. of Norwich, 1849—resigns, 1857.
HIPPARCHUS, son of Pisistratus, Athenian archon, B.C. 535—succeeds his father in power, 527—assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton, 514—another archon, 496.
HIPPARCHUS observes the autumnal equinox, Sept. 27, B.C. 162, 159, 158. Sept. 26, 147—the vernal equinox, March 28, 146—the autumnal, Sept. 27, 146, Sept. 26, 143—the vernal equinox, Mar. 23, 135, Mar. 22, 128—and the sun at Rhodes, Aug. 4, 128, 127.
HIPPARINUS, son of Dion, assassinates Callippus, and makes himself master of Syracuse, B.C. 352—expelled, 350.
HIPPIAS, brother of Hipparchus, becomes ruler of Athens, B.C. 514—expelled, 510.
HIPPOCRATES, *med.*, *b.* B.C. 460—said to have been in Athens during the plague, 429—*d.* 357.
HIPPODAMAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 375.
HIPPODIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 562 H.
HIPPODROME at C.P. burnt, by rioters, 491.
HIPPODROMUS, the sophist, fl., 195.
HIPPOLYTUS, the disciple of Irenæus, writes many Commentaries on the Scriptures, and a chronicle which ends at this date, 222—his statue and chair discovered near Rome, 1551.
HIPPOMENES, Athenian archon, B.C. 722.
HIPPONAX of Ephesus, writes Iambics, B.C. 546.
HIPPOPOTAMUS presented to the Zoological Society by the Nepaulese ambassador, May 25, 1850.
HIPPO REGIUS. See AUGUSTINE.—Besieged by the Vandals, 430—taken by them, 431.
HIPPOSTRATUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 564—II., 560.
HIRA, the kingdom of, founded by Malek Ben Fahm Elasdi, abont 220—governed by a succession of Almonsars, till its conquest by the Mohammedans, 632—its principal city, Hira, falls into decay, the palace of its kings is made the secret burial-place of Ali, 680—now called Medschid Ali.
HIRTIUS, Aulus, consul of Rome, drives Mark Antony from the siege of Mutina, and is killed in the battle, B.C. 43.
HISLOP, sir Thomas, defeats Holkar at Maheidpore, Dec. 21, 1817.
HISNA XARIZ, in the Pyrenees, battle of; the Saracen army surrounded by the Franks, and cut to pieces; and the Wali Abdelhamid taken, 885.
HISN DHEERVERA, battle of; Almansor defeats the Christians, 1000.
HISPALIS. See SEVILLE.
HISPALUS. See SCIPIO, CN. CORN.
HISPANIOLA. See DOMINGO, ST.
HISTIÆUS defends Miletus against the Persians, B.C. 496—surrenders, 494.
"HISTORIA LUSIACA." See PALLADIUS.
HISTORIANS, ancient, of the Realm. See ANCIENT HISTORIANS.
HISTORICAL MUSEUM of Versailles opened, June 11, 1837.
HISTORY of the Civil Wars of Rome. See CORDUS CREMUTIUS.

HISTORY, Persian. See CTESIAS.
"HISTRIOMASTIX." See PRYNNE.
HITTITES, settled in Palestine at least as early as B.C. 1965 (2068 C.)
HIXEM, caliph of Arabia. See HASHEM.
HIXEM I., caliph of Spain. See HASHEM.
HIXEM II., caliph of Spain, son of Al Hakem, *b.* 966—succeeds his father, 976. See ALMANSOR, the Illustrious.—Imprisoned by Muhamad Ben Hixem, 1008—released, and reigns nominally in Cordova, 1009—Suleiman takes Cordova; the fate of Hixem is unknown, 1012.
HIXEM III., brother of Abderahman V., elected caliph, 1025—makes his first entry into Cordova, 1028—retires into private life, 1031—*d.* 1036.
HIXEM, Ben Adra, rebels in Toledo, and sets at liberty Casim, the son of Yussef; is subdued and pardoned by Abderahman, 760—again collects a band of insurgents, and is besieged in Medina Sidonia, 763—surrenders, and is beheaded, 764.
HLOTHERE. See ELEUTHERIUS, bp. of Winchester.
HOADLEY, Benjamin, *b.* 1675—bp. of Bangor, 1715—his writings objected to by the lower house of convocation, 1717. See CONVOCATION.—Afterwards bp. of Winchester—*d.* 1761.
HOADLEY, JOHN, archbp. of Armagh, and primate of Ireland, Oct. 29, 1742.
HOADLEY, Benjamin, dramatic writer, *b.* 1706—*d.* 1758.
HOARE, Prince, *b.* 1754—*d.* 1834.
HOARE, sir R. C., *b.* 1758—*d.* 1838.
HOBART, Robert, lord. See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, earl of.
HOBART TOWN, in Van Diemen's Land, founded, 1804.
HOBBES, Thomas, of Malmesbury, *b.* 1588—a refugee in France, writes his "Leviathan," 1642—*d.* 1679.
HOBBIMA, the pupil of Ruysdael, fl., 1681.
HOBHOUSE, sir Benjamin, *b.* 1757—joins the Addington ministry, June, 1803—*d.* 1831.
HOBHOUSE, sir John Cam, committed to Newgate by the Speaker's warrant, for a pamphlet disparaging the House of Commons, Dec. 15, 1819—takes office in the Melbourne administration, 1834—president of the board of control, 1835—resigns, 1841—holds the same in the Russell ministry, 1846—created lord Broughton, 1851—resigns, 1852.
HOBHOUSE, H., *b.* 1776—*d.* 1854.
HOCHE, the French republican general, expels the allies from Alsace, 1794—terminates the war in La Vendée, Mar. 1796—fails in an attempt to invade Ireland, Dec. 18; crosses the Rhine at Neuwied, Apr. 17, 1797—his progress stopped by the preliminaries of peace at Leoben, Apr. 18—*d.* at Wetzlar, Sept. 18.
HOCHKIRCHEN, battles of; Frederic the Great defeated by the Austrian marshal, Daun, Oct. 14, 1758—Napoleon I. drives the Prussians and Russians back into Silesia, May 22, 1813.
HOCHSTADT, battles of; the German princes gain a victory over the emperor Hen. IV., 1081—the imperialists defeated by the French marshal Tallard, and the elector of Bavaria, Sept. 20, 1703—for another, see BLENHEIM.
HODAIFA, a Saracen commander in Spain, 727.
HODEIRA, a Saracen commander in Spain, 725.
HODGSON, Dr., provost of Eton, *b.* 1780—*d.* 1852.
HÖCHST, battles of; Christian I., duke of Brunswick, defeated by the imperial gen., Tilly, 1622—the French gen., Jourdan, defeated by the Austrians under Clairfait, Oct. 11, 1795.
HOEKEN. See HOLLAND, 1347.
HOEL. See HOWEL and BRETAGNE.
HOFER, Andrew, revolts in the Tyrol against the Bavarian and French dominion, April 8, 1809—taken prisoner and shot, Jan. 28, 1810.
HOFLAND, T. C., *b.* 1777—*d.* 1843.
HOFLAND, MRS., *b.* 1773—*d.* 1844.
HOGARTH, William, *b.* 1697—*d.* 1764.
HOGG, Jas., *b.* 1772—*d.* 1836.
HOHENBURG, battle of; the Saxon insurgents defeated by the emperor Henry IV., 1075.
HOHENLINDEN, convention of, between the French and Austrians, Sept. 20, 1800—broken, Nov. 28; battle of; Moreau defeats the archduke John, Dec. 3.
HOHENLOHE, Godfrey von, grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1297.
HOHENLOHE, prince, a Prussian gen., lays down his arms, Nov. 6, 1806.
HOHENLOHE, prince, an ecclesiastic, indulges wild delusions at Bamberg, 1821—*d.* 1849.
HOHENSTAUFEN dynasty. See CONRAD III., emperor of Germany; GERMANY, emperors of; and CONRADIN, son of Conrad IV.
HOLBEIN, Hans, *b.* 1498—comes to London, 1526—is patronized by sir Thomas More, 1529—*d.* 1554.
HOLCROFT, Fanny, *d.* 1844.
HOLCROFT, Thomas, introduces melodramas, 1793—accused of constructive treason, but not brought to trial, 1794—*d.* 1805.
HOLDERNESS, D'Arcy, earl of, appointed Secretary of State in the Pelham ministry, on the resignation of the duke of

Bedford, June 17, 1751—holds the office till the Bute ministry, May 29, 1762.

HOLINSHED, Ralph, *d.* 1581.

HOLKAR, the Mahratta chief, defeated by gen. Fraser, near Deeg, Nov. 15, 1804—by gen. Lake, at Furruckabad, Nov. 17—again at Bhurtpore, April 2, 1805—compelled to make peace, Dec. 24; defeated at Maheidpore, Dec. 21, 1817—submits and makes peace, Jan. 6, 1818.

HOLLAND, the most northern portion of ancient Gaul, consisting of a series of islands between lake Flevo, the northern branch of the Rhine and the mouth of the Scaldis (Scheldt), after the last struggle of the Batavi, added by the Romans to the province of Gallia Belgica, 70—Gothic settlers give it the name of the *Hollow*, or Low Land, about 400—in their island homes they maintain a piratical independence, sometimes paying tribute to the Ripuarian Franks, 430–480—regarded as part of the kingdom of Austrasia, but never regularly subject, 561—unite with the Frisians, and their country is called Southern Friesland, 650. See FRIESLAND.—Wilbrord, the Anglo-Saxon missionary, founds the bishopric of Utrecht, 696—Boniface, the apostle of Germany, murdered at Dokkum, 755—united with Friesland, forms a county under Dieterich I., as a fief of the German empire, 936.

Dieterich II., count, 963–988.
Arnulph, 988–1003.
Dieterich III., 1003–1039.
Dieterich IV., 1039–1049.
Florence I., 1049–1061.
Dieterich V., 1061–1091.
Florence II., 1091–1122.
Dieterich VI., 1122–1157.
Florence III., 1157–1190.
Dieterich VII., 1190–1203.
William I., 1203–1223.
Florence IV., 1223–1234.

A great inundation enlarges lake Flevo into the Zuyder Zee, and separates Holland from Friesland, 1231—William II., count, 1234. See WILLIAM of Holland, k. of Germany.—Attempts to conquer Friesland, is defeated, and perishes while crossing the ice near Medemblik, 1256—Florence V., count, 1256–1296—John I., 1296–1299—Holland and Hainault united by the accession of John D'Avesnes, who becomes count of Holland as John II., 1299–1304—William III., 1304–1337—William IV., 1337–1345—Margaret, wife of Louis of Bavaria, inherits Holland, 1345—her son, William, endeavours to supplant her; his partisans take the name of *Kabbeljauws* (cod-fish), and distinguish themselves by wearing grey caps; her supporters style themselves *Hocken* (hooks), and mount red caps; these two factions, which distract the country nearly one hundred and fifty years, and war against each other by sea and land, date from 1347; Margaret, *d.* 1356—her son, William V., succeeds, 1356–1389—Albert, 1389–1404—William VI., 1404–1417—his daughter, Jaqueline, succeeds, 1417. See JAQUELINE, countess of Holland.—Her uncle, Philip III., duke of Burgundy, obtains possession of Holland and Hainault. See BURGUNDY, duchy of; and NETHERLANDS.

Holland takes the lead in resisting the tyranny of Philip II., k. of Spain, 1572—Haarlem stormed by the duke of Alva, Alkmaar successfully defended against him, 1573—Leyden compels Requesens to raise the siege, 1574—William, prince of Orange, appointed statholder, 1575. See WILLIAM, prince of Orange.—Amsterdam taken from the Spaniards, 1578—union of Utrecht; Holland the most important of the Seven Provinces, the seat of government and centre of commerce; its name often used to denote the whole Union, 1579. See DUTCH and UNITED PROVINCES.

Holland, kingdom of, formed out of the Batavian republic; Louis, k., 1806–1810. See BONAPARTE, Louis.—Annexed to France, 1810. See NAPOLEON I.—Rescued from France, and united with Belgium to form the kingdom of the Netherlands, 1813. See NETHERLANDS.—Separated from Belgium, becomes again a distinct kingdom, 1830—kings of Holland; for events refer to their respective names.

William I., 1830–1840.
William II., 1840–1849.
William III., 1849.

HOLLAND, the earl of, forbidden by the peers to attend Charles I., 1642—takes arms in his cause, but is defeated and made prisoner, June, 1648—beheaded, Mar. 2, 1649.

HOLLAND, lord. See FOX, Henry.—Paymaster of the forces in Grenville's ministry, 1763—resigns, 1765—*d.* July 1, 1774.

HOLLAND, Henry Richard FOX, lord, *b.* 1773—pays £6000 damages to sir Godfrey Webster, and marries lady Webster, 1797—opposes the motion in the House of Lords for the committal of Benjamin Flower to Newgate, May 3, 1799—lord-privy seal in the "Talents'" administration, 1806—resigns, 1807—opposes the Dissenters' Bill introduced by lord Sidmouth, and causes it to be withdrawn, May 9, 1811—brings before the Lords the

treatment of Napoleon at St. Helena, and moves for papers, which are refused, Mar. 19, 1817—chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in earl Grey's administration, 1830—in lord Melbourne's, and resigns, 1834—reappointed, 1835—*d.* 1840.

HOLLAND, sir Thomas. See JOAN, the Fair Maid of Kent.

HOLLAND, sir John, son of sir Thomas, kills lord Stafford in a fray at York, his half-brother, Richard II., refuses to pardon him; he takes refuge in the sanctuary of St. John at Beverley, and his mother dies of grief, 1385—he is pardoned, and goes to the Holy Land, 1386.

HOLLANDERS. See HOLLAND and DUTCH.

HOLLANDEREYS, farming establishments of the Dutch Remonstrant emigrants in Holstein, 1621.

HOLLIS, Denzil, *b.* 1597—forcibly detains the Speaker in the chair, while the Commons pass their Remonstrance, for which he is fined and imprisoned, 1629—impeached by Charles I., and saved from arrest by the citizens of London, 1642—leader of the Presbyterians, he denounces the officers of the army as traitors, and they expel him from the House of Commons, 1647—created lord Hollis by Chas. II., 1660—ambassador at Paris, 1665—negotiates the treaty of peace at Breda, 1667—refuses a bribe offered him by the French ambassador, 1678—*d.* 1680.

HOLLOWAY, new prison commenced, Sept. 26, 1849.

HOLLOWAY, the murderer. See HAGGERTY.

HOLM, in Kent. See DANES, 902.

HOLMES, sir Robert, takes possession of Manhattan, or New Amsterdam, and gives it the name of New York, 1661—takes Cape Coast castle, and the Isle of Goree, 1663—destroys a large Dutch fleet in the Vlie, 1666—makes an unsuccessful attack on the Dutch Smyrna fleet. Mar. 14, 1672.

HOLMES, commodore, by his operations in the Dollart, causes the French to evacuate Embden, 1758—assists the attack on Quebec, 1759—and in defending Jamaica, 1760.

HOLMES, Wm., *b.* 1779—the active M.P. under lord Liverpool, *d.* 1851.

HOLOPHERNES, Nabuchodonosor's gen., invades Judah, and is killed by Judith, B.C. 633.

HOLOPHERNES, made k. of Cappadocia, by Demetrius Soter of Syria, B.C. 158—expelled by the Romans, 157.

HOLSTEIN, the northernmost part of Germany, between the Elbe, North Sea, Eyder and Baltic; when first known, inhabited by Holt Sachsen, or Saxons of the Woods, and conquered with the rest of their nation by Charlemagne, 803—part of the duchy of Saxony, given by Louis, k. of Germany, to Ludolf, the first duke, 855. See SAXONY.—Erected into a separate county by the emperor Lothaire II., and given by him to the count of Schauenburg, 1126—conquered by Canute IV., k. of Denmark, 1200—restored to its counts by Waldemar II., 1225—he endeavours to break the contract, and is defeated at Bornhövet, 1227. See GERARD, count of Holstein.

Gerard VI. receives the duchy of Schleswig from Margaret, and assists her against the Hanse towns, 1387—on his death, she reclaims the gift, 1404—his successor, Henry, makes war in defence of his rights; his negotiations with Margaret interrupted by her death, 1412. See ERIK VII., k. of Denmark.—Henry falls while besieging Flensburg, 1427—his successor, Adolphus, is supported by Lubeck and the Hanse towns, and his rights are finally recognized in the Diet of Colding by Christopher III., k. of Denmark, 1439—on the death of Christopher, he is invited by the Danes to take their throne, but recommends his nephew, Christian, son of his sister, Hedwig, and Dieterich, count of Oldenburg; he obtains from Christian a renunciation of the feudal supremacy of Denmark in Schleswig, a document held to be invalid, because signed before he was actually k., 1448—Adolphus, *d.* 1459.

On the death of Hedwig, Christian inherits Schleswig and Holstein, 1460—Ditmarsch revolts, and establishes an independent republic, 1461—Holstein created a duchy by the emperor Frederic IV., 1474—bequeathed by Christian to his second son, Frederic, 1481. See FREDERIC I., k. of Denmark.—The Ditmarschers continue their resistance, and gain a great victory at Meldorf, 1500—Christian III. gives a portion of Holstein to his brother John, *the Elder*, 1544—inherited by John, *the Younger*, who, with the assistance of his brother, Frederic II., overcomes the Ditmarschers, 1560—from him descend the lines of Plön, Augustenburg, Glücksburg, and othera, which afterwards are reunited to the crown of Denmark; Holstein affords an asylum to the persecuted Dutch Remonstrants, and its agriculture is improved by them, 1621—conquered by the imperial general, Wallenstein, 1627—restored, 1629—conquered by the Swedish general Torstenson, 1643—restored by the treaty of Brömsebro, 1645.

Invaded by the Swedish general, Stein

bock; after burning Altona, he retreats into Schleswig, 1713—visited by destructive inundations, 1717—occupied by the Swedish division of the allied army under the crown-prince, Charles John, 1813—restored to Denmark by the Treaty of Kiel, 1814—unites with Schleswig to assert the validity of the renunciation made by Christian I., maintain the privileges of both duchies as members of the Germanic body, and resist their incorporation with Denmark, 1846—civil war ensues, 1848. See SCHLESWIG and FREDERIC VII., k. of Denmark.—Holstein submits; its provisional authorities resign, and disband their army, 1851.

HOLSTEIN GLÜCKSBURG. See GLÜCKSBURG.

HOLSTEIN GOTTORP, a portion of Schleswig, is made a separate duchy by Christian III., and given to his youngest brother, Adolphus, 1544—he *d.* 1586—his son, John Adolphus, inherits; *d.* 1616—Frederic III., *b.* 1597—builds Friederichstadt for the Dutch exiles, 1621—obtains full sovereignty by the treaty of Roskild, Jan. 3, 1658—*d.* Aug. 10, 1659—Christian Albert, *b.* 1641—*d.* 1694—Frederic IV. *b.* 1671—marries Hedwig Sophia, daughter of Charles XI., king of Sweden, killed at the battle of Clissau, July 19, 1702—Charles Frederic, *b.* 1700, marries Anna Petrowna, daughter of Peter *the Great* of Russia; their son, Charles Peter Ulrich, *b.* 1728—adopted by Elizabeth, empress of Russia, as her successor, 1742. See CHARLES PETER ULRICH, and PETER III., czar of Russia.—His widow, Catharine II., in the name of their son, Paul, agrees to cede Holstein Gottorp to Denmark, 1767—he ratifies the cession on obtaining the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst in exchange, 1773.

HOLT, sir John, *b.* 1642—chief justice of the court of King's Bench, 1689—*d.* 1710.

HOLWELL, J. Z., *b.* 1711—one of the survivors of the Calcutta Black-hole massacre, 1756—*d.* 1798.

HOLY ALLIANCE. See ALLIANCE, Holy.—A treaty formed by the emperors of Austria and Russia, and the k. of Prussia; the prince regent of Great Britain refuses to join it, Sept. 26, 1815—a copy of the treaty moved for by Mr. Brougham in the House of Commons, Feb. 9, 1816—its principles condemned by him and the marquis of Lansdowne, Feb. 4, 1823.

"HOLY COAT" of Treves, dispute about the, 1844.

HOLY ISLAND, or Lindisfarne, given by Oswald, k. of Northumberland, to be the see of Aidan, 635—pillaged by the Danes under Ragnar Lodbrok, 793.

HOLY ORDERS. See COMMONS, House of, 1801.

HOLY PLACES. See ADAMNAN, abbot of Iona.

HOLY PLACES in Palestine protected by a treaty between France and Turkey, Feb. 13, 1852.

HOLY WARS. See CRUSADES, 1096-1291.

HOLYHEAD RAILWAY. See CHESTER.—Submarine telegraph to Howth completed, June 2, 1852.

HOLYROOD HOUSE, palace and abbey founded by Alexander I., k. of Scotland, 1120—Rizzio murdered in one of its cabinets, March 9, 1566. See EDINBURGH, 1633, 1795, and 1850.

HOME, sir Everard, *b.* 1756—*d.* 1832.

HOME, John, *b.* 1722—*d.* 1808.

HOMEDON HILL, battle of; defeat of the Scots by the Percies, 1402.

HOMER, most probable era of, B.C. 962 C.—his works collected at Athens by Pisistratus, 531—printed by Demetrius Chalcocondylas, at Florence, A.D. 1488—English translation by Pope, 1714—and by Cowper, 1791.

HOMERITES, an Abyssinian commercial colony in Yemen. See ELEPHANT, war of the.—League with the emperor Justinian I. for the protection of the Christians in Arabia, 531.

HOMILIES. See CRANMER.

HOMŒOPATHY. See HAHNEMANN.

HOMOIOUSION, the Arian war-cry, adopted by the council of Seleucia, 359.

HOMOOUSION, the Trinitarian war-cry, adopted by the first general council at Nice, 325.

HOMULLUS, consul of Rome, 152.

HONE, William, *b.* 1779—tried on three separate criminal informations for libellous parodies, defends himself, and is acquitted on each, Dec. 18, 19, 20, 1817—a public subscription raised for him—*d.* 1842.

HONG-KONG taken possession of, by Captain Elliott, Aug. 23, 1839—ceded to Great Britain, 1842—the bishopric of Victoria established at, May 11, 1849.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, motto of the Garter. See GARTER, Order of the.

HONORATUS. See SERVIUS.

HONORIA, Justa Grata, daughter of Constantius III. and Placidia, *b.* 417—sent by her brother, Valentinian III., in disgrace from Ravenna to do penance at Constantinople, 434—demanded in marriage by Attila, 450.

HONORIUS, emperor of the West, son of Theodosius I. and Ælia Flaccilla, *b.* 384—consul of Rome, 386—proclaimed Augus-

tus, 393—consul II., 394—on his father's death, the empire is divided, and the western division allotted to him, with Stilicho as guardian, 395—consul III., 396—marries Maria Fescennina, daughter of Stilicho; consul IV., 398. See CLAUDIAN.—Consul V., 402. See ALARIC, and STILICHO.—Takes flight from Milan on the approach of Alaric, 403 — celebrates a triumph at Rome; fixes his residence at Ravenna; consul VI. 404. See RADAGAISUS, and GAUL. — Consul VII., 407. See BRITAIN, and CONSTANTINE, the rebel emperor. — On the death of Maria, marries her sister, Thermantia, but soon divorces her, 408 — deceives Alaric, who again lays siege to Rome; consul VIII., 409. See ATTALUS. — Unable to protect Britain and Armorica, he recognizes their independence, 409. See PLACIDIA, and CONSTANTIUS III.—Consul IX., 412; X., 415 — makes a treaty with Wallia, 416—celebrates a triumph at Rome; consul XI., 417 — Wallia relinquishes to him a part of his conquests in Spain; he attempts to convene an annual assembly of the seven provinces of Gaul; consul XII., 418 — consul XIII., 422. See VANDALS.—Dismisses Placidia and her two children, who take refuge at Constantinople; *d.* Aug. 15, 423.

HONORIUS I., pope, 625—writes to Edwin, k. of Northumberland, 634 — *d.* Oct. 16, 638—his Monothelite opinions condemned by the council of Constantinople, 681.

HONORIUS II., pope, Lamberto, bp. of Ostia, elected, through the influence of the Frangipani, in opposition to cardinal Tibaldo Boccadipecora, Dec. 20, 1124—excommunicates Roger, count of Sicily, 1127—also Conrad, who had been crowned k. of Italy, 1128—*d.* Feb. 14, 1130.

HONORIUS II., anti-pope. See CADALO.

HONORIUS III., pope, Cencio, cardinal of St. John and St. Paul, elected, July 7, 1216—obliges Andrew II., k. of Hungary, to begin the fifth crusade, 1217 — by a Bull, forbids the teaching of the civil law in the university of Paris, 1218—crowns Frederic II. emperor of Rome, and stipulates with him that the crowns of Germany and Sicily shall never be united, that the lands of the countess Matilda shall be given to the church, and that Frederic shall go out to the crusade, 1220 — threatens him with excommunication for his delay, 1221 — fails in his project of a congress at Verona to organize a new crusade; issues a Bull, declaring Henry III. of England of age, 1222 — assembles a congress a Florentino; Frederic pledges himself to proceed on the crusade in two years, 1223 — annoyed by the senate, retires from Rome to Tivoli, and secretly encourages the Lombard cities to renew their league, 1225 — mediates a treaty between them and the emperor, 1226—*d.* March 18, 1227.

HONORIUS IV., pope, Jacopo Savelli, cardinal of S. Maria in Cosmedin, elected April 2, 1285—prevents the ratification of the treaty between France and Aragon, 1287—*d.* April 3, 1287.

HONORIUS, fifth archbp. of Canterbury, 627—*d.* 653.

HONOUR, Legion of, created in France, May 19, 1802.

HOOD, Samuel, *b.* 1724—captain of the Vestal, takes the French ship Bellona, Feb. 1759—admiral lord, takes Toulon, Aug. 28, 1793—Corsica, June 18, 1794—created a viscount, May 28, 1796—*d.* 1816.

HOOD, commodore sir Samuel, takes Demerara and Berbice, Sept. 25, 1803—captures a French squadron, Oct. 19, 1806—Madeira surrenders to him and general Beresford, Dec. 24, 1807.

HOOD, Thomas, *b.* 1798—*d.* 1845.

HOOD, lady, attends the funeral of queen Caroline, at Brunswick, 1821.

HOOK, Theodore, *b.* 1788—*d.* 1841.

HOOKE, Dr. Robert, *b.* 1635—*d.* 1703.

HOOKER, Richard, *b.* 1553—master of the Temple, 1585—*d.* 1600.

HOOLE, John, the translator of Tasso, *b.* 1727—*d.* 1803.

HOOPER, bp. of Gloucester, burnt, Feb. 9, 1555.

HOORN, count, arrested for opposing the measures of Philip II. in the Netherlands, 1567—beheaded, June 5, 1568.

HOPE, sir John, wounded and taken prisoner before Bayonne, April 14, 1814—created lord Niddry, May 17.

HOPE, Henry, the Amsterdam banker, *b.* 1737—settles in London, 1794—*d.* 1812.

HOPE, Mr., presents an entomological collection to the university of Oxford, Apr. 18, 1850.

HOPE, F., president of the Court of Session, *b.* 1761—*d.* 1851.

HOPKINS. See STERNHOLD.

HOPPNER, Henry, *b.* 1786—*d.* 1811.

HOPSON, admiral, *d.* from the effects of the West Indian climate, 1728.

HOPTON, sir Ralph, the royalist general, defeats the earl of Stamford, at Stratton, in Cornwall, May 16, 1643—defeated by sir William Waller, at Cheriton Down, Mar. 29, 1644 — Arundel Castle is recovered from him by Waller, 1644 — disbands his army, Mar. 14, 1646.

HORACE, Q. Horatius Flaccus, *b.* at Venusium, B.C. Dec. 8, 65—studies at Athens,

45—made a tribune by Brutus; escapes from Philippi, and returns to Rome, 42—obtains the friendship of Mæcenas, 38—publishes his first book of Satires, 35—celebrates the battle of Actium in an Ode, 31—second book of Satires, and his Epodes, 30—first three books of his Odes, 24—first book of his Epistles, 20—composes his *Carmen Seculare*, 17 — fourth book of his Odes, 13—*d.* Nov. 27, 8.

"HORACE," of Corneille, brought out, 1639.

HORATII. See DUELS, public.

HORMISDAS, or HORMOUZ I., son of Sapor, k. of Persia, 272—*d.* after a short reign, 273.

HORMISDAS, or HORMOUZ II., son of Narses, k. of Persia, 301 — founds Ormus, 306—*d.* 309.

HORMISDAS, or HORMOUZ III., son of Chosroes I., k. of Persia, 579 — his tutor and friend, Buzurg Mihir, introduces the game of chess, from India, for his amusement, 590—his friend leaves Persia, and he falls under the influence of evil counsellors, 583 — is deposed and slain, 590.

HORMISDAS bp. of Rome, 514-523.

HORMOUZ. See HORMISDAS.

HORN, Gustavus, the Swedish gen., assists Bernard of Saxe Weimar against the imperialists, 1632—is defeated at Nordlingen, by the archduke Ferdinand, Aug. 27, 1634.

HORN, a Swedish nobleman, beheaded for conspiracy, 1756.

HORNBY, in Lincolnshire. See ELEANORA, qu. of Edward I.

HORNCASTLE, battle of; the royalists defeated by sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell, 1643.

HORNE, George, bp. of Norwich, *d.* Jan. 17, 1792.

HORNE, the rev. John, afterwards Horne Tooke, *b.* 1736—breaks up the Society of the Bill of Rights, by his altercation with Wilkes, April 9, 1771—opposes his election for sheriff of London, and is burnt in effigy by the mob, July 1; summoned before the House of Commons for his Letter to the Speaker, Feb. 11, 1774—imprisoned for a libel on the royal army at Lexington, July 4, 1778—applies to the society of the Inner Temple for admission as a barrister; refused on the ground of his being an ordained clergyman, June 13, 1779 — publishes his "Diversions of Purley," 1787—unsuccessful candidate for Westminster, 1790—arrested on a charge of constructive treason, May 20, 1794 — arraigned, Nov. 16; defended by Erskine, and acquitted, 20; returned to parliament for Old Sarum, May 1, 1801. See COMMONS, House of.—*d.* 1812.

HORNER, Francis, *b.* 1778—presents the Report of the Bullion Committee, 1810 — moves, unsuccessfully, for the resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England, May 6, 1811—*d.* at Pisa, Feb. 8, 1817.

HORROX, Jeremiah, *b.* 1619—first observes a transit of Venus, Nov. 24, 1639 — *d.* 1641.

HORSA, the Saxon, assists Hengist to repel the Scots and Picts, 449—slain in the battle of Aylesford, 455.

HORSES, the two marble, of Monte Cavallo, in Rome, brought from Alexandria to the baths of Constantine, 326—preserved by Theodoric, 500 — the four bronze, carried from Constantinople to Venice, 1205.

HORSFALL, Mr., a manufacturer, shot by Luddites, near Huddersfield, 1812 — the assassins executed at York, Jan. 7, 1813.

HORSLEY, John, author of "*Britannia Romana*," *d.* 1731.

HORSLEY, Samuel, afterwards bp. of St. Asaph, *b.* 1733 — appointed bp. of St. David's, 1788—*d.* 1806.

HORTENSIAN LAW, passed at Rome, gives legislative power to the Plebes, B.C. 286.

HORTENSIUS, Quintus, *b.* B.C. 114—his first oration in the Forum, 95—defends Verres, 70 — consul, 69—in conjunction with Cicero, defends Sextius, 56—*d.* 50.

HORTON, lady Anne, daughter of lord Irnham, married to the duke of Cumberland, Oct. 4, 1771. See CUMBERLAND, Henry Fred., duke of.

HORUC, Barbarossa, son of a potter at Mitylene, founds the piratical States of Barbary, 1516—is joined by his brother, Hayraddin, and *d.* soon after, 1518. See BARBAROSSA, Hayraddin.

HORUS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1587—(last of the 18th dynasty, about 1450 L.)

HOSEA prophesies, B.C. 795.

HOSEIN, son of Ali, protests against the succession of Yezid I., 676—slain, 680.

HOSEIN, one of Yezid's lieutenants, takes the command against the revolted Koreish, and presses the siege of Meeca, 682—abandons it, on Yezid's death, 683.

HOSHEA, k. of Israel, B.C. 730 — Samaria taken by the Assyrians, and the kingdom of Israel ended, 721.

HOSIER, admiral, prevents the sailing of the Spanish treasure galleons from Porto Bello, June 3, 1726 — *d.* on the service, 1727.

HOSIUS, bp. of Cordova, presides at the council of Nice, 325 — subscribes the Arian creed, 357.

HOSPITALLERS. See KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS.

HOSPITALS were originally *Hospitia* for the reception of travellers, to the largest

of which sick wards were afterwards attached; many were erected for the accommodation of pilgrims to the East; Chrysostom, while patriarch of Constantinople, devoted to this purpose a large portion of his revenues, 400 —the great *Xenodochium* of Jerusalem, capable of sheltering 2000 guests, besides an infirmary for the sick and wounded, was built by the Knights of St. John, 1112—the original name has assumed with us the two forms of *Hotels* and *Hospitals*. For the principal Hospitals of London, see their respective names in this Index.

HOSTILIANUS, nephew of Decius, appointed the colleague of Gallus, soon falls a victim to the general pestilence, 252.

HOTHAM, sir Charles, governor of Victoria, suppresses the riot in the Australian gold-diggings, Dec. 4, 1854.

HOTHAM, sir John, closes the gates of Hull against Charles I., April 23, 1642—he and his son beheaded, Jan. 2, 1645.

HOTHAM, admiral, gains a victory over the French fleet in the Mediterranean, Mar. 14, 1795.

HOTHAM, admiral sir William, *b.* 1773—*d.* 1848.

HOTSPUR. See PERCY, Henry.

HOTTENTOTS, revolt of the, suppressed by general Somerset, June 3–5, 1851.

HOTTINGER, J. H., *d.* 1667.

HOUNSLOW, the Speakers of the Lords and Commons, and many members of both houses, place themselves under the protection of the troops encamped there, 1647 — an army is collected there by James II., and a Romish chapel erected in the camp, 1686.

HOURS OF IDLENESS. See BYRON, George, lord.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. See COMMONS, House of.

HOUSE OF LORDS. See LORDS, House of.

HOUSEHOLD BOOK of James V. See ABERDEEN, earl of.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT burnt down, Oct. 16, 1834—the granite embankment commenced, to form a site for the new houses, 1837—the rebuilding begins, 1840—the Lords meet in their new house, Apr. 15, 1847—first entrance of the Queen through the Victoria Tower, Feb. 3, 1852—the Commons assemble for the first time in their new house, Nov. 4, 1852—"Big Ben," the bell for the clock tower, weighing 15 tons, 18 cwt. 2 qrs., cast at Norton, near Stockton on Tees, Aug. 6, 1856—shipped at Hartlepool, Oct. 4; sounded for the first time, Nov. 13; Victoria Tower completed, 1857.

HOUSSEIN, brother-in-law of Timour, quarrels with him, 1365—is defeated by him, and retires to Balkh, 1366—after a short reconciliation, their war is renewed; Timour takes Balkh, Houssein made prisoner, tried by sound of trumpet, condemned, and put to death, 1367.

HOUTMAN, Cornelius, recommends the Dutch to form their East India Company, and establish their first factory in Java, 1595.

HOVEDEN, Roger, writes his Chronicle, 1192.

HOWARD, of Effingham, lord Charles, *b.* 1536 — commands the English fleet against the Spanish Armada, 1588—sent out against the Havanna treasure ships, 1591—takes and plunders Cadiz, 1596—created earl of Nottingham, 1597—lord high-admiral to James I., 1603 — sent ambassador to Spain, 1604—*d.* 1624.

HOWARD, lord, after the abolition of the House of Lords, elected member of the Commons for Carliale, 1649.

HOWARD, lord William, committed to the Tower on a charge of being concerned in Fitzharris's libel, June 12, 1681.

HOWARD, of Escrick, lord, joins in a conspiracy against Charles II., and gives evidence against lord Wm. Russell and Algernon Sidney, 1683.

HOWARD, lord Thomas, accompanies Jas. II. on his Irish expedition, 1689—excepted from the Act of Indemnity, 1690.

HOWARD, sir Edward, son of the earl of Surrey, killed while attacking a French squadron in the harbour of Conquet, 1513.

HOWARD, John, the philanthropist, *b.* 1727—high-sheriff of Bedfordshire, thanked by parliament for his attention to the general state of prisons, Mar. 4, 1774—sets out on his travels to visit the plague hospitals, Dec. 18, 1785—publishes his Account of the Lazarettos of Europe, 1789—*d.* at Cherson, in Russia, 1790.

HOWARD, Katharine, daughter of lord Edmund Howard, *b.* 1522—married to Henry VIII., July 28, 1540—her early life revealed to the king, 1541—attainted, and beheaded, Feb. 12, 1542.

HOWARD, lady Frances. See ESSEX, earl of (the son), and CARRE, Robert.

HOWDEN, lord, sent ambassador to Spain, May 14, 1850.

HOWE, lord, killed in a skirmish with the French in America, July 5, 1758.

HOWE, gen. sir William, drives the Americans from Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776—takes New York, Sept. 15; defeats the Americans at White Plains, Oct. 29; defeats Washington at Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777—resigns his command in America, Apr. 14, 1778.

HOWE, Richard, *b.* 1725—captain of the

Dunkirk, distinguishes himself in taking the French ships, Alcide and Lys, 1755—captain of the Magnanimous, reduces the isle of Aix, Sept. 23, 1757—commodore of the expedition against St. Malo and Cherbourg, 1758—created a peer, 1759 — viscount, and treasurer of the navy in the Chatham ministry, 1766—resigns, 1770—first lord of the admiralty in W. Pitt's administration, 1784—created an earl, and resigns office, 1788—commands the Channel fleet, and defeats the French off Brest, June 1, 1794—*d.* Aug. 5, 1799.

HOWE, George, *b.* 1769—establishes the first printing press in New South Wales, 1803—*d.* 1821.

HOWEL, king of Gleguising, submits to Alfred the Great, 885.

HOWEL, or Hoel Dha, king of the West Welsh, son of Cadell, and grandson of Rotri Mawr, recognizes the supremacy of Athelstan, k. of England, 926.

HOWEL, of Wales, does homage to Edgar, 972.

HOWICK, lord. See GREY, Charles, earl.

HOWLEY, William, *b.* 1766—bp. of London, translated to be archbp. of Canterbury, 1828—*d.* 1848.

HOWTH, near Dublin, landing of Geo. IV. at, Aug. 15, 1821. See HOLYHEAD.

HUBERT, natural son of Hugh, k. of Italy, duke of Tuscany, 936—961.

HUBERTSBURG, treaty of, closes the Seven Years' war, Feb. 15, 1763.

HUDDERSFIELD CANAL, tunnel of the, completed, 1809. See also HORSFALL.

HUDSON'S BAY, first reached by the Portuguese, Corte Real, 1500—explored by Henry Hudson, and named after him, 1608—trading company chartered, 1670.

HUEJADA, in Valencia, taken by the Christians from the Mohammedans, 1224.

HUESCA, taken by the Franks, 797—recovered by Al Hakem I., 798—and again, 802—Calib Hafsun dies at, 917—taken by Roderic the Cid, 1087—by the Castilians, 1435.

HUET, Peter Daniel, bp. of Avranches, *b.* 1630—*d.* 1721.

HUGH, *of Lusignan*, I., k. of Cyprus, succeeds his father, Almeric, 1206—*d.* 1221.

HUGH II., k. of Cyprus, son of Henry I., 1253—1267.

HUGH III., k. of Cyprus, son of Hugh II., 1267—1284.

HUGH IV., king of Cyprus, succeeds his father, Henry II., 1324—assists in the capture of Sicyon, 1344—he visits London, endeavouring to incite Europe to a crusade, is entertained by sir Henry Pikard, 1363—*d.* 1369.

HUGH CAPET, k. of France. See CAPET, Hugh.

HUGH, count of Provence, is invited to take the kingdom of Italy, 925—expels Rudolf, and is acknowledged king, 926—sends the father of the historian, Liutprand, to C.P. on an embassy, 927—takes his son, Lothaire, as his colleague, 931—marries Marozia, widow of Guido, duke of Tuscany, and is expelled from Rome by her son, Alberic, 932—besieges Rome, and purchases the friendship of Rudolf, by ceding to him a part of Provence, 933—again lays siege to Rome; Odo, abbot of Clugny, negotiates between him and Alberic, who marries his daughter, Alda; Hugh ejects Boson, and makes his own natural son, Hubert, duke of Tuscany, 936—marries Bertha, widow of Rudolf, 938—Odo of Clugny again mediates between him and Alberic, 939—Berenger, marquis of Ivrea, escapes his hostile designs, and takes refuge in Germany, 940—he expels the Saracens from Provence, 942—his natural daughter, Bertha, is married to Romanus, son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, 943—Berenger arrives from Germany, and becomes master of Italy; Hugh retains the title of king, 945—withdraws into Provence, 946—*d.* 947.

HUGH, *the Great*, count of Paris, son of Robert I., on his father's death, unites with Herbert de Vermandois, against Charles *the Simple*, king of France, and places Rudolf, duke of Burgundy, on the throne, 922—marries Eadhild, sister of Athelstan, k. of England, 926; and after her death, Hedwig, daughter of Henry *the Fowler*, emperor of Germany, 936—duke of Burgundy, 938—defeats Louis IV., 941 — protects Lothaire on the throne, 954—receives Aquitain and other territories from him, 955—*d.* 956.

HUGH, duke of Tuscany, succeeds his father, Hubert, 961—protects and restores the pope, John XV., 987—attends the court of Otho III., during Easter, at Quedlinburg, 991—*d.* 1001.

HUGH I.—V., dukes of Burgundy. See BURGUNDY.

HUGH, bp. of Durham, entrusted with the regency of England during the absence of Richard I. in the Holy Land, 1190—expelled by prince John, 1191.

HUGH DE VERMANDOIS, a leader of the first crusade, 1096.

HUGHES, sir Richard, defeats the French admiral, Suffrein, in the East Indies, Apr. 12, 1782.

HUGO FALCANDUS. See FALCANDUS.

HUGO, Victor, *b.* 1802- publishes his Odes, 1822—a democrat, banished from France, Jan. 10, 1852.

HUGUENOTS. See EIDGENOSSEN.—The pow-

erful anti-papal party in France, afterwards known by this name, originated by the preaching of Calvin at Paris, 1532—persecution of them begins, at the instigation of Katharine de' Medici; the councillor, Anne Dubourg, burnt, Dec. 23, 1559—she seeks an alliance with them against the Guise family, 1560—the conference of Poissy inflames discord; an edict issued against them, and they are first called Huguenots; Condé and Coligni prepare to take up arms, 1561. See CHARLES IX., k. of France.—Elizabeth sends an English auxiliary force to support them; Jane, qu. of Navarre, encourages them, and educates her son, Henry, in their tenets; they are defeated at Dreux, 1562—compromise of Amboise, Mar. 19; the two parties unite to take Havre de Grace from the English; Elizabeth makes peace with the qu. regent, 1563—a colony planted in Florida, 1564—edict of the qu. of Navarre in favour of the Huguenots; they are defeated at St. Denis, Nov. 10; their colony expelled from Florida by the Spanish, 1567. See CHARLES IX., k. of France.—Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572—the nobility and gentry of England offer to raise an army to avenge them; Elizabeth more cautiously supports them, 1573. See HENRY III. and IV., kings of France.—Edict of Nantes, secures to them the free exercise of their religion, Apr. 13, 1598—Mary de' Medici, mother and regent of Louis XIII., sets herself in opposition to them, 1612. See LOUIS XIII., k. of France.—The surrender of Rochelle closes the last Huguenot war, Oct. 30, 1628—religious liberty established by the pacification of Nismes, July 14, 1629—restricted by new edicts of Louis XIV., 1680—refugees arrive in London, and are relieved by an Order in Council, 1681—revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685—emigration of the industrious and wealthy to England and Germany; persecution of Calas, 1762—freedom of conscience restored by the National Assembly, Aug. 24, 1789.

HULAGOU, brother of the great khan, Mangou, invades Persia, extirpates the tribe of the Assassins in that country, and proclaims himself sultan, 1256—storms Bagdad, puts to death Mostasem, the last of the caliphs; carries his arms into Syria, and takes Damascus, 1258—*d.* 1264.

HULL, incorporated by Edward I. as Kingston-upon-Hull, 1299—closed by sir John Hotham against Charles I., Apr. 23, 1642—besieged by the marquis of Newcastle, who is driven from his trenches by the garrison, Oct. 12, 1643—visited by qu. Victoria and the royal family, Oct. 13, 1854.

HULL, an American general, invades Canada. See BROCK, general.

HULST, taken by the statholder, Frederic Henry, 1644.

HUMANE SOCIETY, founded, 1774.

HUMBER, the Danes advance beyond the, to take York, 867. See EDGAR ETHELING.

HUMBERT, I.—III. See SAVOY.

HUMBERT, general, lands with a French force at Killala, in Ireland, Aug. 22, 1798—they surrender to gen. Lake, Sept. 8.

HUMBOLDT, baron Alexander Von, *b.* 1769—festival at Berlin in honour of his 80th year, Sept. 14, 1849.

HUMBOLDT, baron Wilhelm Von, *b.* 1768—*d.* 1835.

HUME, lord, raises forces against Mary, qu. of Scotland; defeats Bothwell, at Carberry hill, and takes her prisoner, June 15, 1567.

HUME, David, *b.* 1711—he commences the publication of his History of England, 1754—*d.* 1776.

HUME, Joseph, *b.* 1777—attends qu. Caroline to St. Paul's, Nov. 29, 1820—moves for a reduction of the army, Mar. 1, 1821—after sixteen divisions, the motion is lost; exposes the extravagance of the public expenditure, June 27; receives pieces of plate from public bodies for his exertions to enforce ministerial economy, 1822—moves for inquiry into the Irish church, Mar. 4, 1823—questions the facts alleged by Mr. Robinson to shew the prosperity of the country, May 4, 1826—elected for Middlesex, 1830—motion on the corn laws negatived, Mar. 1, 1834—obtains inquiry into Orange Lodges, 1835—severely reprobates the obstructive proceedings of the Lords, Aug. 20, 1836—banquet to him and Mr. Byng, in Drury Lane theatre, Jan. 23, 1837—presides at a meeting to erect monuments to Muir and other Scotch reformers, prosecuted in 1793–4, Feb. 20; founds the monument at Edinburgh, Aug. 21, 1844—motion for an inquiry into the proceedings of sir James Brooke against the Borneo pirates, negatived, July 10, 1851—portrait of him presented by his friends to Mrs. Hume, and by her to the London University, 1854—*d.* 1855—meeting to raise a memorial of him, Dec. 13, 1855.

HUMIERES, D', the French marshal, defeated by prince Waldeck, the Dutch general, at Walcourt, 1689.

HUMPHREY DE HAUTEVILLE, succeeds his brother, Drogo, as leader of the Normans in Italy, 1051—count of Apulia, makes

prisoner pope Leo IX. at Civitella, 1053 —*d.* 1057.

HUMPHREY, duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV., k. of England, regent of England, 1422—he offends Philip, duke of Burgundy, by marrying Jaqueline, duchess of Brabant, and claiming her hereditary States of Holland and Hainault, 1424 — dissension with Henry Beaufort, bp. of Winchester, composed by John, duke of Bedford; reconciled to duke Philip, 1425—Philip besieges Calais, but retires on his approach; he separates qu. Katharine from Owen Tudor, 1436 — intrigues and cabals of Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester, against his duchess for imputed witchcraft; she is condemned to do penance in St. Paul's, and to be imprisoned for life; her confessor, Bolingbroke, and Margery Jordan of Eye, are executed, 1442—cardinal Beaufort prevails over him in the English councils, 1444 — qu. Margaret joins his enemies, 1445—murdered at Bury St. Edmund's, Feb. 28 (24 Stowe), 1447.

HUNALD, son of Eudes, takes the title of duke of Aquitaine, and does homage to Charles Martel, 736 — retires into a monastery, 762—leaves his monastery, and claims Aquitaine; defeated and made prisoner by Charlemagne, 769.

HUNFERTH, follows Daniel in the see of Winchester, 744—*d.* 754.

HUNGARY, the Dacia of the Romans, and the eastern part of Pannonia. See DACIA.—Invasion of the Huns, and expulsion of the Goths, 376. See HUNS.—Occupied by the Gepidæ, after the fall of the Huns, 469. See GEPIDÆ.—The Avars follow, 568. See AVARS.— Part of the Bulgarian kingdom, 680. See BULGARIANS.—The Ungri (called by some writers Huns) form a settlement at Munkatz, and advance in Pannonia, 862—the country occupied by them receives the name of Ungara, or Hungary, 886 — they are joined by the Magyars, under Arpad, the father of a long line of kings; become a powerful nation, and defeat Simeon, k. of the Bulgarians, 889—are employed by Arnulf, k. of Germany, 893 — defeat Simeon again in three great battles, 896—invade Italy, defeat Berenger near the Brenta, and penetrate to Modena, 899—defeated by him near Venice, obtain money from him, and withdraw, 906 — desolate Bavaria, 907 — invade Thuringen, 909—defeat Louis III., k. of Germany, 910 — invited by Berenger to assist him against Rudolf, k. of Transjurane Burgundy, 921 — plunder and burn Pavia, and proceed into the south of France, where they are overcome by Rudolf, 924—again invited into Italy by the marquis Alberico; carry off a rich booty, 925—defeated by Henry *the Fowler*, at Merseburg, in Saxony, 934 —invited by Ludolf, son of Otho I.; they ravage Germany, 954—are signally defeated by Otho, at Augsburg, and desist in future from their incursions into the West, 955 — turn their arms to the East against the Bulgarians, and obtain additional territories from them, 957-965—become a settled and civilized people under Geisa, a descendant of Arpad, who takes the title of duke, 972—he introduces Christianity, and his son, Waik, takes the name of Stephen, 996—*d.* and is succeeded by his son, 997, who assumes the title of king, 1000.

Sovereigns of Hungary; the events during their reigns may be seen under their respective names in this Index.

LINE OF ARPAD.

Geisa, duke, 972—997.
Stephen, duke, 997; king, 1000—1038.
Peter, 1038—1041.
Samuel Abo, 1041—1044.
Peter, *restored*, 1044—1046.
Andrew I., 1046—1060.
Bela I., 1060—1063.
Solomon, 1063—1075.
Geisa I., 1075—1077.
Wladislas, or Ladislas I., 1077—1095.
Coloman, 1095—1114.
Stephen II., 1114—1131.
Bela II., 1131 — by his marriage with Helena, daughter of Urosch, prince of Servia, obtains Bosnia—*d.* 1141.
Geisa II., 1141—1160.
Stephen III., 1160—1162.
Stephen IV., 1162—1173.
Bela III., 1173—1196.
Emeric, 1196—1204.
Wladislas, or Ladislas II., 1204—1205.
Andrew II., 1205—1235.
Bela IV., 1235—1270
Stephen V., 1270—1272.
Ladislas III., 1272—1290.
Andrew III., *the Venetian*, 1290—last of the line of Arpad, *d.* 1301.

HOUSE OF NAPLES.

Charles I., Robert, 1301—1342.
Louis I., 1342—1382.
Maria, 1382 — with Sigismund, 1387 — 1392.

HOUSE OF BRANDENBURG.

Sigismund, *alone*, 1392—1437.
Elizabeth, with Albert of Austria, 1437 —1439; with Ladislas IV., 1440—1442.
Ladislas, *alone*, 1442—1444.
Ladislas V., 1445—1458.

ELECTED.

Matthias Corvinus, Huniades, 1458—1490.

HUNGARY—*continued.*
Ladislas VI., 1490—1516.
Louis II., 1516—1526.
Union of Hungary to Austria, 1526. See AUSTRIA, and FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, and his successors.
Hungary overrun by the Turks, and John Von Zapolya set up by them as king, 1529 — made a part of the Ottoman empire by Soliman II., 1541 — Gran, Fünfkirchen, and Stuhlweissenburg submit to him, 1543—he is repulsed at Eger, 1552—truce concluded for eight years, 1562 — broken by the Turks, who besiege Zigeth, 1566—sultan Selim, by a truce or peace, retains the greater part of Hungary, 1567 — war renewed, and the Turks defeated at Sissek, near Comorn, 1592 — take Raab, 1594 — lose Gran, 1595 — defeat the imperialists at Keresztes, and take Eger, 1596—lose Raab and Vesprin, 1598 — recover Gran, 1605—peace of Comorn concluded, 1606—Bethlem Gabor proclaimed king by the Protestants, 1620. See BETHLEM GABOR. —Revolt provoked by the intolerance of the Jesuits, 1637—the Turks recommence hostilities and take Neuhäusel, 1663—are defeated by Montecuccoli at St. Gotthard on the Raab, and agree to the peace of Temeswar, 1664—conspiracy of the magnates against the religious and fiscal tyranny of the imperial officers detected, and many put to death, 1670—the malcontents place count Tekeli at their head, 1676—apply to the Poles for assistance, 1677—diet of Odenburg; the emperor Leopold I. makes concessions to divide the patriots; Tekeli persists, and has recourse to the Turks, 1681 — they renew the war, and sustain many reverses, 1683-1697. See CHARLES IV., duke of Lorraine, and EUGENE FRANCIS, prince of Savoy.—By the peace of Carlowitz, they relinquish all Hungary, except Temeswar, Jan. 26, 1699 — the malcontents take arms again, under the leadership of Francis Ragoczy, 1701—become formidable, and threaten Vienna, 1704—are defeated at Trentschin, 1708—at Romhany, 1710 — treaties of Nagy-Haroly and Szathman; the emperor Joseph I. grants religious liberty, and tranquillizes Hungary, 1711 — war again with the Turks; prince Eugene defeats them at Peterwaradin; takes Temeswar, and drives them out of Hungary, 1716—takes Belgrade, 1717—the peace of Passarowitz leaves all Hungary in the hands of the emperor, June 24, 1718—Maria Theresa, queen, declares her husband, Francis Stephen, co-regent, 1740 — is crowned at Presburg, and appeals to the loyalty of her subjects, who support her enthusiastically against her powerful enemies, 1741. See MARIA THERESA.—General insurrection, Sept. 25, 1848. See FERDINAND and FRANCIS JOSEPH, emperors of Austria; KOSSUTH, and BEM.—Suppressed, Aug. 12, 1849.
HUNGERFORD MARKET opened, July 2, 1833 —suspension bridge opened, May 1, 1845.
HUNIADES, John, advises Elizabeth, queen of Hungary, to marry Ladislas III., k. of Poland, 1440—repels the Ottoman invasion of Transylvania, 1442 — he crosses the Danube, takes Nissa (Naissus) and Sofia, and defeats the Ottoman army at Kunobitza, in the defiles of the Balkan, Dec. 24, 1443—his victories induce Amurath II. to solicit peace; treaty of Segedin; Servia restored, the Hungarian frontier evacuated, and a truce for ten years concluded; the papal legate persuades Ladislas to break the truce; battle of Varna, Nov. 10; triumph of the Ottomans; the king and the legate perish; Huniadès escapes, 1444—appointed regent of Hungary for Ladislas V., 1445 —defeated by Amurath at Cossova, 1448 —obtains the release of Ladislas from Austria, and resigns the regency, 1452—defeats Mahomet II. at the siege of Belgrade, and *d.* a month after his victory, 1456.
HUNIADES, Ladislas, eldest son of John Huniades, condemned and executed for the murder of count Cilly, 1457.
HUNIADES, Matthias. See MATTHIAS CORVINUS.
HUNINGEN, skilful retreat of Moreau to, Oct. 26, 1796.
HUNNE, Richard, convicted of heresy ten days after his death; his body is disinterred and burnt in Smithfield, Dec. 20, 1514.
HUNNERIC, k. of the Vandals, in Africa, son of Genseric, marries Eudocia, daughter of the emperor Valentinian III., 462 —succeeds his father, 477—issues a summons to the bishops of Africa to meet the following year at Carthage, 483 — after the conference, issues an edict in favour of Arianism, and punishes its opponents, 484—*d.* 484.
HUNS, a Tartar tribe from Central Asia, first mentioned in the Geographical Poem of Dionysius Periegeta, about 300 —first known in history by their driving the Visigoths out of Dacia, 376 — Roas or Rugilas leads them to the banks of the Danube; and they make incursions into Thrace, 422—Aetius engages them to support the rebel, John Primicerius, 424—they arrive too late, and return to their cantonments, 425—withdraw from

Pannonia, and advance westward into Germany, 427—assist Aetius to regain his power in the Western empire, 432—Ruglas *d.*, and is succeeded by Attila and Bleda, sons of his brother, Mundzuk, 433. See ATTILA. — Death of Attila; his eldest son, Ellac, defeated by the Ostrogoths; falls in battle; Dengezic takes the command, 453. See DENGEZIC. —The Huns finally overthrown and dispersed, 469.

HUNS, another tribe, better known afterwards as Avars, break through the Caspian gates, and invade Cappadocia, 515 —plunder Armenia, and are driven out by Dositheus, 532. See AVARS.

HUNS. See UNGRI, and HUNGARY.

HUNT, F. K., *b.* 1814—*d.* 1854.

HUNT, Henry, *b.* 1773—candidate for Bristol, 1812 — becomes a popular leader; presides at a meeting for parliamentary reform, Nov. 15, 1816—presides at a meeting in Smithfield, July 22, 1819—at the meeting in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, and is arrested, Aug. 16; enters London, attended by a numerous procession, Sept. 13; convicted, and afterwards sentenced to imprisonment, 1820—elected for Preston, 1830—*d.* 1835.

HUNT, John and Leigh, fined and imprisoned for a libel on the prince regent, in the Examiner, Dec. 9, 1812—John again imprisoned for a libel on the House of Commons, May 25, 1821.

HUNTER, John, *b.* 1728—*d.* 1793.

HUNTER, Dr. William, *b.* 1718—*d.* 1783.

HUNTINGDON, the earl of, created duke of Exeter by Richard II., 1397—degraded by Henry IV., 1399—enters into a conspiracy against him, taken prisoner, and beheaded, 1400.

HUNTINGDON, Theophilus Hastings, earl of, excepted from the Act of indemnity, 1690—committed to the Tower, and soon released, 1692.

HUNTINGDON, Selina, countess of, *b.* 1707—*d.* 1791.

HUNTINGTON, William, the methodist preacher, *b.* 1744—*d.* 1813.

HUNTLEY, Gordon, marquis of, joins the rebellion of the earl of Mar, 1715—submits, and is pardoned, Nov. 4, 1716.

HUNTLEY, the marquis of, *b.* 1761—*d.* 1853.

HUNTON, Joseph, a quaker, executed for forgery, Dec. 8, 1828.

HURD, Richard, bp. of Worcester, *b.* 1720 —*d.* 1808.

HURRICANE, a violent, drives several whales ashore on the coasts of Essex and Kent, Feb. 24, 1762—on the coasts of the Western counties and Ireland; Liverpool and Dublin suffer greatly, Jan. 6, 1839. See STORMS.

HURST CASTLE. Charles I. removed to, 1648—taken thence to Windsor, Dec. 23.

HUSAM. See ABULKATUR.

HUSCH, or Falczy, treaty of, by which Katharine saves Peter *the Great* and his army, when surrounded by the Turks, 1711.

HUSKISSON, S., *b.* 1773—lieut.-gen., Jan. 10, 1837—general, Nov. 11, 1851—*d.* 1855.

HUSKISSON, William, *b.* 1770—a secretary of the treasury, 1804—president of the Board of Trade, Jan. 31, 1823—introduces his measures for improving the silk manufactures, March 8, 1824—vindicates the relaxation of the navigation laws, May 12, 1826—becomes colonial secretary, Aug. 17, 1827—secedes from the duke of Wellington's ministry, June, 1828—is killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, Sept. 15, 1830—his statue placed in the vestibule of Lloyd's, Feb. 7, 1848.

HUSSEY, lord, beheaded, for insurrection, 1537.

HUSS, John, *b.* at Hussinetz, in Bohemia, July 6, 1373—professor of theology at Prague, 1398—confessor to the queen of Bohemia, 1401 — preaches Wickliffe's doctrines in conjunction with Jerome of Prague, 1408. See JEROME of Prague.—Makes many converts at Prague, 1409—excommunicated and forbidden to preach, 1411—publicly burns at Prague a papal Indulgence; protests against the doctrine and sale of them, 1412—a council at Rome condemns him again, and lays an interdict on every place that harbours him, 1413—invited to Constance; furnished with a safe conduct by the emperor Sigismund; the council asserts that no civil power can protect him; and by their decree he perishes in the flames, July 6, 1415.

HUSSITES, the disciples of Huss, are persecuted in Prussia by Michael Kuchmeister von Sternberg, grand master of the Teutonic Knights, 1413 — take up arms in Bohemia, 1416—appoint Ziska their leader, 1417 — refuse to acknowledge Sigismund as k. of Bohemia, and storm the town-hall of Prague, 1419—he besieges them in Prague, and is defeated by them at Wissehrad, July 14, 1420—they offer Bohemia to Ladislas, k. of Poland, and to Witold, duke of Lithuania; Korybut, nephew of Ladislas, is sent to them, 1422 — death of Ziska; Procopius Rasa chosen leader, 1424—they extend their conquests into Saxony and Meissen, 1426—defeat an army of the empire at Mies, 1427—carry their arms into Silesia, 1428—refuse to negotiate for peace with Sigismund, 1429—

victory at Tauss, 1431—divide into two sects, the Calixtines and Taborites; the former, satisfied with the concessions made by the council of Basle, secede from the league, 1433—the Calixtines join the imperial army, and defeat the Taborites at Böhmisch-Brod, 1434—the Calixtines, deceived in the execution of their treaty, re-unite with the Taborites; Sigismund concedes the points they require, on which they submit and allow him to enter Prague, 1435—treaty of Iglau between them and the emperor, 1436—some of them offer the crown of Bohemia to Casimir of Poland; they are defeated by Albert of Austria at Tabor, 1438.

HUTCHESON, Thomas, *b.* 1694—*d.* 1747.

HUTCHINSON, John, *b.* 1684—*d.* 1737.

HUTCHINSON, major-gen. J. H., succeeds sir Ralph Abercromble in Egypt, March 21, 1801—signs a treaty for the evacuation of the country by the French, June 27; created a peer, Dec. 5.

HUTCHINSON, capt. J. H., assists Lavalette's escape, Dec. 20, 1815.

HUTCHINSON, Lucy, writes the Memoirs of her husband, col. Hutchinson, 1670.

HUTTON, Charles, *b.* 1737—*d.* 1823.

HUTTON, William, *b.* 1723—*d.* 1815.

HUY, in the Netherlands, taken by the French, 1693—recovered by the allies, 1694—taken by the duke of Marlborough, Aug. 27, 1703.

HUYGENS, Christian, *b.* 1629—he invents and applies the pendulum to clocks, 1647—*d.* 1695.

HY. See IONA.

HYACINTH. See FRANCIS HYACINTH, duke of Savoy.

HYBRILIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 491.

HYDASPES, a river of India, (now the Chelum, according to major Rennell) which Alexander descended on his return from India, B.C. 327.

HYDE, Edward. See CLARENDON, Edward Hyde, earl of.

HYDE, Henry. See CLARENDON, Henry Hyde, earl of.

HYDE, Anne. See ANNE HYDE.

HYDE PARK, review of the Guards in, July 4, 1663—troops encamped in, July 31, 1715—volunteers reviewed by Geo. III., Oct. 26 and 28, 1803. See ACHILLES, statue of.—Fireworks in, on occasion of the coronation of William IV., Sept. 8, 1831. See CRYSTAL PALACE.

HYDER ALI founds the Mysore kingdom, 1761—war with the India Company and their allies, 1767—defeats the Mahrattas, and penetrates to the gates of Madras; treaty of peace with him, April 4, 1769—extends his conquests over the native chiefs in Calicut, 1771—defeats the Company's troops, Sept. 10, 1780—and conquers the Carnatic; is defeated by sir Eyre Coote, June 2, 1782—*d.* Dec. 11.

HYDERABAD, taken by sir Chas. James Napier, Feb. 20, 1843.

HYGEIA, the asteroid, discovered by De Gasparis, April 12, 1849.

HYGINUS, bp. of Rome, 139–142.

HYGINUS, Jul., keeper of the Palatine library, writes "De Castrametatione," B.C. 16.

HYKSOS, or shepherd kings in Egypt. See BERBERS.

HYMENÆUS, bp. of Jerusalem, 262–296.

HYPATIA, wife of Isidorus, teaches philosophy at Alexandria, 407—brutally murdered with the connivance of bp. Cyril, 415.

HYPATIUS, consul of Rome, 500—sent against the Persians, and is unsuccessful, 503.

HYPATIUS, Fl., brother of the empress Eusebia, consul of Rome, 359.

HYPERBIUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 420.

HYPERECHIUS of Alexandria, writes on grammar or orthography, 453.

HYPERIDES, the Athenian orator, put to death, B.C. 322.

HYPSÆUS, C. Plautius, consul of Rome, B.C. 347.

HYPSÆUS, M. Plautius, consul of Rome, B.C. 125.

HYRCANIA, occupied by the Parthians, B.C. 244.

HYRCANUS, John, son of Simon, succeeds his father as high priest, and rules the Jews with regal power, B.C. 135—makes a league with the Romans, and conquers Samaria, 129—*d.* 107.

HYRCANUS II., k. of Judæa, son of Alexander Jannæus, nominated by his mother Alexandra as successor to the throne; deposed by his brother, Aristobulus, B.C. 70—takes up arms against Aristobulus, 65—made k. by Pompey, 63—becomes an ally of Rome, 47—deposed and made prisoner by the Parthians, 40—murdered by Herod, 37.

HYSIÆ, battle of; the Lacedæmonians defeated by the Argives, B.C. 669.

HYSTASPES. See DARIUS I.

I

IAMBICS invented by Archilochus, B.C. 708—written by Simonides of Amorgus, 696—and by Hipponax of Ephesus, 546.

IAMBLICHUS, a disciple of Porphyry, fl., 312—*d.* 329.

IAPYDES, an Illyrian tribe, kept in subjection by Octavius, B.C. 35.

IBEG, first sultan of the Mamelukes in Egypt, 1250—*d.* 1260. See MAMELUKES.

IBERI, a people of Spain, send an embassy to Alexander the Great at Babylon, B.C. 324. See CELTIBERIANS.

IBERIA, a country between the Caspian and Euxine, conquered by the emperor Trajan, 115—submits to Diocletian, 298—Christianity introduced, 328—conquered by Sapor II., 338—the Persians retire into, when driven out of Colchis by the Romans, 556—reconquered by Heraclius, 628. See GEORGIA.

IBERUS. See EBRO.

IBRAHIM, caliph of Arabia, deposed after a reign of three months, 744—again claims the caliphate, 746—goes on a pilgrimage to Mecca; made prisoner, and dies in captivity, 747.

IBRAHIM, youngest son of Achmed I., *b.* 1617—succeeds his brother, Amurath IV., as sultan of the Ottomans, 1640—his vizir, Mustafa, recovers Asof from the Russians, 1642—begins the long war with the Venetians, 1647. See CANDIA and CRETE.—Ibrahim deposed for his vices, and put to death, 1648.

IBRAHIM, son of Mehemet Ali, *b.* 1789—conducts a powerful expedition from Egypt against Greece, 1825—devastates the Morea, 1826—his progress arrested by the Mainotes; evacuates Greece, 1828—is sent into Syria, 1831—takes St. Jean d'Acre, Damascus and Antioch; defeats the grand vizir at Konieh, and takes him prisoner, Dec. 21, 1832—threatens Constantinople; defeats the Turks at Nezib, June 24, 1839—is expelled from Syria by the allied powers, 1840—arrives in London, June 8, 1846—leaves London, July 15; succeeds his father as viceroy of Egypt, Sept. 1, 1848—*d.* Nov. 10.

IBYCUS, the poet, fl., B.C. 589.

IBZAN, judge of Israel, fl., B.C. 1182 (1239 H., 1232 C.)

ICARIUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 688.

ICELAND, discovered by the Northmen, 860—emigration of Ingulf to, 870—Haco V., of Norway, acquires the sovereignty of, 1262—desolated by an eruption of Hecla for nearly twelve months, 1784.

ICENI, a British tribe, whose territories are now the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. See BRITAIN.

ICH DIEN, the motto of John *of Luxemburg*, k. of Bohemia. See EDWARD, the Black Prince.

ICONIUM, one of the first towns in which Paul and Barnabas preach after their mission from Antioch, and make many converts, 38—taken by Soliman, where he makes his residence and founds the Seljukian kingdom of Iconium or Roum, 1074—taken by the first crusaders, 1097—by the emperor Fred. Barbarossa on the third crusade, 1190—by the Mongols, 1244—by the Ottomans, 1307. See KONIEH.

SULTANS of ICONIUM or ROUM.

Soliman, 1074—1085.
Abulkassim, 1086—1091.
Kilidsch Arslan I., 1092—1106.
Malekshah, son of Kilidsch Arslan I., 1107—1117.
Masoud I., 1117—1156.
Kilidsch Arslan II., 1156—1193; when his dominions are divided among his ten sons.
Gajazeddin Kaikhosrou I. at Iconium, 1193—1211.
Azeddin Kilidsch Arslan III., at Tokat, 1203—1205.
Azeddin Kaikous I. at Iconium, 1211—1222.
Alaeddin Kaikobad I., 1222—1237.
Gajazeddin Kaikhosrou II., 1237—1247.
Azeddin Kaikous II., 1247—1261.
Rokneddin Kilidsch Arslan IV., 1261—1267.
Gajazeddin Kaikhosrou III., 1267—1276.
Masoud II., 1276—1297.
Alaeddin II., 1297—1307

ICONOCLASTS, breakers of images, a sect originated by the edict of the emperor Leo III. against kissing and adoring pictures in churches, 726. See IMAGES and IMAGE-WORSHIP.—Excommunicated by pope Gregory III., 732—all decrees against them annulled by the council of C.P., 815—gradually give way, and are finally anathematized by the eighth general council of C.P., 869.

ICTINUS, architect, fl. at Athens, B.C. 442.

IDA, Mount, iron discovered in, B.C. 1406 (1407 H., 1283 C.)

IDA founds the kingdom of Bernicia, in Northumberland, and builds Bamborough, 547.

IDACIUS. See IDATIUS.

IDÆI DACTYLI. See OLYMPIC GAMES.

IDÆUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 276. See NICATOR.

IDATIUS, Idathius or Idacius, bp. of Emerita, causes the death of Priscillian, 385—is banished for it, 389.

IDATIUS in his youth (407) notices events afterwards recorded in his Chronicle, (which begins from 379)—bp. of Lemica in Gallicia, 427—sent to implore the assistance of Aetius against the Suevi in Gallicia, 431—made prisoner by them; released after three months' captivity, 460—his Chronicle ends, 468.

IDEN, a Sussex gentleman, kills Jack Cade, 1450.
IDOLATERS. See BOHEMIA.
IDSTADT, battle of; the Danes gain a victory over the Holstein and Schleswig army, July 26, 1850.
IDWAL, k. of the Welsh, son of Rotri MAWT, defeated and slain by Edgar, 963.
IFFLAND, Aug. Wm., *b.* 1756—*d.* 1814.
IGLAU, treaty of, between Sigismund and the Hussites, 1436.
IGNATIUS, bp. of Antioch, 70—brought before Trajan, sent to Rome, where he is torn to pieces in the amphitheatre, 115.
IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, 846—deposed by the emperor Michael III., 857—he appeals to pope Nicholas I., who sends legates to inquire into the appointment of Photius, 860—the pope deposes Photius, and declares Ignatius patriarch, 863—restored, 867—the Bulgarians accept an archbp. from him, 870—he sends a Greek patriarch to the Christians in Russia, 876—*d.* 877.
IGOR I., son of Ruric, *b.* 865—succeeds under the wardship of Oleg, 879—governs as duke of Russia after the death of Oleg, 913—attacks Constantinople, but is repelled, 941—*d.* 945.
IGOR II., great duke of Russia, 1146.
ILAUPH, who had served under Belisarius, joins Totila, and conquers Dalmatia, 549.
ILDEFONSO, palace of, founded by Philip V. of Spain, 1737.
ILDEFONSO, bp. of Toledo, 657—holds the council of Emerita (Merida), 666.
ILDEGARD, married to Charlemagne, 771—*d.* April 30, 783.
ILDERIM. See BAJAZET I.
ILFORD, in Essex, skeleton of a mammoth discovered at, 1824.
ILITURGIS, now Ubeda, near Cordova, battle of; the Scipios defeat Hasdrubal, B.C. 215.
ILLIBERIS, near Granada, in Spain, an early bishopric. See COUNCILS and IMAGES.
ILLIBERIS, at the foot of the Pyrenees, Hannibal marches through, B.C. 218—rebuilt by Constantine *the Great*, and named Helena, now Elne; his son, Constans, overtaken at, in his flight from Magnentius, and killed, Feb. 27, A.D. 350.
ILLINOIS becomes the 20th State of the American Union, 1818.
ILLUMINATI, the Society of, founded at Ingoldstadt by Weishaupt, 1776.
ILLUS, commands troops from C.P. against Zeno, in Isauria, 476; declares in his favour, and restores him to the throne, 477—consul of Rome, 478—sent against Leontius, who had rebelled at Tarsus, and assumes the purple himself, 484—defeats and takes prisoner Longinus, the brother of Zeno, 485—captured and put to death, 488.
ILLYRIA, Illyricum or Illyrium, the ancient name of the country between the Adriatic, the Danube, and the Save; now Dalmatia, Croatia and Bosnia. See DALMATIA.—Unsuccessfully attacked by Amyntas II., k. of Macedonia, B.C. 392—its people defeated by Philip II., 359—the Roman ambassadors, who protest against their piracies, are murdered by qu. Teuta; Rome commences the first Illyrian war, 230—prescribes terms of peace, to which they agree, 229—the second war successfully terminated by the consul, L. Æmilius Paulus, 219. See DEMETRIUS PHARIUS.—Their prince, Gentius, overcome by another consul of the same name, the conqueror of Macedon, 168—with ten commissioners he organizes Illyria as a Roman province, 167—invaded by the Teutones and Cimbri, 113—placed with Gaul under the command of Julius Cæsar, 59—Plutarch appointed governor by Trajan, A.D. 105—revolt of Ingenuus, 260—assigned with Thrace to Constantius Chlorus, 292—ravaged by the Quadi and Sarmatæ, 374—divided between the emperors, Gratian and Theodosius I., 379—between Arcadius and Honorius, 395—Alaric made master-general of the eastern division, 398—the whole re-united to the empire of the East by Theodosius II., 425—invaded by the Sclavonians, 547—they are expelled, 550. See DALMATIA and HUNGARY.
ILUS, k. of Troy, B.C. 1314 (1283 C.)
IMAD AL DOULAH establishes the Bowides in Persia, 933.
IMAGES introduced into Christian churches before 300—censured by the council of Illiberis, 305—prohibited by the caliph Yezid II., 722. See IMAGE WORSHIP and ICONOCLASTS.—Removed from the churches in England, 1548—and by the emperor Joseph II. in his dominions, 1781.
IMAGE-WORSHIP disclaimed by Gregory I.: but images and pictures allowed by him as vehicles of instruction, 598—the worship of them prevails in the West after his death, 606—prohibited by the emperor Leo III., 726—violent tumults throughout Italy in its favour, 728—forbidden in a second edict under severe penalties; defended by John of Damascus, 730—condemned by the emperor Constantine *Copronymus*, but upheld by pope Zachary, 743—suppressed by the council of Constantinople, 754—supported by that of Rome, 769—opposed by the emperor Leo IV., but favoured by the

empress Irene, 775—restored by her, when regent, 780—established by the seventh general council at Nice, 787—condemned by Charlemagne, 790—and by a council at Francfort on the Maine, 794—maintained against them by pope Hadrian I., 800—resisted by the emperor Leo V., 814—and by Agobard, archbishop of Lyons, 816—disapproved by the emperor Michael II., but he endeavours to appease discord, 820—discussion renewed, 824—image-worship rejected by the council of Paris, and the whole Gallican church, 825—by the emperor Theophilus, 830—and by Claude, bp. of Turin, 831—restored by the empress Theodora, 842—defended by Jonas, bp. of Orleans, till his death, 843—gradually adopted in France, and prevails universally, 850—till the Reformation, when it is first abolished by Zuinglius at Zurich, 1525. See IMAGES.

IMBROS, an island of the Ægean, conquered by Darius, B.C. 505.

IMPERATOR, a title at first denoting commander-in-chief, given to Scipio Africanus the elder by his army, after his victory in Spain, B.C. 207—given to Octavius, as chief of the State, by the senate, 27.

IMPEY, Elijah, appointed chief justice of the new court of judicature in Bengal, March 22, 1774.

IMPORTUNUS, consul of Rome, 509.

INA, k. of Wessex, son of Cenred, a descendant of Ceawlin, the third king, succeeds Cædwalla, 688—gives a code of laws to the West Saxons, 696—receives from the men of Kent a legal compensation in money for the death of Mul, 694—defeats the British chieftain, Geraint, 710—at war with Ceolred, k. of Mercia, 715—founds the minster of Glastonbury, 718—defeats an attempt of Ealdbert to restore the kingdom of Sussex, 722—defeats and slays Ealdbert, 725—resigns the crown and goes to Rome, where he endows an Anglo-Saxon school, 728, and *d.*

INACHUS, k. of Argos, B.C. 1856 (1808 C.)

INARUS. See EGYPT, B.C. 460.

INAUGURATION of the consuls of Rome, at first on the Ides of December (Dec. 13), on the calends of October (Oct. 1), B.C. 401—on the calends of Quinctilis (July 1), 391—in May and June during the first Punic war, 264–241—on the Ides of March (15 March) during the second, 218–201—altered on account of the Spanish war to the calends of January (Jan. 1), 153—where it finally remains fixed.

INCENDIARY FIRES. See FIRES.

INCHBALD, Mrs., *b.* 1757—*d.* 1821.

INCLEDON, Charles, the vocalist, *d.* 1826.

IN CŒNA DOMINI. See BULL.—Renewed by pope Pius V., 1568.

INCOME-TAX introduced, Dec. 4, 1798—repealed, April 5, 1802. See COMMONS, House of.—Renewed under the name of property-tax, June 13, 1803—increased to 10 per cent., 1806—repealed, Mar. 19, 1816—revived by sir R. Peel (Act 4 & 5 Victoria, c. 35), 1842—again renewed, Feb. 14, 1845—increase proposed, Feb. 18; abandoned, Feb. 28; continued for three years longer, 1848—granted for one year only instead of three, May 2, 1851—continued to 1860, and extended to Ireland, June 27, 1853—doubled, in consequence of the war, 1854—reduced, 1856.

INCUMBERED ESTATES. See ENCUMBERED ESTATES.

INDEMNITY, Act of, for the advisers of the embargo on the exportation of corn, Dec. 16, 1766—for the proceedings under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, Apr. 10, 1801; and Mar. 10, 1818—for infringement of the Currency Laws, 1848, 1857.

INDEPENDENTS, a sect which claims for each congregation the right of self-government, arise in England, 1581—in Holland, 1610—send missionaries to America, 1621—prevail over the Presbyterians in the parliament, and rule the army, 1647—their ministers, with other non-conformists, ejected under the Act of Uniformity, 1662—found churches in Scotland, 1797.

INDERAWOOD (Deirwald, or Beverley), St. John of. See JOHN of Beverley, bp. of York.

INDEX EXPURGATORIUS, a list of books prohibited by the Council of Trent, promulgated, 1559—suppressed in Portugal, 1768.

INDIA, the religion of Buddha introduced into, B.C. 956—invaded by Alexander, and Porus defeated, 327—Alexander having built ships, descends to the mouth of the Indus, and returns overland to Carmania, 326—the provinces which he had conquered are incited by Sandrocottus to expel the Macedonians, and regain their freedom, 319—Seleucus Nicator makes an ineffectual attempt to recover them, and sends Megasthenes to conclude a treaty of amity, 305—Menander, k. of Bactria, extends his dominions in India, 206—the trade with Rome, by way of Alexandria, regulated by Augustus, 30—embassy to Constantine *the Great*, A.D. 334—to Constantius II., arrives after his death, and is received by the emperor Julian, 362.

Catibah extends the Mohammedan conquests into the valley of the Indus, 707—Alfred *the Great* employs Sigheim and

INDIA—*continued.*
Athelstan on a mission to the Christian church in India, whence they bring back oriental gems and aromatics, 883—invasion and conquest by Mahmud the Gaznevide, 999. See GAZNAH.—Dschingis khan drives Gelaleddin over the Indus, and withdraws, without attempting to cross the river, 1222—invasion of Timour; Delhi taken, 1399—Mogul governors replaced by the Afghan dynasty of Behlol Lodi, 1450—mission from Portugal by Henry of Viseu, 1461. See COVILHAM, Peter.—The Portuguese empire founded, 1498. See GAMA, Vasco de.—Conquests of Baber, 1519-24—Great Mogul empire founded, 1526—Jesuits introduced into the Portuguese settlements, 1542. See JESUITS.—Jelaleddin Akbar extends the Mogul empire, 1556-1605—trade with England first opened by captain Lancaster, 1591—East India Company formed, 1600. See EAST INDIA COMPANY, English.

The Dutch attack the Portuguese settlements, and found their East India Company, 1595. See DUTCH.—British factory at Surat, 1612 — first voyage of the Danes, 1618—Shahjehan, great mogul, 1627-58 — Madras and Fort St. George built by the British, 1640 — and Hoogley, on the Ganges, 1656—Aurungzebe, great mogul, 1658-1707 — Bombay acquired by the British, 1662—the Mahrattas take Surat and overrun the Deccan, 1668-72—the French found Pondicherry, 1679 — Fort William, or Calcutta, the British Presidency, 1700—decline of the Mogul empire, 1705 — Nadir Shah, sultan of Persia, invades India, and takes Delhi, 1739—first hostilities between the British and French, 1744—Boscawen fails in his attack on Pondicherry, 1748 — intrigues of the French gov., Dupleix, with the native powers, 1750—Clive's first victory, 1751. See CLIVE, Robert.—Calcutta taken by Al Dowlah, 1756. See CALCUTTA, and DOWLAH, Al.

Kingdom of Mysore founded, 1760. See HYDER ALI.—Progress of the British; Patna taken, 1763 — battle of Buxar; defeat of the nabob of Oude by col. Munro, Oct. 22, 1764 — treaty of Allahabad, 1765. See ALLAHABAD, and BENGAL. — Unsettled state of affairs after lord Clive's departure; alliance with the Mahrattas, and war with Hyder Ali, 1767. See HYDER ALI. — Parliamentary investigation, and Acts passed to regulate the government; Warren Hastings governor-general, 1772-1773. See HASTINGS, Warren. — Lord Pigot governor of Madras, 1775. See PIGOT, lord. — Pondicherry taken, Oct. 11, 1778 — war with Hyder Ali's son, Tippoo Saib, 1782—Bills for the government of India discussed, 1783—Board of Control established, 1784. See COMMONS, House of.—Earl Cornwallis governor-general, 1786. See CORNWALLIS.—Peace with Tippoo, 1792—sir John Shore governor-general; civil and criminal courts of justice established; Pondicherry again taken, 1793—Ceylon conquered, 1795—lord Wellesley governor-general, 1798—war renewed by Tippoo; he is slain in the storming of Seringapatam, and Mysore added to the British dominions, 1799.

Mahratta war; sir Arthur Wellesley takes Poonah, and gains the victory of Assaye; Agra and Delhi surrender to gen. Lake; the great mogul, Shah Alim II., pensioned by the E. I. Company, and his empire at an end, 1803—war with Holkar. See HOLKAR. — Marquis Cornwallis governor-general again; *d.* two months after his arrival; sir Geo. Barlow administers, 1805—mutiny of sepoys at Vellore, July 10, 1806—lord Minto gov.-gen., 1807—new charter, 1813. See EAST INDIA COMPANY.—Lord Moira, afterwards marquis of Hastings, gov.-gen., 1813—bishopric erected, 1814. See CALCUTTA, and MIDDLETON, Thos. Fanshawe. — Candy, in Ceylon, taken, 1815—Pindaree and Mahratta wars, 1817—Holkar defeated, the Mahratta power broken, and peace concluded, 1818 — thanks of parliament voted to the marquis of Hastings and the Indian army, Mar. 23, 1819—lord Amherst gov.-gen., 1823—war with the Burmese empire, 1824. See BURMESE WAR.—Revolt of Bhurtpore, 1825. See BHURTPORE.—The Sikhs powerful in the Punjaub, under Runjeet Singh, 1826—lord Wm. Bentinck gov.-gen., 1828 — Suttees abolished, 1829—new charter, 1833. See EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Natives admitted to be magistrates, 1834—lord Auckland appointed gov.-gen., 1835—war in Afghanistan, 1838. See CABUL, CANDAHAR, GUZNEE, AKBAR KHAN, and DOST MAHOMET.—Lord Ellenborough appointed gov.-gen., 1841. See ELLENBOROUGH, lord Edward.—War with the Ameers of Scinde; Hydrabad and Gualior taken, 1843—Scinde annexed to the British dominions; sir Henry, afterwards lord, Hardinge, appointed gov. gen., 1844 — Sikh war, 1845. See SIKHS, SUTLEJ, FEROZESHAH, ALIWAL, SOBRAON, LAHORE, MOODKEE, MOOLRAJ, MOOLTAN, GOUGH, lord, SHERE SINGH,

INDIA—*continued.*
CHENAB, and CHILLIANWALLAH.—Danish possessions purchased, 1845 — earl of Dalhousie appointed governor-general, 1847—defeat of the Rohillas; the Sikhs finally overcome at Goojerat, surrender to lord Gough, and the Punjaub is annexed to the British empire, 1849—the Koh-i-noor diamond, the symbol of Indian empire, sent to England; a Nepaulese ambassador arrives in London, 1850 — second war with Birmah, 1851. See BURMESE WAR.—Peace concluded, and Pegu ceded to Great Britain; a new Act passed for the government of India, 1853—viscount Canning gov.-gen., 1856—mutiny of the sepoys, and massacre of the British at Meerut, May 10, 1857—Delhi, May 11—at Benares and Allahabad, June 4; large reinforcements sent to the army in India, July and Aug.; Delhi recovered from the mutineers, Sept. 14–20.
BRITISH GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA:—
Warren Hastings, 1772—1786.
Earl Cornwallis, 1786—1793.
Sir John Shore (lord Teignmouth), 1793—1798.
Lord, afterwards marquis, Wellesley, 1798—1805.
Marquis Cornwallis, dies in two months, 1805.
Sir George Hilary Barlow administers, 1805—1807.
Lord Minto, 1807—1813.
Lord Moira (Marquis of Hastings), 1813—1823.
Lord Amherst, 1823—1828.
Lord William Bentinck, 1828–1836.
Lord Auckland, 1836—1842.
Lord Ellenborough, 1842—1845.
Sir Henry, afterwards viscount, Hardinge, 1845—1848.
Lord Dalhousie, 1848—1856.
Viscount Canning, 1856.
INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, contract concluded for the, Aug. 17, 1849.
INDIANA, the eighteenth State of the American Union, 1816—the settlement of New Harmony founded in, by Robert Owen, 1824.
INDICOPLEUSTES, Cosmas. See COSMAS INDICOPLEUSTES.
INDICTIONS, the Era of the, commences, Sept. 1, 312.
INDIES, West. See WEST INDIES.
INDULF, k. of Scotland, 953–961.
INDULGENCE, plenary, granted by pope Boniface VIII. to the Jubilee pilgrims, 1300.
INDULGENCES, papal, validated by a Bull of Clement VI., 1343—offered by John XXIII. to all who join a crusade against Ladislas, k. of Naples, 1411—sold in foreign countries, on occasion of the jubilee, 1500—their sale resisted by Luther, 1517—disputes on the subject forbidden by a Bull of Leo X., Nov. 9, 1518—Zuinglius denounces them, 1519.
INDUS. See INDIA.
INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, at Wanstead. See ALBERT, prince.
INFANT SCHOOL, the first, established in London, 1818.
INFANTICIDE. See CONSTANTINE I.
INFERNAL MACHINE. See BONAPARTE, Napoleon, and LOUIS PHILIP, king of the FRENCH.
INGE, son of Haco, *the Red*, divides Sweden with his brother and brother-in-law, 1079. See HALSTAN, and SWEYN, Blot.—After years of civil war and anarchy, he becomes sole king, as Inge I., 1099—*d.* 1112.
INGE II., king of Sweden, son of Inge I., reigns conjointly with his brother, Philip, 1112—becomes sole king, 1118—*d.* 1129.
INGEBURGA, a Danish princess, married to Philip Augustus of France, and divorced by him, 1193—is taken back by him through the severe measures of pope Innocent III., 1200.
INGENUUS. See GALLIENUS.
INGETHLINGAM, or GILLING. See OSWIN, titular k. of Deiri, 650.
INGILD, brother of Ina, k. of Wessex, *d.* 718.
INGLIS, sir Robert H., *b.* 1786 — elected M.P. for the University of Oxford, Feb. 1829—resigns his seat, Jan. 14, 1854—*d.* 1855.
INGLIS, Henry Dav., *b.* 1756—*d.* 1835.
INGOLDSTADT, university of, founded, 1472. See ILLUMINATI.
INGRAM, the rev. Dr., *d.* 1850.
INGRIA, taken from the Russians by Stephen Bathori, k. of Poland, 1579 — obtained by Sweden, 1617—invaded by the czar, Peter I., and recovered by Charles XII. of Sweden, 1700 — conquered by Peter, 1704.
INGULF, emigrates to Iceland, 870.
INGULF, accompanies William, duke of Normandy, on his return from England, as his secretary, 1052—attends the great pilgrimage of Siegfried to the Holy Land, 1064 — abbot of Croyland, writes his History, 1075.
INGUNDIS. See HERMENGILD.
INGWAR, a leader of the Danes, with Hubba, occupies East Anglia, 870.
INKERMANN, the Russians signally repulsed at, Nov. 5, 1854.
INNER TEMPLE, society of the, institutes

previous examinations into the attainments of candidates for admission to the bar, July 10, 1829.

INNISKILLEN. See ENNISKILLEN.

INNOCENT I., bp. of Rome, 402–417.

INNOCENT II., Gregorio de' Papi, cardinal di S. Angelo, elected pope, Feb. 15, 1130—an anti-pope set up. See ANACLETUS II.—Innocent takes refuge in France, and holds a council at Clermont, 1130—has an interview with Henry I. of England, at Chartres; crowns Lothaire II., emperor of Germany, at Liege, 1131—joins Lothaire at Roncaglia, 1132—is conducted by him to Rome, and crowns him there; expelled afterwards by Anacletus; retires to Pisa, 1133—claims Apulia and Calabria from the emperor; they compromise their dispute by jointly creating Rainulf count of Apulia; and he is again conducted to Rome by Lothaire, 1137—death of Anacletus; his party elect another anti-pope, whom they style Victor III.; they all soon submit to Innocent, 1138—surprised by Roger, duke of Apulia, his army put to flight, and he himself taken prisoner, near S. Germano, July 22, 1139—a treaty of peace follows, by which the title of k. of Sicily is confirmed to Roger, the father of the duke, July 25; Innocent *d.* Sept. 24, 1143.

INNOCENT III., antipope, elected by the schismatic cardinals, 1178—captured and banished, 1180.

INNOCENT III., pope, Lothaire, son of Thrasimund, count di Segno, cardinal of S. Sergio e Bacco, elected, Jan. 8, 1198—appointed regent in Sicily. See FREDERIC II., emperor of Germany.—Adds the March of Ancona and duchy of Spoleto to his States, 1198—sends an army and defeats Marquard, near Palermo; by laying an interdict on France, compels Philip Augustus to take back his queen, Ingeburga, whom he had divorced, 1200—decides, in favour of Otho IV., the disputed claim to the throne of Germany, 1201—threatens to excommunicate Henry Dandolo, doge of Venice, for detaining the fourth crusade in Dalmatia; lays the kingdom of Leon under an interdict, 1202—Pedro, k. of Aragon, does him homage as his liege lord; sends a legate to crown Joannice, k. of Bulgaria, who acknowledges his supremacy, 1204—temporizes in his policy with the Venetians, who resist his interference and disregard his threats, 1206—acknowledges Philip of Swabia emperor of Germany; consecrates Stephen Langton, archbp. of Canterbury; k. John resists him, 1207—he lays England under an interdict; instigates the crusade against Raymond, count of Toulouse, and the Albigenses, 1208—Otho IV., emperor of Germany, cedes all the lands of the deceased countess, Matilda, to him; jealousy arises between them; keeps Frederic, king of Sicily, under his tutelage, and marries him to Constance, daughter of Pedro of Aragon, 1209—excommunicates Otho, 1210—arrogates universal dominion, endeavours to transfer Germany to Frederic of Sicily, and absolves the English from their allegiance to John, 1211—issues a Bull deposing John, and giving England to Philip Augustus, k. of France, 1212—John submits, and does homage to the legate, 1213—after a struggle of twelve years, he compels Alfonso IX. of Leon to divorce his wife, but acknowledges the legitimacy of their children, 1214—attempts to annul Magna Charta by a Bull, which Langton refuses to publish, and the English barons disregard; exacts a promise from Frederic II., emperor of Germany, to give up Sicily to his son, Henry, and to undertake a crusade in the Holy Land, 1215. See COUNCILS, Twelfth General.—Designs to mediate a peace between the Genoese and Pisans, and engage them in the projected crusade; on his road, he *d.* at Perugia, July 6, 1216.

INNOCENT IV., Sinibaldo Fiesco di Lavagna, cardinal of S. Lorenzo, in Lucina, elected pope, June 24, 1243—gives Prussia to the Teutonic Knights, and erects four bishoprics there, 1243—quarrels with the emperor Frederic II.; escapes from Rome to Lyons, 1244—holds a council there, 1245. See COUNCILS, Thirteenth General.—Has a conference at Clugny with Louis IX. of France; refuses all terms of accommodation short of Frederic's entire submission, and urges the election of a new emperor in Germany; his agents form conspiracies in Apulia, which the emperor puts down; his exactions cause great discontent in England, France, and Italy, 1246—at his instigation, William, count of Holland, is elected k. of the Romans; Parma recovered by the papal party, 1247—he returns to Italy, visits Genoa, Milan, and other cities, and fixes his residence in Perugia; excommunicates Frederic's son and successor, Conrad; excites rebellion in Sicily and Apulia, which Manfred quells, 1251—rejects Conrad's pacific overtures, 1252—offers Sicily to Richard, earl of Cornwall; to Edmund, son of Henry III. of England, and to Charles of Anjou; appoints a canon whom Grosseteste, bp. of Lincoln, refuses to admit, and protests against the power he as-

sumes, 1253—Manfred submits, and is driven to take up arms again; Innocent advances with a strong force into Apulia, is defeated at Foggia, and *d.* at Naples, Dec. 7, 1254.

INNOCENT V., pope, cardinal Peter da Tarantasia, bp. of Ostia, elected, Jan. 21; *d.* June 22, 1276.

INNOCENT VI., pope, cardinal Stefano di Alberto, bp. of Ostia, elected, Dec. 18, 1352 — makes a vain effort to restore peace between Castile and Aragon, and turn their arms against the infidels, 1359 —invites into Italy a number of soldiers disbanded from the English army, 1361 —*d.* Sept. 12, 1362.

INNOCENT VII., pope, cardinal Cosmo de' Migliorati da Solmona, bp. of Bologna, elected during the Great Schism, in opposition to Benedict XIII., Oct. 17, 1404 —*d.* Nov. 6, 1406.

INNOCENT VIII., pope, Gian-Battista Cibo, cardinal of S. Cecilia, elected Aug. 29, 1484 — encourages rebellion in Naples against Ferdinand I., 1486 — excommunicates and deposes him, 1489—receives ambassadors from Bajazet and Kaitbai, sultan of Egypt, 1490. See ZIZIM. — *d.* July 25, 1492.

INNOCENT IX., pope, Gian-Antonio Facchinetti, cardinal Santiquattro of Bologna, elected Oct. 29; *d.* Dec. 30, 1591.

INNOCENT X., pope, cardinal Gian-Battista Pamfilio, elected Sept. 15, 1644—governed by his sister-in-law, Olympia Maldachini; issues a Bull, to which no attention is paid, declaring the treaty of Munster void, 1648—*d.* Jan. 7, 1655.

INNOCENT XI., pope, cardinal Benedetto Odescalchi, *b.* 1611 — elected Sept. 21, 1676—claims the revenues of the vacant benefices in France, and is resisted by Louis XIV., 1680 — a national council convoked to settle the dispute, 1681—he resists its decision, 1682 — blames the imprudence of James II., k. of Great Britain, 1685 — annuls the privileges of foreign ambassadors in Rome; Louis refuses to give them up, and sends the marquis of Lavardin with an armed retinue of 750 attendants, Nov. 16, 1687—the French ambassador behaves himself with such arrogance at Rome that the pope recalls his nuncio from Paris; Louis prevents his departure, 1688—Innocent *d.* Aug. 12, 1689.

INNOCENT XII., Antonio Pignatelli, cardinal, 1681; pope, July 12, 1691—issues a Bull condemning the nepotism of his predecessor, and forbidding it in future, 1692—Louis XIV. yields to him; Innocent prohibits the sale of offices in his court, Oct. 23, 1693—*d.* Sept. 27, 1700.

INNOCENT XIII., pope, cardinal Michael Angelo de' Conti, elected May 8, 1721— —*d.* Mar. 7, 1724.

INNS OF COURT, originally London Law Schools:

Lincoln's Inn, founded 1310, in a palace built by Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln. See LINCOLN'S INN.

Inner and Middle Temple, founded 1340, out of estates seized from the Knights Templars. See KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, TEMPLE, and INNER TEMPLE.

Gray's Inn, 1357; buildings erected, 1687.

Clifford's Inn, 1345.

Staples Inn, 1415.

Lyon's Inn, 1420.

Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, 1429.

Barnard's Inn, 1445.

Clement's Inn, 1471.

New Inn, 1485.

Thavies' Inn, 1519; dissolved, 1768.

Outer Temple, 1560.

Furnival's Inn, 1563.

Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, 1666.

INOCULATION for the small-pox introduced by lady Mary Wortley Montague, 1721— ordered by Katharine II. to be universally practised at St. Petersburg, 1773. See VACCINATION.

INQUISITION, first introduced in the persecution of the Waldenses, 1206 — more effectually organized for the suppression of heresy by the council of Toulouse, 1229 — its tribunals established by pope Gregory IX., at Toulouse and Carcassone, 1232—resisted in Germany. See CONRAD of Marburg. — Introduced into Spain by cardinal Ximenes, 1480— its severities excite revolt in Aragon, 1486—its introduction in Naples resisted, 1504—established at Palermo, 1513—in Portugal, 1526 — insurrection against it at Naples, 1547—restored by pope Paul IV., 1555—begins its Reign of Terror in Spain, and is introduced by cardinal Granvelle into the Netherlands; the people of Rome break open its prison, set the captives free, pull down its palace, and destroy its records, 1559 — harasses Naples, 1561 — Philip II. of Spain attempts to introduce it among the Milanese; they successfully resist, 1563—employed by him in the Netherlands, 1565 — its dungeons filled with prisoners by Pius V., 1567 — condemns the archbp. of Toledo to death; and Don Carlos, consigned into its power by his father, dies in its prison, 1568—introduced into Spanish America, 1570—abolished in Tuscany and Naples, 1782—abolished in Spain by Napoleon, 1808—by the Spanish Cortes, 1813 — restored

by Ferdinand VII., and by pope Pius VII., 1814—its Acts ordered to be burnt at Goa, by John, the regent of Portugal, May 27, 1815—abolished by Ferdinand VII., 1820.

INSPEUCK. See CHARLES V., emperor, 1552. — Taken by the elector of Bavaria (Maximilian Emanuel), who is soon expelled by the peasantry, 1703 — entered by the French marshal, Lefebvre, May 19, 1809. See FERDINAND, emperor of Austria.

INSTITUTES. See JUSTINIAN I., emperor of Rome.

INSTITUTION, the Royal, founded, 1799.

"INSTRUMENT," The. See CROMWELL, Oliver.

INSUBRES, a Keltic tribe north of the Po, defeated by the Roman consul, Flaminius, B.C. 223.

INSURANCE OFFICE, against fire, the first set up by Dr. Barton, 1667.

INSURRECTION ACT. See IRELAND, 1822 and 1833.

INSURRECTIONS. See the names of the sovereigns, leaders, or countries connected with them.

INTERAMNÆ. See GALLUS, emperor of Rome.

INTERDICT, a suspension of all the rites of the church, in a city or country which offends a pope; laid on England by Innocent III., 1208. See JOHN, k. of England.—Again, by Paul III., and treated with contempt by Henry VIII. and his subjects, 1535—tried again, with as little effect, by Sixtus V., against qu. Elizabeth, 1587—laid, by Paul V., on Venice, for having exercised civil jurisdiction over ecclesiastics; the republic defies him, and orders all religious observances to be continued as usual, 1606.

INTERIM, the first, a decree of the Diet of Ratisbon, refers the religious differences of Germany to a general council, 1541—a second, issued by Charles V. at the Diet of Augsburg, satisfies neither party; that of Leipsic, prepared at the same time by the elector Maurice, is accepted by some Protestants, 1548—Charles employs force to establish his, and is resisted by Maurice, 1551 — compelled to revoke it, 1552.

INTERIM TREATY concluded between Austria and Prussia, Sept 30, 1849.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. See COPYRIGHT.

INUNDATIONS, frequent, in ancient Rome; all the low grounds overflowed and many buildings destroyed soon after the first Punic war, B.C. 242—in the time of Augustus, witnessed by Horace, about 28—in early Britain, from the Humber A.D. 95 and 125—from the Severn, 80 and 115—from the Trent, 214—from the Tweed, 218—from the sea, in Lincolnshire, 245—from the Severn, 330 and 350—from the Dee, in Cheshire, 358, 387, 415—of the sea, on the eastern coast, 575—at Glasgow, 758 — Rome flooded by the Tiber, Jan. 856—England and Flanders, by the sea, 1014—Gloucestershire, by the Severn, 1046—the Godwin Sands formed, 1100—Malamocco, at Venice, devastated, 1106 — Ostend, in Flanders, overwhelmed, 1106—the Zuyder Zee formed, 1231. See HOLLAND.—300 houses destroyed at Winchelsea by the sea, 1280—the Dollart Bay formed in East Friesland, and Bies Bosch lake, in Holland, 1446—sudden rise of the Severn, in Gloucestershire, 1483—bursting of the dykes in Holland, 400,000 people said to be drowned, 1530 — the Thames overflows at Dagenham, in Essex, Dec. 17, 1707—destructive incursions of the sea in Zealand, Holland, East Friesland, and Holstein, 1717—Ripon flood in Yorkshire, May 18, 1722—Bilboa, in Spain, greatly damaged, April, 1762—Dublin and its vicinity, by the Liffey, Nov. 12, 1787—Kirkwall, in Scotland, by the bursting of a dyke, Oct. 4, 1788 — many parts of England, by a rapid thaw, Feb. 1795—Lorca, in Spain, by the bursting of a reservoir, April 14, 1802 — Lincolnshire, by the breaking down of the sea-banks, Nov. 10, 1810—many villages in Hungary swept away by the Danube, April, 1811—many lives lost in Shropshire by a water-spout, May 27; and in Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, by the bursting of a reservoir, Nov. 29, 1811 — Austria, Hungary, and Poland suffer; an island in the Danube, near Widin, swept away, Sept. 14, 1812 — a flood in Silesia assists the defeat of the French under Macdonald, 1813 — Strabane, in Ireland, parts of Durham and Northumberland, and many villages in Germany, laid under water by the melting of the snow, Jan. 2, 1816—floods, caused by incessant rain, destroy the harvest in Guelderland and Zutphen, 1816—the fen counties in England deluged, June, 1819—St. Petersburg devastated by an inundation of the Neva, Nov. 19, 1824—the Vistula breaks its dykes near Dantzic, and destroys buildings, cattle, and many human lives, April 9, 1829 — Vienna under water, Feb. 1830 — destructive floods, from long-continued rains, in China, Oct. 1833—in the south of France, at Lyons, Avignon, Marseilles, and Nismes, Nov. 4, 1840—at Brentford, Jan. 16, 1841—the Loire rises twenty feet in one night; bridges and railway destroyed,

Oct. 22, 1846—Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, flooded by the bursting of a reservoir; many lives lost, and factories overthrown, Feb. 4, 1852—destructive overflow of the Rhone and the Rhone, Sept. 19, 1852—Hamburg, by the Elbe. Jan. 1, 1855—awful, in south of France, May and June, 1856.

INVERNESS, taken by Robert Bruce, k. of Scotland, 1313.

"INVINCIBLE," man-of-war, wrecked on the coast of Norfolk, Mar. 20, 1801.

ION, of Chios, historian and tragedian, exhibits his first drama, B.C. 451.

IONA, or HY, a celebrated island on the coast of Ross-shire. See COLUMBA, and EGBERT, a noble Saxon.

IONES, a Pelasgic tribe, living in Attica, B.C. 1556—part of them proceed into the Peloponnesus, about 1360. See IONIANS.

IONIA. See IONIANS.

IONIAN alphabet, adopted at Athens, B.C. 403.

IONIAN, or Seven, Islands, composed of Corfu, Cephalonia, Sta Maura, Theaki, Paxos, Zante and Cerigo. See their early history under their separate names; also under PHRANZA and TOCCO.—Part of the Venetian dominions, assigned to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, 1797—taken by a Russian and Turkish fleet, March 1, 1799—made a Republic under Russian protection, with a constitution drawn up by Capo d'Istrias, 1800—agitated by popular commotions, 1802—receive a new constitution, 1803—ceded to France by the treaty of Tilsit, 1807—taken by lord Collingwood, Oct. 1, 1809—placed under the protection of Great Britain by treaty, Nov. 5, 1815.

IONIANS. See IONES.—Greek colonists first settle in Asia Minor, B.C. 1043—found there and in the adjacent islands at different times, twelve cities or States, Ephesus, Colophon, Lebedos, Teos, Clazomenæ, Phocæa, Miletus, Myos, Priene, Chios, Erythræa and Samos; first attacked by Cyrus, 544—conquered, 537—revolt, 501—burn Sardis, and are defeated near Ephesus, 499—lose Clazomenæ, 497—Miletus besieged, 495—their fleet defeated near the isle of Lade, and the war terminated by the surrender of Miletus and Samos, 494—restored to independence, 449. See GREECE.—Occupied by a Persian army under Cyrus the younger, 407—invaded by the Lacedæmonians, 399—successful campaign of Agesilaus II., who winters at Ephesus, 396—abandoned to the Persians by Antalcidas, in his treaty of peace, 387.

IOWA, a new State, joins the North American Union, 1846.

IPATO, Orso, doge of Venice. See ORSO.

IPHICRATES, the Athenian general, in his first campaign defeats Agesilaus, B.C. 392—commands the Athenian fleet in the Hellespont, 389—blockades the Lacedæmonian fleet at Abydos, 388—assists the Persian invasion of Egypt with an army of mercenaries; quarrels with Pharnabazus, and the expedition fails, 374—maintains the naval superiority of Athens, 372—protects Eurydice, widow, and Perdiccas and Philip, sons, of Amyntas II. of Macedon, 365—accused of misconducting the Social war, but acquitted, 355.

IPHITUS restores the Olympic games at Elis, B.C. 884.

IPSILANTI, Alexander, heads the Greek insurrection; is defeated, and takes refuge in Hungary, where he is imprisoned at Mongatz, 1821—is released by the emperor of Austria, 1828—but *d.* soon after.

IPSILANTI, Demetrius, takes his brother's place against the Turks, and establishes a provisional government, 1821.

IPSUS, in Phrygia, battle of; Antigonus defeated by Ptolemy Soter, Seleucus, and Lysimachus, B.C. 301.

IPSWICH, in the Saxon times, Gippeswic, ravaged by the Danes, 991. See ORWELL.—Wolsey born there, 1471—founds a school, 1525—railway from London and Colchester opened, June 15, 1846—to Bury St. Edmunds, Dec. 24.

IRAK, the Media of antiquity, submits to Abdelmelik, 690—invaded by Timour, 1357—by the Persians, 1775—restored to the Turks, 1779.

IRAN. See PERSIA.

IRELAND, the Iar-innis or Western Isle of the Kelts, called by the Romans Hibernia, Juverna, Ivernia, Ierne, and by the Anglo-Saxons Eirin or Erin; Succuth, a Scot, afterwards named St. Patrick, preaches Christianity to the natives, 433. See PATRICK, St.—Learning cultivated in some monasteries, 680–700—invaded by Northumbrians, 684. See BEORT and EGFRID.—By Danes, 795–812. See DANES and BANCHOR.—Its people invade England, 937. See ATHELSTAN.—Elgiva sent there, 938. See ELGIVA.—Brian Boroimhe reigns at Tara, 1002—battle of Clontarf, 1089. See BRIAN BOROIMHE and DANES.—Submitted to Henry II. of England by pope Adrian IV., 1156—Dermot, k. of Leinster, solicits the aid of Henry II. against his rival, Ruderic O'Connor, 1161—Richard Strongbow, Maurice Fitzgerald, and other knights, land and take Wexford, Waterford, and Dublin, 1169—Henry II. lands at Waterford with an army, his own knights and

IRELAND—*continued.*

many native chiefs do him homage for their lands, 1171—he divides Ireland into counties, and regulates the government, 1173—sends his son, John, as viceroy, but soon recalls him, 1176—expedition of k. John, and English laws introduced, 1210—Edward II. appoints Piers Gaveston governor, 1308—Edward Bruce lands, 1315. See BRUCE, Edward.—Lionel, duke of Clarence, acquires Ulster, 1361. See CLARENCE, Lionel, duke of.—Rebellion, 1393 — Richard II. goes in person to suppress it, 1395—Mortimer, earl of March, governor, slain by a rebel force, 1398—Richard again embarks and returns, 1399—Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, suppresses a rebellion, 1449—he returns there after the dispersion of his army in England, 1459—sir Edward Poynings, governor, induces the parliament to pass the Act which bears his name, giving full force there to all the laws of England, 1494.

Revolt of the earl of Kildare, suppressed, 1534—erected into a kingdom by Act of Parliament, and Henry VIII. takes the title of k., 1542—Protestantism adopted by the English settlers, 1547—rebellion of Shan O'Neale, 1560—submission and pardon, 1562—an invasion, promoted by the pope, and Philip of Spain, totally defeated, 1580—Tyrone, supported by Philip II., rebels; sir John Norris is sent against him, 1595—defeat of sir Edward Bagnal by Tyrone, on the Blackwater, 1598—the earl of Essex, lord-lieutenant, fails to suppress the rebellion; is superseded by lord Mountjoy, 1599—landing of the Spaniards at Kinsale, Sept. 23—Mountjoy compels them to surrender; reduces Tyrone to submission, and restores tranquillity to Ireland, 1601.

James I. improves the government, and offers the forfeited lands in Ulster to Protestant settlers, 1608—the province occupied and cultivated by them, 1611 — conspiracy to expel the English, of whom 40,000 are massacred, Oct. 23, 1641—Cromwell, lord-lieutenant, Aug. 16—takes Drogheda, and massacres the garrison, Sept. 11, 1649—leaves Ireland, 1650—Limerick surrenders to Ireton, who dies there, 1651—James II. lands at Kinsale, and is joined by Tyrconnel, Mar. 12, 1689—holds a parliament at Dublin, June 29; when he attaints 3000 Protestants, July 28—defence of Londonderry by the Rev. George Walker; relieved by Kirke, July 30, 1689—Lauzun lands in Ireland with a French army, Mar. 14, 1690—William lands at Carrickfergus, June 11; James leaves Dublin to join his army, June 16; battle of the Boyne, July 1; James embarks at Waterford, and returns to France, July 4; Dublin, Drogheda, and Waterford surrender; siege of Limerick, Aug. 8; William raises the siege, Aug. 30; Marlborough arrives; takes Cork, Sept. 21—victory of gen. Ginkel over the Irish and French under St. Ruth, at Aughrim, July 22, 1691—death of Tyrconnel, Aug. 14; surrender of Limerick to Ginkel by treaty, and cessation of hostilities in Ireland, Oct. 3, 1691.

The parliament address the queen for union with Great Britain, 1710—many years of tranquillity follow; on a threatened invasion from France, the Roman Catholics present loyal addresses, and come forward in defence of their country; a report of an intended union with Great Britain causes tumults in Dublin, 1759—landing of Thurot, 1760. See CARRICKFERGUS, ELLIOT, Capt., and THUROT. The parliament having disputed the powers of the privy council, is suddenly prorogued by the viceroy, marquis Townshend, Dec. 26, 1769—Acts passed for some relief of Roman Catholics, and to remove restrictions on trade, 1778—lord North introduces other measures of concession, Dec. 13, 1779—convention of volunteers at Dungarvan, 1781—Declaration of Rights adopted, Apr. 16, 1782—concessions introduced by Fox, May 18; convention of the volunteers in Dublin, Nov. 10, 1783—agitation in Dublin; meeting of a national congress prevented, June, 1784.

Orange clubs and societies of United Irishmen formed, 1795—a French expedition sails for Ireland, Dec. 18, 1796—is dispersed by a storm; lord Moira urges the government to adopt conciliatory measures; his advice neglected; oppression drives the people to rebel; lord Edw. Fitzgerald and the Sheares arrested; the rebels repulsed at Carlow and Naas, May 24, 1798—take Wexford and Enniscorthy; lord Edw. Fitzgerald dies of his wounds, June 3; sir Edw. Crosbie executed, 4; gen. Nugent defeats the rebels at Ballynahinch, and restores peace in Ulster, 12; marquis Cornwallis lord-lieutenant, 20; gen. Lake defeats the rebels at Vinegar Hill, and recovers Wexford, 21; the Sheares executed, July 19; an amnesty proclaimed, and Orange violence discouraged, Aug. 1; gen. Humbert lands with a French force at Killala, Aug. 22; surrenders to gen. Lake, Sept. 8; an intended reinforcement captured by sir J. B. Warren, Oct. 12; Theobald Wolfe Toone taken prisoner

IRELAND—*continued.*

kills himself; Napper Tandy arrested at Hamburg, Nov. 24, 1798—the Union with Great Britain recommended by a royal message, Jan. 22, 1799—approved by the English parliament, 31; after warm opposition, carried in the Irish House of Commons, through the exertions of lord Castlereagh, Jan. 15, 1800 — the last Irish parliament closes, Aug. 2.

The Union effected, Jan. 1, 1801—tumultuary insurrection in Dublin; lord Kilwarden and his nephew killed, July 23, 1803—Robert Emmett, the ringleader, executed, Sept. 19. For the discussions on Catholic Emancipation, to the passing of the Relief Act, see CATHOLICS in Gt. Britain and Ireland, 1801 to 1829, and CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—Visit of Geo. IV. See GEORGE IV., 1821.—Insurrection Act to repress White Boy outrages, Feb. 1822—Report of the Lords' Committee on the abject state of the Irish peasantry, 1825—the currency regulated to the English standard, Jan. 1, 1826—O'Connell, re-elected for Clare, begins to agitate for the Repeal of the Union, July 30, 1829—fatal conflict on a seizure for tithes at Newtown-Barry, June 18, 1831—Irish Reform Act passed, Aug. 7, 1832 — Church reformed; Insurrection Act, to quiet the disturbed state of the country, Feb. 15, 1833—O'Connell's motion for the Repeal of the Union dismissed from the House of Commons by a majority of 523 to 38, Apr. 27, 1834—Coercion Act renewed, July 1; Mr. Ward's motion on the Irish church carried, May 27; lord John Russell's, Mar. 30, 1835. See APPROPRIATION CLAUSE.

Irish Constabulary Bill brought in, Feb. 18, 1836—Municipal Reform Bill defeated by the Lords, Apr. 26 and June 30, and the Tithe Bill, Aug. 2; Municipal Bill again brought in, Feb. 7, 1837—Poor-law Bill, 14; Tithe Bill, for the fifth time, May 1, and afterwards again defeated; Poor-law Bill passed, Aug. 16, 1838—a violent hurricane on the eastern coast, Jan. 6, 1839—Municipal Act, modified by compromise, finally passed, Aug. 10, 1840—first elections under it; D. O'Connell lord mayor of Dublin, Oct. 5, 1841—Repeal meeting at Trim, Mar. 19, 1843—prohibited at Clontarf, Oct. 9. See O'CONNELL, Daniel.—Debates in parliament on the state of the country, Feb. 22, 1844 — commissioners of Charitable Trusts appointed, Dec. 18; national education introduced, against which the Roman Catholic prelates protest, Jan. 15, 1845—additional grant to Maynooth College, Apr. 18. See MAYNOOTH.—Mr. Watson and other magistrates dismissed, for forming Orange Lodges, July 31; Queen's Colleges endowed at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, Aug. 8; Education Society incorporated, Sept. 23; Protestant Alliance formed out of the Orange clubs, Nov. 7; Roman Catholic prelates oppose the Queen's Colleges, and refer the question to the pope, 19.

Failure of the potato crop causes great distress, 1845—sir R. Peel's Bill for the protection of life in Ireland, rejected, June 25, 1846—second failure of potatoes; public works ordered to relieve distressed districts, Sept. 4—Oct. 2; lord John Russell's measures of relief, Jan. 25, 1847—corn and navigation laws suspended; lord G. Bentinck's railway plan rejected, Feb. 4; grant of £10,000,000 for the destitute; Poor-law passed, May 31; death of D. O'Connell, May 15; W. Smith O'Brien heads a deputation to Paris; coolly received, Apr. 3, 1848—tried, with others, for sedition; Mitchell transported, May 15–27; Habeas Corpus Act suspended, July 21; attempted rebellion on Boulagh Common, July 29; Act to facilitate the sale of Encumbered Estates first passed, Sept. 5; Smith O'Brien and others condemned for treason, Oct. 9–23; their sentence commuted, and they are transported, July 9, 1849—affray at Dolly's Brae, 12; second Act for the sale of Encumbered Estates, 28; visit of the queen. See VICTORIA, qu. of Great Britain, 1849.—Dismissal of magistrates concerned in the Dolly's Brae affray, Oct. 6; Encumbered Estates Court opened, 24; Tenant league meeting, July 14, 1851—Catholic Defence Association formed, Aug. 19 Cork exhibition. See CORK.—Election riot at Six-mile-bridge, near Limerick, July 22, 1852—Income-tax extended to Ireland, May 2, 1853—Dublin Exhibition. See DUBLIN.—The queen's second visit. See VICTORIA, qu. of Gt. Britain, 1853.

CHIEF GOVERNORS OF IRELAND

HENRY II.

Hugh de Lacy, lord of Meath, L. Treasurer Apr., 1173
Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, L. Warden 1173
Raymond le Gros, Procurator 1177
Prince John (earl of Morton), lord of Ireland 1177
Wm. Fitzadelm de Burgo, Seneschal 1177
Hugh de Lacy, Procurator 1179
John de Lacy, baron of Halton Castle, and Richard de Peche, baron of Coventry, Lords Justices, May 1, 1181
Hugh de Lacy, L. Justice Aug. 1181

IRELAND, Chief Governors of—*continued.*
Philip de Braos, or Philippa of Worcester, Proc. 1184
Prince John, *again*, Gov.....Apr., 1185
John de Courcy, earl of Ulster, L. Lieut. Sept., 1185

RICHARD I.
Hugh de Lacy, *the Younger*, lord of Meath, L. Justice 1189
William Petit, L. Justice 1191
Wm., earl of Pembroke, E. marshal of England and Seneschal of Ulster, Gov. 1191
Peter Pipard, L. Dep. 1194
Hamode Valois, a gent. of Suffolk, L. Justice 1197

JOHN.
Meiler Fitz Henry (natural son of Henry I.), L. Justice 1199
Hugh de Lacy, *the Younger*, lord of Meath, L. Dep. 1203
Meiler Fitz Henry, *again*, L. Justice..... 1205
King John, *in person*, lord of Ireland, June 8, 1210
John de Gray, baron of Norwich, L. Justice Aug. 30, 1210
Hen. de Loundres, abp. of Dublin, L. Justice.....July 23, 1213
Geffry de Mariscis, Custos, July 6, 1215

HENRY III.
Geffry de Mariscis, *continued* 1216
Hen. de Loundres, *again* ...Apr. 23, 1219
William, earl Marshal, *the Younger*, L. Justice 1224
Geffry de Mariscis, *again*, L. Justice Aug. 1, 1226
Hubert de Burg, afterwards earl of Kent, and of Connaught, and chief justice of England, L. Justice Mar. 10, 1227
Richard de Burgo, L. Dep., Mar. 10, 1227
Maurice Fitzgerald, L. Justice..... 1229
Geffry de Mariscis, *again*, L. Dep., 1230
Maurice Fitzgerald, *again*, L. Justice Sept. 2, 1232
Sir John Fitzgeffry de Mariscis, L. Justice.....Nov. 4, 1245
Theobald Butler, lord of Carrick, and John Cogan, Lords Justices, 1247
Sir John Fitzgeffry de Mariscis, *again*, L. Justice..... 1248
Prince Edward, son of Henry III., L. Lieut. 1252
Alan de la Zouch, formerly chief justice of the King's Bench in England, L. Justice 1255
Stephen de Longespee, son of the earl of Salisbury, L. Justice 1259
William Den, L. Justice 1260
Sir Richard de Rapella, or Capella, L. Justice..... 1261
Sir John Fitzgeffry de Mariscis, *again*, L. Justice..... 1266
Sir David de Barry, L. Justice 1267
Sir Robert de Ufford, L. Justice ... 1268
Richard de Exonia, or d'Exter, L. Justice 1269
Sir James Audley, or d'Adlithal, L. Justice..... 1270
Maurice Fitz-Maurice Fitzgerald, L. Justice June 28, 1272

EDWARD I.
The same, *continued* 1272
Sir Geffry de Genoville, L. Justice, Oct., 1273
Sir Robert de Ufford, L. Justice ... 1276
Stephen de Fulburn, bp. of Waterford, and Treas. of Ireland, L. Dep., 1277
Sir Robert de Ufford, *again*, L. Justice 1277
Stephen de Fulburn, *again*, L. Dep., 1279
Sir Robert de Ufford, *again*, L. Justice..... 1280
Stephen de Fulburn, *again*, L. Justice..... 1282
John Saundford, abp. of Dublin, L. Justice 1287
Wm. Vesey, of Yorkshire, L. Justice, Nov. 15, 1290
Wm. de la Hay, C. Justice of the K. B. in Ireland, L. Dep..... 1293
Wm. de Odingsele, or Dodingsele, L. Justice..... 1294
Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, Nappagh, L. Justice Apr. 3, 1295
Sir John Wogan, L. Justice, Oct. 18, 1295
and *again* Oct., 1298
Wm. de Ross, prior of Kilmainham, L. Dep. 1301
Sir Maurice de Rochford, L. Dep. ... 1302
Sir John Wogan, *again*, L. Justice, 1302

EDWARD II.
The same, *continued* 1307
Sir Wm. Bourk, Dep. Custos, Aug., 1308
Pierce de Gavaston, earl of Cornwall, L. Lieut. June 15, 1308
Sir John Wogan, *again*, L. Justice, June 23, 1309
Sir Edmund Butler, Dep. Custos ... 1312
Sir Theobald de Verdun, L. Cons., 1314
Sir Edmund Butler, *again*, Custos and Sir Roger Mortimer, afterwards earl of March, L. Justice, Apr. 23, 1317
Wm. Fitz John, abp. of Cashel, L. Chan., Dep. Custos Mar. 6, 1318
Alex. Bykuor, abp. of Dublin, L. Dep. Oct. 7, 1318
Sir Robert (Roger) Mortimer, *again*, L. Justice..... 1319
Thomas Fitz John Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, L. Dep.... 1320
John Bermingham, lord Athirdee and earl of Louth, L. Justice..... 132
Sir John D'Arcy, L. Dep. ...Feb. 2, 1322

IRELAND, Chief Governors of—*continued.*
Ralph de Gorges, L. Dep. Apr., 1322
Sir Thomas Bourk, L. Dep. 1323
Sir John D'Arcy, *again*, L. Justice, 1324
EDWARD III.
Thos. Fitz John Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, *again*, L. Justice ...Feb., 1326
Roger Outlawe, prior of Kilmainham, and L. Chan., L. Justice ...Mar., 1328
Sir John D'Arcy, *again*, L. Justice, 1329
Roger Outlawe, *again*, L. Dep. 1329
James Botiller (Butler), earl of Ormond, L. Lieut.....Mar. 1, 1329
Roger Outlawe, *again*, L. Dep., May 31, 1330
Sir Antony Lacy, L. Lieut., June 3, 1331
Sir John D'Arcy, *again*, L. Justice, Feb. 13, 1332
Sir Thos. de Burgh, Cler. and L. Treas., L. Dep.....July 16, 1333
Sir John D'Arcy, *again*, L. Justice, 1334
Roger Outlawe, or Utlagh, prior of St. John of Jerusalem, L. Custos, 1335
And *again*..... 1336
Nicholas, bishop of Waterford, L. J. 1337
Sir John de Cherleton, L. J. 1337
Thos. de Cherleton, bp. of Hereford, lord deputy to his brother 1338
Sir John Morys, lord-deputy to lord John d'Arcy..... 1341
Sir Ralph de Ufford, L. J. 1344
Sir John Morys, L. J. Apr. 7, 1346
Sir Roger d'Arcy, L. J. Apr. 10, 1346
Walter de Bermyngham, L. J. May 19, 1346
Maurice, E. of Desmond, L. J. July 30, 1355
Sir Thomas de Rokeby, L. J. 1356
John de Boukton, L. Treas., L.J 1356
Sir Almaric de St. Amand, L. J. Aug. 2, 1357
Maurice Fitz-Thomas, L. Dep. Nov. 8, 1357
Lionel, duke of Clarence..... 1361
Sir Thos. Dale, L. Dep. 1365
Gerald, E. of Desmond, L. J. 1367
Sir William de Wyndsor, L. Lieut. June 20, 1369
Maurice, E. of Kildare, L. Dep. Mar. 22, 1371
Sir Robert de Ashton, L. J. Apr. 28, 1372
Ralph O'Hayne, or Cheyny, L. Dep. 1372
Wm. Taney, prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, L. J.....Dec. 8, 1372
Sir Wm. de Wyndsor, L. Lieut. Sept. 20, 1373
James, E. of Ormond, L. J. Jan. 20, 1377
RICHARD II.
The same, *continued* 1377
Edmund Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster, L. J.....Jan. 24, 1379
John Colton, Dean of St. Patrick's, L. J.....Jan. 10, 1381
Roger, earl of March and Ulster, L. Lieut. Jan. 21, 1381
Sir Thos. de Mortimer, L. Dep. to his nephew, a minor ...March 3, 1381
K. Richard II., patent for himself, Oct. 10, 1384
Sir John de Stanley, L. Lieut., Aug. 1, 1389
Alexander de Balscot, or Petit, bp. of Meath, L. J. Oct. 1391
James, E. of Ormond, L. J., May 31, 1393
Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, L. Lieut. July, 1393
K. Richard II., patent again for himself Oct. 2, 1398
Roger Mortimer, E. of March, sworn L. Lieut. July 4, 1395
slain by rebels July 20, 1398
Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey, L. Lieut.....July 26, 1398
K. Richard II., third patent to himself May 13, 1399
HENRY IV.
Alex., bp. of Meath, L. J. Oct. 1399
Sir John Stanley, L. Lieut....Dec. 1, 1399
Thomas de Lancastre, the king's son, seneschal of England, L. Lt. June 27, 1401
Sir Stephen Le Scrop, L. Dep. to him Dec. 13, 1401
The same, renewed.....March 10, 1402
And Oct. 30, 1404
John, E. of Ormond, L. Dep. June 25, 1405
Gerald, E. of Kildare, L. D. Sep. 7, 1405
Thomas, duke of Lancaster, renewed, June 4, 1406
Wm., Fitz-Thomas le Botiller, Prior of St. John, Jerusalem, L. D. to the duke March 13, 1408
HENRY V.
Sir John Stanley, L. Lieut.....Sept. 1413
John Talbot, afterwards E. of Shrewsbury, L. Lieut.....Feb. 25, 1414
Thomas, abp. of Dublin, L. D. Feb. 5, 1415
James, E. of Ormond, L.L. Feb. 10, 1419
HENRY VI.
Rich. Talbot, abp. of Dublin, L. Dep. 1422
Edmund Mortimer, E. of March and Ulster, L. Lieut.....May 9, 1423
Edw. Dantsey, bp. of Meath, L. D. Aug. 4, 1423
James, E. of Ormond, L. Lt...Mar. 1, 1424
Again Apr. 15, 1426
Sir John De Grey, L. Lieut..... 1427
Sir John Sutton, lord Dudley, L. Lt. 1428
Sir Thos. Strauuge, L. Dep 1429
Richard, abp. of Dublin, L. J..... 1430
Sir Thomas Stanley, L. Lieut..... 1431
Rich., abp. of Dublin, his Dep., Oct. 1435
Leon, lord de Welles, L. Lieut..... 1438
Wm. Welles, dep. to his brother, Dec. 5, 1442
John, E. of Shrewsbury, L. Lieut... 1446

IRELAND, Chief Governors of—*continued.*

Richard, abp. of Dublin, Dep. to his brother Oct. 1447
Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, L. Lieut. July 5, 1449
Richard, abp. of Dublin, L. Dep..... 1449
Jas., E. of Ormond, L. Dep. Oct. 12, 1450
Sir Edw. Fitz-Eustace, L.D. Oct. 13, 1452
James, E. of Ormond and Wilts, L. Lieut.....May 13, 1453
John Alex. abp. of Armagh, L. Dep. June 19, 1453
Sir Edward Fitz-Eustace, L. Dep. Apr. 23, 1454

EDWARD IV.

Thos., E. of Kildare, L. J...Apr. 30, 1461
George, duke of Clarence, L. Lieut. Feb. 28, 1462
Sir Roland Fitz-Eustace, L. Dep. ... 1462
Prince Richard, duke of York, by deputy 1479
Gerald, E. of Kildare 1483

HENRY VII.

John, earl of Lincoln..... 1485
Jasper, duke of Bedford and earl of Pembroke..... 1490
Robt., viscount Gormanston, his Dep. 1493
Prince Henry, the king's son..... 1494
Sir Edward Poynings, his L. Dep. Sept. 13, 1494
Gerald, earl of Kildare, L. Dep..... 1496
And renewed 1504

HENRY VIII.

Wm., viscount Gormanston, L. Dep. April 13, 1514
Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey ... 1528
Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond... 1530
Sir Wm. Skeffington, Dep...Jan. 22, 1530
Gerald, earl of Kildare, Dep. July 5, 1532
Leonard, lord Gray, son of the marquis of Dorset, L. Dep.....July 30, 1534
Sir William Skeffington, L.J..... 1534
Sir Wm. Brereton, baron of Leighlin, L. J. 1540
Sir Ant. St. Leger, L. Dep., July, 7 1540
Wm. Brabazon, L. J,..... Oct. 12, 1543
Sir Antony St. Leger.....June 11, 1544
Wm. Brabazon, L. J.....Feb. 16, 1545
Sir Ant. St. Leger, Dec. 16, 1546, and April 7, 1547

EDWARD VI.

Sir Edw. Bellingham, L. D., Apr. 22, 1548
Sir Francis Ryan, L. J. Dec. 27, 1549
Sir Wm. Brabazon, L. J.....Feb. 2, 1550
Sir Ant. St Leger, L. Dep., Sept. 10, 1550
Sir James Croftes, L. Dep., Apr. 9. 1551
Sir Thos. Cusake and Sir Gerald Aylmer, joint L. J. Nov. 7, 1552

MARY.

Sir Ant. St. Leger, L. Dep., Nov. 11, 1553
Thos. Radcliffe, lord Fitzwalter, afterwards earl of Sussex, L. Dep., April 27, 1558
Hugh Curwen, archbp. of Dublin, and Sir Henry Sidney, L. J., in his absence 1556

ELIZABETH.

Sir Henry Sidney, L. J.....Dec. 13, 1558
Thos., E. of Sussex, L. Dep., July 3, 1559
Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams, L. J., Jan. 18, 1560
Thos., E. of Sussex, L. Lt., May 6, 1560
His patent renewed May 24, 1561
Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams, L. J. 1561
Thos., E. of Sussex, L. Lt., July 4, 1562
Sir Nicholas Arnold, L. J., May 2, 1564
Sir Henry Sidney, L. Dep., Oct. 13, 1565
Robt. Weston and sir William Fitzwilliams, joint L. J. Oct. 9, 1567
Sir Henry Sidney, L. Dep., Apr. 17, 1568
Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams, L. J., Apr. 1, and L. Dep.....Dec. 11, 1571
Sir Henry Sidney, L. Dep., Aug. 5, 1575
Sir Wm. Drury, L. J.....Apr. 27, 1578
Sir Wm. Pelham, L. J. Feb. 3, 1580
Arthur, lord Grey of Wilton, L. Dep., July 15, 1580
Adam Loftus, archbp. of Dublin, and sir Hen. Wallop, joint L. J., July 14, 1582
Sir William Fitzwilliams, L. Dep., March 1, 1587
Sir Wm. Russell, L. Dep., May 16, 1594
Thomas, baron of Gainsborough, L. D. March 5, 1596
Sir Thomas Norris, L. J. ... Oct. 29, 1597
Adam Loftus, archbp. of Dublin, and sir Robt. Gardiner, L. J. for civil affairs, Thomas, E. of Ormond, for military, ...Nov. 2 and 15, 1597
Robt. Devereux, E. of Essex, L. Lt., March 12, 1598
Adam, archbp. of Dublin, and sir Geo. Carey, joint L. J., Sept. 24, 1599
Sir Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, L. Dep.....Jan. 21, 1600

JAMES I.

Lord Mountjoy, created earl of Devonshire and L. Lieut....April 25, 1603
Sir George Cary, Dep. May 30, 1603
Sir Arthur Chichester, Dep., Feb. 1, 1605
Renewed Feb. 8, 1607
Thos. Jones, archbp. of Dublin, and sir Richard Wingfield, March 4, 1614
Sir Arthur Chichester, baron of Belfast, L. Dep. July 27, 1614
Thos., archbp. of Dublin, and sir John Denham, L. J. Nov. 29, 1615
Sir Oliver St. John, afterwards viscount Grandison, L. Dep., July 2, 1616
Sir Henry Cary, lord viscount Falkland, L. Dep. Feb. 4, 1621

CHARLES I.

Lord Falkland, continued, Mar. 29, 1625
Sir Thomas Wentworth, viscount Wentworth, L. Dep.....July 3, 1633

IRELAND, Chief Governors of—*continued.*
Adam, viscount Loftus, and Christ. Wandesford, L. J. in his absence, July 8, 1636
Lord Wentworth, returns, Nov. 8, 1636
Robert, lord Dillon, and Christ. Wandesford, L. J. in his absence, Jan. 13, 1640
Wentworth, earl of Strafford, L. Lt., Jan. 13, 1640
Christ. Wandesford, L. Dep. Apr. 1, 1640
Lord Dillon and sir Wm. Parsons, L. J. Dec. 30, 1640
Sir Wm. Parsons and John Borlace, L. J. Feb. 9, 1641
Robt., E. of Leicester, L. Lt., June 14, 1642
Sir John Borlace and sir Hy. Tichborne, L. J. March 31, 1643
James, marquis of Ormond, L. Lt., Nov. 13, 1643

BY THE PARLIAMENT.

Philip Sidney, lord Lisle, son of the earl of Leicester, L. Lt., Apr. 15, 1647
Arthur Annesley, sir Robt. King, sir Robert Meredith, col. John Moore, and col. Michael Jones, commissioners June 19, 1647
Oliver Cromwell, L. Lt.....Aug. 14, 1649
Henry Ireton, deputy.....May 29, 1650
Maj.-gen. John Lambert, L. D., Mar., 1651
Lt.-gen. Chas. Fleetwood, Edm. Ludlow, Miles Corbet, Jno Jones, and John Weaver, commissioners ... 1653
Chas. Fleetwood, deputy to Oliver Cromwell 1654
Henry Cromwell, commander-in-chief, Matthew Tomlinson, Miles Corbet, and Robt. Goodwin, commissioners Aug. 1655
William Steele, added..... 1656
Henry Cromwell, L. Dep...Nov. 17, 1657
Patent renewed by Richd., Oct. 6, 1658
Edm. Ludlow, John Jones, Matth. Tomlinson, Miles Corbet, and Wm. Bury, commissioners May 7, 1659
John Jones, Wm. Steele, Rob. Goodwin, Matt. Tomlinson, and Miles Corbet, commissioners ... June 7, 1659
Roger, lord Broghill, sir Charles Coote, and major William Bury, commissioners.....Jan. 1660

CHARLES II.

James, marq. of Ormond, continued in opposition to the Parliament, by patent Feb. 17, 1649
Ulick Burke, marq. of Clanricarde, his deputy Dec. 6, 1650
Geo. Monk, duke of Albemarle, L. Lt., patent June, 1660
—but did not enter on the office.
John, lord Robarets, baron of Truro, deputy to Monk, patent.....June, 1660
—did not go to Ireland.
Sir Maurice Enstace, Roger, earl of Orrery, and Chas., earl of Mountrath, L. J., deputies to the foregoing Dec. 31, 1660
Jas., duke of Ormond, L. Lt., Feb. 21, 1662
Thomas, earl of Ossory, dep. in his father's absence.....May 6, 1664
John B. Robarts, of Truro, L. Lt., May 3, 1669
John, lord Berkeley, L. Lt .. Feb. 4, 1670
Michael Boyle, archbp. of Dublin, and sir Arthur Forbes, dep. in his absence May 27, 1671
Arthur, earl of Essex, L. Lt. May 21, 1672
—with the same dep. in his absence.....July 5, 1675
James, duke of Ormond, L. Lieut., May 24, 1677
Richard, earl of Arran, his dep., March 3, 1682

JAMES II.

Michael Boyle, archbp. of Armagh, and Arthur, earl of Granard, L. J. Feb. 24, 1685
Henry, earl of Clarendon, L. Lt., Oct. 1, 1685
Richard, earl of Tyrconnel, L. Dep., Feb. 11, 1687
Sir Alex. Fitton and Wm., earl of Clanricarde, L. J., in his absence, Aug. 18, 1687

WILLIAM III. AND MARY.

Henry, lord Sidney, visct. Sheppey., and Thos. Coningsby, L. J., Sept. 4, 1690
The same, with Sir Charles Porter, Dec. 4, 1690
Henry, lord Sidney, L. J....Mar. 18, 1692
Sir G. Porter, and Sir Cyrill Wyche L. J. in his absence.....June 13, 1693
Henry B. Capel, Sir Cyrill Wyche, and Wm. Duncombe.....June 26, 1693

WILLIAM III.

Henry, lord Capel, L. D.....May 9, 1695
Morrogh, visct. Blessington, and W. Woolseley, his dep. May 16, 1696
Sir Charles Porter, L. J.....June 2, 1696
The same, with C. E. of Mountrath and H. of Drogheda, L. J., July 10, 1696
Henry Earl of Galway, L. J., Feb. 6, 1697
The same, with Chas. mar. of Winchester, and Edw., visct. Villiers, May 14, 1697
Chas., duke of Bolton, Henry, E. of Galway, Edw., E. of Jersey, and Narcissus, abp. of Dublin, April 9, 1699
The same, without the E. of Jersey June 29, 1699
Laurence Hyde, E. of Rochester, L. L., Dec. 28, 1700

ANNE.

James, duke of Ormond. L. L. Feb. 19, 1703
Thomas, E. of Pembroke and Montgomery, L. L.....April 30, 1707

IRELAND, Chief Governors of—*continued.*
Thomas, E. of Wharton, L. L., Dec. 4, 1708
James, duke of Ormond, L. L., Oct. 26, 1710
Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, L. L., Sept. 22, 1713
GEORGE I.
Charles, earl of Sunderland, L. Lt., patent Sept. 21, 1714
—did not go out from illness.
Charles, duke of Grafton, and Hen., earl of Galway, his dep., Sept. 6, 1715
Charles, visct. Townshend, L. Lt., Feb. 13, 1717
—did not go to Ireland.
Charles, duke of Grafton..... 1720
John, lord Carteret 1724
GEORGE II.
Lionel, duke of Dorset..... 1730
William, duke of Devonshire 1737
Philip, earl of Chesterfield..... 1745
William, earl of Harrington 1746
Lionel, duke of Dorset..... 1751
Wm., marquis of Hartington 1755
John, duke of Bedford..... 1757
GEORGE III.
George, earl of Halifax 1761
Hugh, earl of Northumberland..... 1763
Francis, earl of Hertford..... 1765
Geo., viscount Townsend..... 1767
Simon, earl of Harcourt 1772
John, earl of Buckinghamshire ... 1776
Fred., earl of Carlisle 1780
Wm. Henry, duke of Portland 1782
George, earl Temple..... 1782
Robert, earl of Northington 1783
Charles, duke of Rutland 1784
Geo., marquis of Buckingham (late earl Temple) 1787
John, earl of Westmoreland 1790
Wm. earl Fitzwilliam..... 1795
John Jefferies, earl Camden 1795
Chas., marquis Cornwallis 1798
Philip, earl of Hardwicke 1801
John, duke of Bedford..... 1806
Charles, duke of Richmond 1807
REGENCY.
Chas., earl Whitworth..... 1813
Chas., earl Talbot..... 1817
GEORGE IV.
Richard, marquis Wellesley 1821
Henry, marquis of Anglesey..... 1828
Hugh, duke of Northumberland ... 1829
WILLIAM IV.
Hen., marquis of Anglesey, *again*... 1830
Marquis Wellesley, *again* 1833
Thos., earl of Haddington 1834
Hen. Constantine, marquis of Normanby (late earl Mulgrave) 1835
VICTORIA.
Hugh, earl Fortescue 1839
Thos. Philip, earl de Grey 1841
Wm., lord Heytesbury..... 1844
John Wm., earl of Bessborough ... 1846
Geo. Wm. Fred., earl of Clarendon 1847
Archibald Wm., earl of Eglinton... 1852
Edward, earl St. German's..... 1852
Earl of Carlisle 1855

IRELAND, W. H., pretends to discover the Shakspear papers; his play of Vortigern produced at Drury-lane theatre, 1796—*d.* 1835.

IRENÆUS, bp. of Lyons, 177—writes *Adv. Hæres.*, 183—*d.* 202.

IRENÆUS contends with Cyril for the bishopric of Jerusalem, 362.

IRENE, daughter of the Chagan of the Chazars. See CONSTANTINE V., emperor of the East.

IRENE, an Athenian lady, marries Leo, son of Constantine V., afterwards Leo IV., emperor of the East, 769—favours the image-worshippers, 775—after the death of Leo, rules the East in the name of her son, Constantine VI., and restores the worship of images, 780—purchases peace from Haroun al Raschid by an annual tribute, 781—sends an army against the Slavonians, who are dispossessed of Salonichi and other places in Greece, 782—proposes a general council to establish the worship of images, 785—proposes the marriage of her son to Charlemagne's daughter, Rotrudis; the offer being declined, she sends an army to attack Italy, which is totally defeated, 788—deprived of all power by Constantine, 790. See CONSTANTINE VI., emperor of the East.—Usurps the throne, 797—a reported proposal to unite the two empires, by her marriage with Charlemagne, causes a conspiracy against her; she is dethroned by Nicephorus I., Oct. 31, and banished to Lesbos, 802—*d.* there, 803.

IRENE, daughter of Andronicus Ducas, wife of Alexius Comnenus, becomes empress, 1081.

IRENE, daughter of Isaac II. Angelus, emperor of the East, marries Roger, count of Apulia, son of Tancred, k. of Sicily, 1191—left a widow, 1194—marries Philip, brother of Henry VI., emperor of Germany, 1195.

IRENE, wife of John Ducas Vataces, emperor of Nicæa, 1222—*d.* 1241.

IRENE. See VIOLANTE, daughter of Wm., marquis of Montferrat.

IRENE, natural daughter of Andronicus III., emperor of the East, marries Basil, emperor of Trebizond, 1352—on his death, is made empress, 1340—dethroned, and sent to Constantinople, 1341.

"IRENE," the planet, discovered by Hind May 19, 1851.

IRETON, Henry, Cromwell's son-in-law, wounded at Naseby, 1645—rules the army

in conjunction with Cromwell; frames propositions for the settlement of the nation, 1647—deputy lieutenant of Ireland, 1650—refuses to accept any grants till the debts of the State are paid, 1651—*d.* of the plague, at Limerick, Nov. 26, 1651.

IRIS, a planet, discovered by Mr. Hind, at London, Aug. 13, 1847.

IRISH Peat Company, the chemical operations commence at Athy, Dec. 8, 1851.

IRISH policy of the Melbourne ministry condemned by the Lords, March 19, 1839—approved by the Commons, Apr. 15.

IRLING, with Lothen infests the eastern coast of England, 1046.

IRMENGARD. See ERMENGARDA.

IRON, discovered in Mount Ida, B.C. 1406 (1407 H., 1288 C.)—welding or soldering of, introduced by Glaucus of Chios, 691.

IRON MASK, the man of the, *d.* in the Bastile, Nov. 19, 1703.

IRONMONGERS' COMPANY, in London, established, 1464.

IRON STEAM BOAT first exhibited on the Thames, May 9, 1822.

IRÚN, battle of; the Carlists defeated by the British Legion, May 17, 1837.

IRVING, Rev. E., *b.* 1791—encourages the "Unknown Tongues," and other illusions, 1826—expelled from the Scotch church, May 2, 1832—*d.* 1834.

IRVING, Washington, *b.* Apr. 3, 1783.

ISA, one of the sons of Bajazet I., gradually restores portions of his empire, but remains at enmity with his brothers, 1407—defeated and slain by Mahomet I., 1413.

ISAAC, son of Abraham, *b.* B.C. 1896 (2053 H., 2030 C.)—marries Rebecca, 1856 (1990 C.)—*d.* 1810 C.

ISAAC I., Comnenus, son of Manuel Comnenus, a Greek noble, elected by the army emperor of the East; dethrones Michael VI., and succeeds him, 1057—deposes Michael Cerularius, and appoints Constantine III. patriarch of Constantinople, after which he resigns the empire to Constantine Ducas, and retires into a monastery, 1059.

ISAAC II., Angelus, a Byzantine noble, *b.* 1155—made emperor of the East by the people, who put Andronicus I. to death, 1185—Frederic I., emperor of Germany, negotiates with him to secure a safe passage for his army on the third crusade, 1188. See FREDERIC I., Barbarossa.—Isaac submits, and provides a fleet at Gallipoli, to convey the crusaders across the Hellespont, 1190—is defeated by the Bulgarians, 1192—and at Arcadiopolis, 1194—dethroned by his brother, Alexius, 1195. See IRENE, his daughter.—His son, Alexius, escapes to Italy, 1201—Philip, his son-in-law, urges the crusaders to restore him, 1202—restored by them, and his son proclaimed with him as Alexius IV., 1203—they are both put to death, 1204.

ISAAC COMNENUS, younger son of Alexius I., receives the title of Sebastocrator from his brother, John II., 1118—rebels against him, and is pardoned, 1138—joins in a conspiracy, and is banished to Heraclea in Pontus, 1142.

ISAAC COMNENUS, nephew of Isaac I., declines the imperial crown in favour of his younger brother, Alexius, 1081.

ISAAC COMNENUS rebels in Cyprus against the emperor Andronicus I., 1184—is expelled by Richard I., k. of England, 1191.

ISAAC, exarch of Ravenna, 619—defeated by Rotharis, and succeeded by Plato, 638.

ISABEAU. See ISABELLA of Bavaria.

ISABEL, daughter of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, married to George, duke of Clarence, 1466—*d.* 1476.

ISABELLA, daughter of Aymer Taillefer, duke of Angoulême, *b.* 1185—married by John, k. of England, 1200—after his death marries her early lover, Hugh Lusignan, count de la Marche, 1220—accused of attempting to poison Louis IX., k. of France; retires into the abbey of Fontevrault, and *d.* there, 1245.

ISABELLA, youngest daughter of k. John and Isabella of Angoulême, married to Frederic II., emperor of Germany, at Worms, 1235.

ISABELLA, daughter of Philip IV., king of France, *b.* 1295—betrothed, 1303—marries Edward II. of England, Jan. 23, 1308—demands the removal of Piers Gaveston, 1308—while resident in the Tower of London, first sees Mortimer, who is brought there a prisoner, 1322—through her influence he escapes, 1323—she visits France to arrange the dispute between her husband and brother, Charles IV., respecting Guyenne; plots with Mortimer to overthrow the Despensers, 1324—Chas. desires her to leave his court; she withdraws to Hainault, where she affiances her son, Edward, to Philippa, daughter of the count, whom she engages to assist her, 1325. See EDWARD II., k. of England, and DESPENSER.—Rules in the name of her son with Mortimer, 1327—odious to the nation, 1328—they are surprised in Nottingham castle; he is executed at Tyburn, and she is shut up for the rest of her life at Castle Rising, in Norfolk, 1330—*d.* 1357.

ISABELLA of Valois, daughter of Charles VI., k. of France, *b.* 1387—married to Richard II. of England, at Calais, Nov. 1, 1396—crowned, Jan. 7, 1397—takes

part in a conspiracy against Henry IV.; made prisoner, and shut up at Haveringe-atte-Bower, 1400—she refuses his offer of marriage with the prince of Wales, and is allowed to return to France, 1401—marries Louis, duke of Orleans, June, 1406—*d.* Sept. 13, 1409.

ISABELLA, or Isabeau, of Bavaria, marries Charles VI., k. of France, 1386—quarrels with the Armagnacs and her son Chas.; is imprisoned at Tours, and invites the assistance of John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, who liberates her, 1417—negotiates with Henry V. of England, 1418-19—concludes with him the treaty of Troyes, 1420—*d.* Sept. 30, 1435.

ISABELLA, daughter of John II., k. of Castile, *b.* 1451—her right of succession asserted by the nobles, 1464. See HENRY IV., k. of Castile.—Declared heiress of the throne, on the death of her brother Alfonso, 1468—this declaration revoked by Henry after her marriage with Ferdinand, hereditary prince of Aragon, 1469—the grandees of the kingdom resist this change; on the death of Henry she succeeds as joint sovereign with her husband, 1474. See FERDINAND, son of John II., k. of Aragon.—*d.* 1504.

ISABELLA II., Maria, qu. of Spain; daughter of Ferdinand VII. and Maria-Christina, *b.* Oct. 11, 1830—succeeds her father under the regency of her mother, Nov. 29, 1833—her uncle, Don Carlos, is set up against her. See CARLOS MARIA ISIDORE, Don.—She is firmly established on her throne by the Quadruple treaty with Great Britain, France, and Portugal, Apr. 22, 1834—Mendizabal, prime minister; Mina and Espartero command against the Carlists; the rebel leader, Zumalacarregui, slain, 1835—Mendizabal dismissed; constitution of 1812 proclaimed; Mina, from ill-health, retires to Barcelona, and dies; a British auxiliary legion and naval force assist in defeating the Carlists at Hernani, St. Sebastian's, and Bilbao, 1836—gen. De Lacy Evans returns to London, 1837—Espartero, captain-general, 1838—created duke of Victory, concludes a treaty with the Carlist Maroto, 1839—the rebellion finally suppressed; Christina resigns the regency, and retires to France, leaving the young qu. and the government in the hands of Espartero, Oct. 12, 1840—he is appointed regent; protest of Christina and gen. Narvaez; insurrection of O'Donnell and Concha, 1841. See ESPARTERO.—Narvaez, lieutenant-general; Isabella declared of age by the Cortes, Nov. 8, 1843—Christina returns to Madrid; Zurbano revolts, and is suppressed, 1844—taken by Narvaez and shot, 1845—marriage of Isabella to her cousin, Francis d'Assise, duke of Cadiz, and of her sister to the duke de Montpensier, Oct. 10, 1846—repeated changes of ministers; Espartero recalled; the queen quarrels with her husband; after a few months' separation they are reconciled, 1847—cessation of diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain. See BULWER, sir H.—Cabrera again in arms, 1848—arrested, April 21; Narvaez dismissed, and recalled, Oct. 23, 1849—friendly relations with Great Britain restored, March 31, May 14, 1850—Narvaez resigns; Murillo, prime minister; birth of the infanta Isabella Maria Christina, Dec. 20, 1851—the qu. wounded by the assassin Merino, Feb. 2, 1852—insurrection supported by O'Donnell and Concha; Espartero, minister; the queen-dowager, Christina, impeached, returns into France, 1854—the basis of a new constitution submitted to the Cortes, June 13, 1855.

ISABELLA, daughter of Philip, late archduke of Austria, and sister of the emperor Charles V., *b.* 1501—marries Christian III. of Denmark, 1515.

ISABELLA, daughter of Emanuel, k. of Portugal, and sister of John III., contracted to the emperor Charles V., 1525—married to him at Seville, March 3, 1526.

ISABELLA, daughter of Henry II. of France, and qu. of Philip II. of Spain. See ELIZABETH.

ISABELLA, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II., married to Charles IX. of France, 1570.

ISABELLA of Parma. See ELIZABETH, daughter of Odoardo Farnese.

ISABELLA, daughter of Amalric, k. of Jerusalem, on the death of her sister, Sybilla, wife of Guy de Lusignan, inherits the titular sovereignty, divorces her first husband, marries Conrad of Montferrat, and conveys the title to him, 1190—after his death to Henry, count of Champagne, 1192—then to Henry, duke of Brabant, and in the same year to Almeric or Amalric, k. of Cyprus, 1198.

ISABELLA, daughter of James I., k. of Aragon, marries Philip, eldest son of Louis IX., k. of France, afterwards Philip III., 1262.

ISABELLA, daughter of William de Villehardouin, and heiress of the principality of Achaia, *b.* 1266—betrothed to Philip, second son of Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, 1267—she becomes princess on the death of her father; Charles assumes the government in virtue of her betrothal to his son Philip, 1277—she

marries Florenz of Hainault, 1291 — Philip of Savoy, 1301—*d.* 1311.

ISABELLA, daughter of John II., king of France, betrothed to the son of Galeazzo Visconte, 1360. See VISCONTE, John Galeazzo.

ISABELLA, daughter of Stephen, duke of Bavaria, married to Marco, son of Bernabo Visconte, 1367.

ISABELLA, daughter of Peter *the Cruel*, k. of Castile, married to Edmund, earl of Cambridge, 1369.

ISABELLA, daughter of John I., k. of Portugal, married to Philip, duke of Burgundy, 1430.

ISABELLA, daughter of Alfonso, duke of Calabria, afterwards Alfonso II., k. of Naples, married to Gian Galeazzo Sforza, duke of Milan, 1489—her rivalry with Beatrice of Ferrara, wife of Lodovico Sforza, creates discord in Milan, 1491—on her husband's death is imprisoned by Lodovico at Pavia with her children, 1494.

ISABELLA, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, *b.* 1470—marries Alfonso, son of John II., k. of Portugal, who is killed by a fall from his horse during the nuptial festivities, 1490 — marries Emanuel, k. of Portugal, Sept. 30, 1497 —*d.* 1498.

ISABELLA CLARA EUGENIA, daughter of Philip II., k. of Spain, *b.* 1566—proposed by him as qu. of France, in opposition to Henry IV., 1590–1593—married to the archduke Albert of Austria, and receives the Netherlands as her dowry, 1598 — continues to govern them after his death, 1621—*d.* 1633.

ISABELLA, daughter of Henry IV., king of France, married to Philip, afterwards IV. of Spain, 1615.

ISABELLA MARIA CHRISTINA, princess of Asturias, daughter of Isabella II., *b.* Dec. 20, 1851.

ISACIUS, bp. of Jerusalem, 601–609.

ISÆUS, the orator, and instructor of Demosthenes, defeats Theopompus, the historian, in a lawsuit, B.C. 360.

ISAGORAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 508.

ISAIAH prophesies, B.C. 752.

ISAIAH. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of, 116.

ISARAS, the modern Isere. See ARVERNI.

ISARCHUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 424.

ISASLAV I., succeeds his father, Jaroslav I., as grand duke of Russia, 1054—expelled by his subjects; restored by Boleslas II. of Poland, 1069—again expelled; takes refuge in Germany, 1073—he makes Russia a fief to the Roman see, in hopes of being assisted to regain his throne, 1075 —restored, on the death of his brother, Swätoslav, by Boleslas, 1076 — slain in battle, 1078.

ISASLAV II., son of Mstislav I., succeeds Igor II. as grand duke of Russia, 1146—Jurij, or George Dolgorucki, builds Moscow, and founds a separate State, 1147—Isäslav, expelled by him, is restored by Geisa II., k. of Hungary; and *d.* 1154.

ISAURIA, a small province of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Cilicia, shares the fate of the latter in early times. See CILICIA.—Its pirates attacked by P. Servilius Vatia, B.C. 77; by Pompey, 67—its people become dangerous brigands, after the rebellion of Trebellianus, A.D 265; and are kept in awe by the emperor Probus, 278—plunder Pamphylia, 353; and Cilicia, 404 — molest Chrysostom in his exile at Arabissus, 406—Zeno, emperor of the East, driven from Constantinople, retires among them, with his wife, Ariadne, 475 — is besieged there, 476—conducted back to his throne, 477—his brother, Longinus, excites them to rebel against the emperor Anastasius I., 492—tranquillity restored, 497—employed by Justinian I., in Italy, they betray Rome to Totila, 549—the province conquered by the Saracens, 650—recovered by Leo III., and included in the Kybyrraiat Theme, 739 — conquered by Soliman, forms part of the Seljukian kingdom of Iconium, or Roum, 1074—added to the Ottoman empire by Amurath I. 1387.

ISAURIAN DYNASTY, founded by Leo III., 717—ends with Constantine VI., 797. See EASTERN EMPIRE.

ISAURICUS (surname of the Servilian family P. Servilius Vatia, consul of Rome, B.C. 48; II. 41.

ISAURUS. See CANDIDUS.

ISCHIA, an island on the coast of Naples. See ALUM, and GENOA, 1459.—John of Anjou withdraws there, 1463; and Ferdinand II. of Naples, 1495.

ISCHOMACHUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 508.

ISCHYRUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 516.

ISEMBARD, lord of La Ferté, persuades Guntrum to invade France, 881.

ISENBART, of Altdorf. See GUELF.

ISHBOSHETH, contests the kingdom with David, B.C. 1056 (1070 H.)

ISHMAEL, son of Abraham, *b.* B.C. 1910 (2044, C.)

ISIDORE, the Alexandrian philosopher, *d* 525. See DAMASCIUS.

ISIDORE I., patriarch of Constantinople, 1347 –1350.

ISIDORE II., patriarch of Constantinople, 1457.

ISIDORE, the Russian patriarch, attends the council of Florence, and concurs in

the Union of the Churches, 1438 — deposed on his return, 1439 — made a cardinal, he celebrates at Constantinople, in the church of St. Sophia, a new union of the churches, 1452.
ISIDORE, bp. of Seville, 596 — writes his History, 612—still employed at it, 625—*d.* April 4, 636.
ISIDORE, abbot of Pelusium, censures the conduct of Cyril, bp. of Alexandria, 435—*d.* 449.
ISIDORUS, husband of Hypatia, teaches philosophy at Alexandria, 407.
ISIDORUS, son of Basilides, inculcates his father's Gnosticism, 140.
ISIDORUS, Fl. Anthemius, consul of Rome, B.C. 436.
ISIDORUS, of Miletus, employed by Justinian I., with Anthemius, to build the new church of St. Sophia, 532.
ISIDORUS, the Younger, also of Miletus, repairs the church of St. Sophia, injured by an earthquake, 558.
ISLAMISM. See MOHAMMED.
ISLE DE RHÉ. See RHÉ, ISLE DE.
ISLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, opened, Jan. 9, 1849.
ISLY, victory of, gained by marshal Bugeaud over the army of Morocco, Aug. 14, 1844.
ISLY, duke of. See BUGEAUD, marshal.
ISMAEL BEG, emir of Sinope, surrenders to Mahomet II., 1461.
ISMAIL, invested by Potemkin, 1789—stormed by Suvarof, Dec. 22, 1795—slaughter of its inhabitants, 26.
ISMAIL SAMANI, sultan of Turkistan, 892—conquers Persia, 902.
ISMAIL, k. of Toledo, fails in his attack on Seville, 1070.
ISMAIL I., or Abul Walid, k. of Granada. See ABUL WALID.
ISMAIL II., k. of Granada, usurps the throne of his brother, Muhamad V., 1359—slain by his chief minister, Abu Said, who seizes the throne, 1360.
ISMAIL I., son of Haydar, excites the religious fervour of the Fatimites, drives out the Turkmans of the White Sheep, and founds the Sofi dynasty in Persia, 1501—defeated by Selim I., at Kalderoon, Aug. 17, 1514—*d.* 1523.
ISMAIL II., son of Tamasp I., Sofi of Persia, 1576–1577.
ISOCRATES, orator, *b.* B.C. 436 — date of his Oratio Panegyrica, 380 — oration on the taking of Platæa by the Thebans, 274—counsels peace, 356—censures the licentiousness of comedy at the time, 356—338.
ISOLANI, cardinal Jacopo, appointed governor of Genoa, by Philip Maria Visconte, duke of Milan 1424.
ISPAHAN, taken by Heraclius, 624; by Timour, when he erects a pyramid of human heads, 1387; by the Turks, but soon recovered from them, 1547—made the capital of Persia, by Abbas *the Great*, 1590—taken by Meer Mahmoud, 1722.
ISRAEL. See JACOB; JOSEPH, son of Jacob; MOSES, AARON, and ISRAELITES.
ISRAEL, kingdom of, separated from Judah, B.C. 975.

KINGS OF ISRAEL.

Jeroboam, 975—955.
Nadab, 955—953.
Baasha, 953—931.
Elah, 931—930.
Zimri, 7 days, 930.
Omri, 930—builds Samaria, 926—*d.* 919.
Ahab, 919—marries Jezebel, daughter of the k. of Sidon, 918 — introduces the worship of Baal; is reproved by Elijah; falls in battle against Benhadad, k. of Syria, 896.
Ahaziah, son of Ahab, 896—895.
Joram, brother of Ahaziah, 895—makes war against the Moabites, 894—slain by Jehu, 884.
Jehu, general of the Israelites, favoured by the prophet Elisha, overthrows Joram, and becomes king, 884 (H. 895)—Jezebel and her family put to death; Jehu *d.* 855.
Jehoahas, his son, 855—839.
Jehoash, grandson of Jehu, 839—is attacked by Benhadad II., k. of Syria, 837—makes war on Judah; takes and pillages Jerusalem, 826—*d.* 823.
Jeroboam II., 826 — the prophets Joel, Amos, and Hoshea preach, 808–783—Jeroboam, the last of the race of Jehu, *d.* 782.
Interregnum and anarchy during eleven years.
Zacharia seizes the throne, 771 — is slain by
Shallum, 770; who reigns thirty days, and is killed by
Menahem, 770; tributary to Pul, k. of Assyria, 769—*d.* 759.
Pekaiah, 759—slain by Pekah, 757.
Pekah, 757 — besieges Jerusalem, 740—invasion of Tiglath-Pileser, k. of Assyria; many captives led away; Pekah killed by Hoshea, 738.
No king till
Hoshea takes the throne, 730—conquered and made prisoner by Shalmanezer; Israel made part of the Assyrian empire, 721.
New colonies planted in the land by Esarhaddon; they take the name of Samaritans, about 700. See SAMARITANS.
ISRAELITES, the descendants of Jacob, or Israel, persecuted in Egypt after the

death of Joseph, B.C. 1635 (1770 C., about 1370 Leps.)—led by Moses out of Egypt (the Exodus), 1491 (1648 H., 1625 C., 1312 Leps.) — encounter Balak, k. of Moab, 1480—after the death of Moses, led by Joshua over the river Jordan into Canaan; Eleazar, high priest, 1451 (1608 H., 1585 C.)—Canaan divided among the tribes, 1445 (1602 H., 1580 C.)—death of Joshua, 1426 (1583 H., 1560 C.)—conquered by Cushan, k. of Mesopotamia, 1413 (1565 H., 1558 C.) — restored by Othniel, 1405 (1557 H., 1550 C.)—Eleazar *d.*, Phineas, high priest, 1402 (1547 C.) — Abishua, high priest, 1364 — conquered by Eglon, k. of Moab, 1335 (1517 H., 1510 C.)—set free by Ehud, 1325 (1499 H., 1492 C.) — conquered by Jabin, k. of Canaan, 1305 (1418 H., 1411 C.) — Bukki, high priest, 1305—Sisera slain by Jael, and the Israelites delivered by Deborah and Barak, 1285 (1398 H., 1391 C.) — Uzzi, high priest, 1255 — subjugated by the Midianites, 1252 (1358 H., 1351 C.) — restored by Gideon, 1245 (1351 H., 1344 C.) — Abimelech, judge, 1236 (1311 H.) — Tola, 1233 (1398 H., 1391 C.)—subject to the Ammonites, 1206 (1263 H., 1256 C.)—Jephtha defeats the Ammonites and Ephraimites, and sets the Israelites free, 1188 (1245 H., 1238 C.) — Ibzan, judge, 1182 (1239 H., 1232 C.) — Elon, 1175 (1232 H., 1222 C.) — Abdon, 1165 (1222 H., 1212 C.) — Eli, 1157 (1182 H., 1168 C.) — in bondage to the Philistines, 1156 (1212 H., 1204 C.)—delivered by Samson, 1136 (1129 H., 1184 C.)—Eli *d.*; Samuel, judge, 1122 —overcome by the Philistines, 1117 (1148 H.) — Samuel defeats the Philistines; Saul made k., 1096 — Ahiu, high priest, 1093—David k., 1056. See David, son of Jesse.—Solomon k., 1016. See Solomon, son of David. — Zadok, high priest, 1014 — Ahimaaz, high priest, 990 — Solomon *d.* 976—division of the kingdom by Rehoboam and Jeroboam, 975. See Judah, kingdom of, and Israel, kingdom of.

Issus, in Cicilia, battles of; Darius defeated by Alexander, Oct., B.C. 333—Niger, by Sept. Severus, A.D. 194 — Heraclius lands in its bay, now the Gulf of Scanderoon, and encamps there, 622.

Ister. See Danube.

Ister, the poet, fl. B.C. 236.

Isthmian Games, instituted at Corinth by Sisyphus, B.C. 1326, computed from 586. See Flaminius, T. — Cease after the destruction of Corinth, 147—restored by Julian, A.D. 362.

Isthmus. See Chersonesus Thracica, Corinth, and Hexamilion.

Istria, first conquered by the Romans, B.C. 221—war renewed, and conducted by the consuls Junius Brutus and Manlius Vulso, 178 — subdued by them, 177 — made a Lombard duchy by Alboin, A.D. 572—invaded by the Slavonians, 642—contest between the archbishops of Grado and Ravenna for ecclesiastical jurisdiction over, 772—resigned to the k. of Hungary by the Venetians, 1358 — recovered by them, 1378.

Istrias, Capo d'. See Capo d'Istrias.

Italian Republic, substituted for the Cisalpine, with Napoleon Bonaparte president, Jan. 26, 1802.

Italian version of the Scriptures, by Martini, completed, 1776.

Italica, a city of Spain, near Seville, built by Scipio Africanus Æmilianus for his veterans, B.C. 133 — birthplace of the emperor Trajan, A.D. 56; of Hadrian, 76; of Theodosius I., 345; of the poet Silius Italicus, 26.

Italicus, Silius. See Silius Italicus.

Italy, originally peopled by Keltic tribes, with whom emigrants from Greece are frequently intermingled; the first Pelasgian colony, led by Œnotrus, settle in the south-eastern peninsula, and give it the name of Œnotria, B.C. 1710 (1416 C.) — from this union descend the Vitali and Siculi, who extend themselves to the eastern coast; the latter, by a fresh immigration of Pelasgi, are driven into Sicily, 1284—the former maintain their occupation south of the Tiber, and by degrees the whole peninsula takes from them the name of Italia; Evander said to have brought a colony from Arcadia, 1252 — Æneas, from Troy, 1182 — and Alba to have been founded, 1177; *all doubtful.*—Greek emigrants found cities in the south of Italy, 974–748. See Magna Græcia.—For other early states in Italy, see Apulia, Bruttii, Calabria, Etruria, Latium, Liguria, Oscans, Picени, Sabines, Samnites, Umbri, Veneti; also Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily.—Rome founded, according to Varro, 753. See Rome.—The north and east of Italy, along the Hadriatic, as far as the river Oesis, occupied by Gauls (Galatæ or Keltæ), 550—they invade other parts, and take Rome, 389—many states send ambassadors to conciliate Alexander, fearing that after conquering the East, he might turn his arms against the West, 324 —central Italy reduced under the dominion of Rome, 290—Pyrrhus in Italy, 280 –274. See Pyrrhus.—Peace in Italy after the Roman conquests in the south, 267—the north, to the foot of the Alps, subject to Rome, 220—Hannibal in Italy, 218–203. See Hannibal.—Invasion and defeat of

ITALY—*continued.*
the Cimbri, 101—Social war, 90-88—Italy generally tranquil during the civil distractions of Rome, and the first three centuries of the empire; afflicted by the general pestilence, A.D. 250-265—invasions and defeats of the Allemanni, 256-268—of Aureolus, 267-268—of Galerius, 307—submits to Constantine I., 312—refuses to acknowledge Magnentius, 352—invasion and defeat of Maximus, 387—seat of the Western empire, 395. See WESTERN EMPIRE.—Alaric in Italy, 400-408. See ALARIC.—Departure of the Visigoths, 412—ravages of the Vandals, 448-462—invasion and retreat of Attila, 452—Odoacer overthrows the Western empire, and founds the Gothic kingdom of Italy, 476.

KINGS OF ITALY:—
See events under their respective names in this Index.
Odoacer, 476—493.
Theodoric, *the Ostrogoth*, 493—526.
Athanaric, 526—534.
Theodatus, 534—536.
Vitiges, 536—540.
Hildibald, 540—541.
Totila or Badvila, 541—552.
Teias, 552—553.

Italy again made a province of the Roman empire, 553. See BELISARIUS, NARSES, *the eunuch*, and JUSTINIAN I., emperor of the East.—Invaded by Franks and Allemanni, who are repulsed, 554—by the Longobardi, who establish a permanent kingdom, 568. See ALBOIN, and LOMBARDS.—Exarchate of Ravenna is established, 561. See EXARCHS.—Its language modified by the infusion of Gothic idioms, 584—first union of the Venetian isles for self-government, 697. See VENICE.—First entrance of Pepin, with an army of Franks; he gives the exarchate of Ravenna to the Church, and the pope becomes a temporal sovereign, 754. See PEPIN, and STEPHEN III., pope.—The greater part of Italy subject to Charlemagne, 774. See CHARLEMAGNE, and FRANKS. Tuscany an independent duchy, 812. See TUSCANY.—On the division of the empire of the Franks among the sons of Louis I., a new kingdom of Italy is formed, 840.

KINGS OF ITALY:—
See events under their respective names in this Index.
Lothaire I., 840—855.
Louis II., 855—875.
Charles *the Bald*, 875—877.
Carloman, 877—879.
Charles *the Fat*, 879—888.
Berenger I., duke of Friuli, 888—924.
Guy, divides with Berenger, 889—894.
Lambert, with Berenger, 894—898.
Louis of Arles, with Berenger, 900—905.
Rudolf of Burgundy, with Berenger, 921—924—*alone*, 926.
Hugh, count of Provence, 926—947.
Lothaire II., 947—950.
Berenger II., with his son, Adalbert, 950—962.

Italy conquered by Otho I., emperor of Germany, who makes his son, Otho II., titular k., 962—Genoa founds a free state, about 1000. See GENOA.—Maurienne, or Savoy, an independent duchy, 1020. See SAVOY.

ITALY, Southern, invaded by the Saracens, who establish themselves in Bari, 842. See BARI.—Occupied by Basil I., emperor of the East, who forms there a new province, called the Theme of Lombardy, 876—attacked by Otho I., 968. See OTHO I., emperor of Germany.—Still infested by the Saracens, who are driven from the siege of Salerno by a band of Norman knights returning from a pilgrimage, 1016—other Normans arrive, invited to assist in defending the country, 1017. See APULIA, and NORMANS.—Kingdom of Naples founded, 1265. See NAPLES.

ITALY, Northern; the principal towns are fortified, and the citizens adopt measures for self-defence, 892—the country ravaged by Hungarians, 893-906. See HUNGARY.—Rural counts and barons fortify their castles, and commit depredations on their neighbours, 989—the cities begin to form independent republics, 998—Ardouin attempts to revive the kingdom of Italy, 1002. See ARDOUIN, marquis of Ivrea.—Henry II., emperor of Germany, establishes his authority, 1004—the throne offered to several French princes and refused by them, 1025—great confusion and discord created by Aribert, 1035-1044. See ARIBERT, archbp. of Milan.

Conrad, son of the emperor Henry IV., crowned king of Italy, 1093. See CONRAD.—On his death, Matilda, countess of Tuscany, exercises the power, without the title of queen, 1104. See MATILDA.—The Lombard cities regulate their municipalities; Conrad, duke of Franconia, elected and crowned k. of Italy, 1128. See CONRAD III., emperor of Germany.—Rise of the Ghibelin and Guelf factions, 1118-1138. See GHIBELINS.—Wars of the Italian cities against each other, 1144—the emperor Frederic I. invited to interfere, 1153. See FREDERIC I., emperor of Germany; see also MILAN.—League of Verona; the cities renew their struggle,

ITALY, Northern—*continued.*
1164 — their freedom secured by the peace of Constance, 1183—Henry, son of Frederic, crowned k. of Italy, 1186. See HENRY VI., emperor of Germany.

Discord again prevails among the municipal republics, 1193 — general war among them, 1199—they renew their league, 1225—treaty of concord made at Verona, lasts only six days, 1233—war with the emperor, 1236. See FREDERIC II., emperor of Germany. — After his death, the cities begin again to quarrel with each other, 1252—the hatred of pope URBAN IV. to the house of Suabia distracts all Italy, 1263. See CONRADIN. —All Lombardy distressed by civil wars, earthquakes, floods, pestilence, and famine, followed by a severe winter of four months, 1276 — excommunications and interdicts fulminated in all directions by pope Martin IV., 1282—general peace among the cities, 1299—the emperor endeavours to allay the violence of the factions, 1310. See HENRY VII., emperor of Germany.—Frederic of Austria refuses to interfere, 1322. See FREDERIC III., emperor of Germany.—Louis of Bavaria crowned king of Italy, 1327. See LOUIS IV., emperor of Germany.

Many cities place themselves under the protection of John of Bohemia; the leaders of the two factions coalesce against him, 1331—he withdraws, 1333—all Italy distressed and impoverished by the ambitious schemes of pope John XXII., 1334 —the violence of the factions abates, 1336 — origin of the Condottieri, 1339. See CONDOTTIERI.—The plague, or black death, introduced from the East, 1340—resistance of Northern Italy to the Visconti, 1356. See MILAN.—The plague still rages, 1361. For the continued wars from this time, see VENICE, GENOA, PISA, MILAN, SAVOY, MONTFERRAT, FERRARA, FLORENCE, and the other States of Northern Italy; the pacific spirit of Nicholas V. gives Italy the first years of tranquillity known for many ages, 1451—the fugitives from Constantinople kindly received, assist the progress of literature, 1453—academies founded in the principal cities, 1470 — age of Lorenzo de' Medici, 1470–1492. See FLORENCE.

General league of the States to recover Otranto from the Turks, 1481—invasion of Charles VIII., k. of France, 1495—Italy becomes from this time the theatre of destructive wars between Austria, France, and Spain; the events of which may be seen under the names of the respective sovereigns of those countries, and the Italian States involved in them. Age of pope Leo X., 1513–1521. See LEO X., pope. — Charles V. crowned at Bologna, k. of Italy, 1530—the coast ravaged by Hayraddin Barbarossa, 1534—devastated by the plague, 1576—agitated by the intrigues of the Spanish triumvirate, 1618. See BEDMAR, OSSUNA, TOLEDO, PEDRO DI, and VENICE.

The wars continue till tranquillity is for a time given by the peace of Rastadt, which assigns Milan, Mantua, Naples, and Sardinia, to the emperor Charles VI., 1714—again disturbed by the wars of the Polish succession, 1733 — and of the Pragmatic Sanction, 1740 — again quiet after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, 1748—treaty between Austria, Sardinia, and Spain, to secure the neutrality of Italy, 1753—forty years of repose follow. For the wars of the French Revolution, see BONAPARTE, Napoleon, and FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Cisalpine republic established, 1797—restored, 1800. See ITALIAN REPUBLIC. — New kingdom of Italy founded, Napoleon I. k., March 18, 1805 —overthrown, and given to Austria; the k. of Sardinia and grand-duke of Tuscany recover their dominions, 1814—revolutionary commotions of the Carbonari, 1820—new insurrections put down by Austrian armies, 1832 — revolt of Northern Italy, 1848. See CHARLES ALBERT, k. of Sardinia; and FRANCIS JOSEPH, emperor of Austria.

ITCHINGFORD. See DANES, 906.

ITHAMAR, bp. of Rochester, 644.

ITHOME, a town of Messenia, taken by the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 455.

ITHYCLES, Athenian archon, B.C. 398.

ITURBIDE, Augustin, takes the lead in the revolt of Mexico, 1816—defeats the viceroy Apodaca, 1820—concludes a treaty with the new viceroy, O'Donohoe, and takes possession of the city of Mexico, Sept. 27, 1821 — proclaimed emperor of Mexico, 1822—resigns his imperial dignity to a Mexican congress, 1823—arrives in England, Jan. 1, 1824—returns to Mexico, endeavours to regain his power, is taken prisoner, and shot, July 19.

IULUS, C. Julius, consul of Rome, B.C. 489, 482—another, 447—II., 435—III., 434.

IULUS, L. Julius, consul of Rome, B.C. 430.

IULUS, Vopiscus Julius, consul of Rome, B.C. 473.

IULUS, C. Julius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 408–405.

IULUS, L. Julius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 438—II. 397.

IVICA. See BALEARIC ISLANDS.

IVRY, near EVREUX, battle of; Henry IV. defeats the League, Mar. 14, 1590.

IWAN I., surnamed *Kalita*, or the Purse, brother of Jurij III., receives from the Golden Horde the principalities of Moscow, Novogorod, and Wladimir; he takes the title of grand prince of Moscow, and makes that city his capital, 1328—*d.* 1340.

IWAN II., grand duke of Russia, 1353—succeeds his uncle, Simeon I., 1359.

IWAN III., son of Vassili III., *b.* 1440—succeeds his brother as grand prince of Moscow, 1462—repels an invasion of the Golden Horde, and prepares the independence of his country, 1468—works the mines in his dominions, and procures artizans and artists from Germany, 1470—discontinues the tribute to the Golden Horde, 1477—takes Novogorod, and puts an end to its republic, 1478—takes Cazan, and makes its khan prisoner, 1487—makes peace with the Teutonic Knights of Livonia, 1503—*d.* 1505.

IWAN IV., czar of Russia, son of Vassili IV., *b.* 1530—succeeds his father, 1533—great disorders during his minority; takes the government into his own hands, 1544—crowned, 1547—gives a new code of laws, 1550—encourages the trade opened by the discovery of the passage round the North Cape to Archangel, 1553—alliance between Poland and Sweden against him, 1578—requests the pope to mediate between him and Stephen Bathori, k. of Poland, 1581—peace made, 1582—*d.* 1584.

IWAN V., czar of Russia, son of Alexis, jointly with Peter I. succeeds their brother, Feodor III, 1682—deposed, from weakness of intellect, 1689.

IWAN VI., an infant, by the will of his great-aunt, the czarina Anne, is made czar of Russia, 1740—deposed and imprisoned, 1741.

IXION, k. of Corinth, B.C. 1033.

J

JABIN, k. of Canaan, conquers the Israelites, B.C. 1305.

JABLONSKI, D. E., *d.* 1741.

JABLONSKI, Paul Ernest, *b.* 1693—*d.* 1757.

JACKSON, Mr., the British resident in Sweden, exchanged for Gyllenburg, Aug. 15, 1717.

JACKSON, Andrew, *b.* 1767—chosen president of the United States, 1828—announces to Congress that the tariff had failed to answer its intended purpose, 1829—refuses his assent to the renewal of the United States Bank charter, 1832—re-elected, enters upon his second term of office, 1833—*d.* 1845.

JACKSON, Mr., an English naval officer, accused of trespass for the seizure of the American slaver Tigris, March 2, 1841.

JACKSON, Cyril, *b.* 1740—master of Christ Church; *d.* 1819.

JACKSON, John, R.A., *b.* 1778—*d.* 1831.

JACOB, or Israel, son of Isaac, *b.* B.C. 1836, (1993 H., 1970 C.)—goes to Egypt, and is settled with his family in Goshen, 1706 (1863 H., 1840 C., about 1400 L.)—*d.* 1889 (1846 H., 1823 C.) See ISRAEL and ISRAELITES.

JACOBIN CLUB. See FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789—1794.

JACOBITES, the sect of, founded by Jacobus Baradæus, bp. of Edessa, 545. See COPTS.

JACOBITES, partisans of the expelled Stuarts. See JAMES II., k. of England.

JACOBUS, bp. of Nisibis, distinguishes himself during the sieges of that city, 338—350.

JACOBUS BARADÆUS. See JACOBITES.

JACOPO DE BOLOGNA, one of the Glossators, who asserts the imperial jurisdiction in Italy, at the Diet of Roncaglia, 1158.

JACQUARD, a mechanic of Lyons, and inventor of a loom purchased for the public use, by an imperial decree, 1806.

JADDUS, Jewish high priest, B.C. 350—324.

JAEL slays Siserah, B.C. 1285.

JAEN, battle of; the army of Abdallah, caliph of Spain, defeated by his rebellious sons, 889—the conquests of Ferdinand III., k. of Castile and Leon, reach its gates, 1230—surrendered to him by Muhamad I., k. of Granada, 1243.

JAFFA, the Joppa of antiquity, taken by the Saracens, 636—naval battle of; the Egyptians defeated by the Venetians, 1123—surrenders to the crusaders, 1191—to Bibars, sultan of the Mamelukes, 1268; taken by Bonaparte, Mar., 1799.

JAFFIER KHAN, shah of Persia, 1784—1788.

JAFFIER, Meer, puts to death Rayah al Dowlah, 1757.

JAGELLON, grand duke of Lithuania, marries Hedwig, qu. of Poland, and takes the name of Ladislas II., and unites his territories to Poland, 1386. See LADISLAS, k. of Poland.

JAIR, judge of Israel, B.C. 1210 (1285 H., 1278 C.)

JAKUB ALMANSOR. See ALMANSOR, Jakub.

JALOULAH, battle of; the Persians are defeated by the Mohammedans, 637.

JAMAICA discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1495—taken by Penn and Venables, May 3, 1655—desolated by hurricanes, 1722—1734—conspiracy of the negroes dis-

covered and punished, Feb. 2, 1745—revolt of the Maroons, 1795—a furious hurricane destroys immense property and 1000 persons perish, 1815—negro insurrection, Dec. 22, 1831—a temporary suspension of the Island Legislature, passed May 7, 1839.

JAMBLICUS of Babylon, the dramatist, fl., 166.

JAMES I., emperor of Haiti. See DESSALINES.

JAMES I., k. of Aragon, son of Pedro II., b. 1206—succeeds his father, 1213—acknowledged as liege lord of Valencia by the k. Abu Said, 1225—conquers the Balearic islands, 1232—attacks Valencia, 1236—takes the city, 1238—Denia, 1243—Xativa, 1246—a part of Murcia, 1247—his son, Pedro, marries Constance, dau. of Manfred, k. of Sicily, 1261—settles the division to be made at his death of his States between his two sons, 1262—undertakes a crusade, and is driven back by a storm, 1269—wishes to be crowned at the council of Lyons, which is refused, because he had not paid to the pope the tribute promised by his father, 1274—*d.* July 27, 1276.

JAMES II., k. of Aragon, second son of Pedro III., on his father's death becomes k. of Sicily, 1285—succeeds his elder brother, Alfonso III., on the throne of Aragon, and appoints his brother Frederic regent of Sicily, 1291—by the treaty of Anagni resigns Sicily to Charles II., of Naples, 1295—joins the league against Ferdinand IV., the young k. of Castile, 1296—visits Rome, promises to make war on his brother, Fred.; recalls Roger de Loria from his service; gives his sister, Violante, in marriage to Robt., duke of Calabria; is invested by the pope with the sovereignty of Sardinia and Corsica; and appointed to command a crusade for the recovery of the Holy Land, 1297—makes war on his brother with a fleet under Roger de Loria, 1299—he divides Murcia with Ferdinand IV., k. of Castile, by the treaty of Campillo, 1305—unites Catalonia and Valencia with Aragon, 1319—claims Sardinia under the gift of Boniface, and invades the island, 1324—besieges Cagliari, 1325—*d.* 1327.

JAMES I., k. of Scotland, son of Robert III., b. 1397—captured on his way to France by the English; succeeds his father on the throne, but is detained and educated in England, 1406. See ALBANY, duke of.—Released, and marries a dau. of the earl of Somerset, 1423—murdered at Perth by his uncle, the earl of Athol, Feb. 20, 1437.

JAMES II., k. of Scotland, son of James I., b. 1431—succeeds his father, 1437—struggle between him and his nobles, he stabs the earl of Douglas with his own hand in Stirling castle, 1452—invades England to support Henry VI., and is killed at the siege of Roxburgh castle, Aug. 3, 1460.

JAMES III., k. of Scotland, son of James II., b. 1453—succeeds 1460—marries Margaret, daughter of Christian I., k. of Denmark, and receives the Shetland and Orkney islands as her dowry, 1469—quarrel with his nobles; his brother, the duke of Albany, escapes into England, 1479—prepares to invade England, 1482—the earl of Douglas and other lords hang his favourites, and imprison him, 1482—defeated by his barons near Bannockburn, and murdered in Beatons' mill, June 11, 1488.

JAMES IV., k. of Scotland, son of James III., b. 1472—succeeds to the throne, June 11, 1488—receives Perkin Warbeck, and twice invades England in his cause, 1496, 1497—marries Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, 1501—is killed at Flodden-field, Sept. 9, 1513.

JAMES V., k. of Scotland, son of James IV., b. 1512—succeeds his father, 1513—falls under the guardianship of the duke of Albany, 1516—banishes the Douglas family, 1528—refuses to join Henry VIII. against the pope, 1535—marries Magdalen, daughter of Francis I., king of France, who dies soon after, 1536—marries Mary of Guise, 1538—*d.* Dec. 14, 1542—his Household Book laid before the Society of Antiquaries, 1826.

JAMES VI., k. of Scotland, son of Mary, qu. of Scots, and Henry, lord Darnley, b. June 19, 1566—his mother resigns the crown to him, 1567—Murray, regent, murdered, Jan. 23, 1570—the earl of Lennox made regent; James takes the government into his own hands, 1578—seized by the "Raid of Ruthven;" he confirms and endows the university of Edinburgh, 1582—escapes from his confinement; Walsingham's embassy to study his character, 1583—marries Anne, daughter of Frederic II., king of Denmark, 1589—birth of his eldest son, Henry, 1594—of his daughter, Elizabeth, 1596—the earl of Essex intrigues with him; birth of his son, afterwards Charles I., 1600—secret negotiations between sir Robert Cecil and James, prepare his way for the quiet accession in England, 1601—on the death of qu. Elizabeth inherits the throne, assuming the title of

JAMES I., k. of Great Britain, March 24, 1603—crowned at Westminster, July 25; concludes a treaty with Henry IV. of France for the support of the United Provinces; Raleigh's conspiracy; the king's book, "Basilicon Doron," republished, 1603—he presides at a religious disputation at Hampton Court, which produces no result; his title recognized by parliament, 1604 — the gunpowder plot discovered, 1605—parliament orders a new oath of allegiance, which Paul V. forbids English Catholics to take; new companies chartered, by which Virginia is successfully colonized, 1606—the king recommends the union between England and Scotland; maintains a controversy on the oath of allegiance with cardinal Bellarmine, 1607. See COMMONS, House of.—Improves the government of Ireland, and offers the forfeited lands in the province of Ulster to Protestant settlers, 1608—mediates a truce between Philip III. of Spain and the United Provinces, by which their independence is recognized, 1609—his prerogative restricted by the Commons, 1610—Ulster settled by Protestants; creation of baronets; Robert Carre becomes the king's favourite. See CARRE, Robert.—Imprisonment of lord Beauchamp and lady Arabella Stuart; king James urges the States General to dismiss Vorstius from his professorship at Leyden, 1611—death of Henry, prince of Wales, Nov. 6, 1612 —resistance of the Scotch to episcopal jurisdiction; marriage of the princess Elizabeth to Frederic V., elector palatine, 1613—the Commons vote no supplies; the k. dissolves them in anger, and imprisons some of the members, they having endeavoured still more to abridge the power of the crown, June 6, 1614—visits Cambridge, where he first sees George Villiers, 1615. See BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers, duke of.—Surrenders the cautionary towns to the Dutch, 1616—visits Scotland, holds a parliament there, June 13, and a meeting of the bishops and clergy at St. Andrews, July 10, 1617—on his return to England publishes his Book of Sports, and orders a more cheerful observance of the Sunday; Bacon, lord chancellor; proposed marriage of his son Charles with a Spanish princess, 1618—refuses to support his son-in-law, who had been elected king of Bohemia; death of qu. Anne, March 3, 1619—remonstrates against the seizure of the Palatinate; fall of Bacon; the k. tears the protest of the Commons out of their journals, 1621—dissolves the parliament, and imprisons several members; relaxes the severity of the laws against Roman Catholics; assists the elector palatine with money, 1622—the marriage treaty with Spain broken off, 1623 — another begun with Henrietta-Maria, sister of Louis XIII., k. of France; a better understanding prevails between the k. and the Commons; war declared against Spain; unsuccessful expedition to recover the palatinate, 1624—James I. dies at Theobald's, March 27, 1625.

JAMES II., king of Great Britain, second son of Charles I., *b.* 1633—created duke of York; confined by the parliament in St. James's palace, escapes to Holland, 1648—serves in the French army under Turenne, 1655—in the Spanish under Don John of Austria, 1657—commands the fleet which brings Charles II. to England; receives £10,000 from the parliament; celebrates again his marriage with Anne Hyde, 1660 — the profits of the post-office and wine-licences granted to him, 1663—he makes reprisals on the commerce of the United Provinces for damages done to English merchants, and captures many ships, Dec. 4, 1664—takes the command of the fleet against the Dutch, April 21; and defeats them off Harwich, June 3, 1665 —he avows his conversion to Catholicism, 1668—death of his wife, March 31; he publicly attends mass, 1671—refuses compliance with the Test Act, and resigns, 1673—the Commons address the king against James's marriage with Mary Beatrice of Modena, Aug. 20; the nuptials, urged by Louis XIV. and the pope, are celebrated at Modena, Sept. 30, N.S., the earl of Peterborough being the duke's proxy, 1673—in consequence of the excitement against Catholics, by the king's desire he removes to Brussels, Feb. 28; is recalled, Sept. 2, 1679—is presented in the court of King's Bench as a popish recusant; a bill to exclude him from the throne is brought in, and rejected by the Lords, Nov. 15, 1680—as high commissioner he opens the Scotch parliament, July 28, 1681 — prosecutes John Dutton for defamation, May 3, 1684.

1685. On the death of Charles II. succeeds to the throne, Feb. 6; his secret advisers are Catholic lords, and father Petre; promises to maintain the existing laws, but breaks them by ordering the continuance of taxes which had expired with the late king, and by going publicly to mass, Feb. 9 and 12; his imprudence blamed even by the pope (Innocent XI.) and the Spanish ambassador; discharges imprisoned recusants by proclamation, Apr. 16; is crowned, Apr.

JAMES II., k. of Gt. Britain—*continued.*
23; Titus Oates, Dangerfield, and others punished; rebellions of Argyle and of Monmouth, June and July; battle of Sedgemoor, July 6; Alderman Cornish and others of the king's former opponents prosecuted and condemned; the parliament offend the king by requesting him to appoint no more recusant officers.

1686. Judges dismissed, and replaced by others who give their opinion in favour of the king's dispensing power, April 21—June 21; many Romanists sworn of the privy council, and installed in various offices, July 17; a camp formed on Hounslow heath, and a Romish chapel erected there; an ecclesiastical commission opened, Aug. 3; Compton, bp. of London, suspended by it, Sept. 9; the earl of Castlemaine sent ambassador to Rome; the earl of Rochester dismissed.

1687. The university of Cambridge refuses to admit Francis, a Benedictine monk, recommended by the k., Feb. 9; all penal laws suspended by royal proclamation, April 4; the vice-chancellor of Cambridge suspended by the ecclesiastical commission, May 27; a papal nuncio arrives in England, July 3; the duke of Somerset dismissed for refusing to introduce him; the president and fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, expelled for resisting the royal mandate to elect Antony Farmer, Nov. 16; Dr. Gifford, a Romish bishop, appointed president by the k., Dec. 31.

1688. James recalls the English regiments serving in Holland, but the States General refuse to comply, Jan. 17; a second declaration of liberty of conscience issued, April 27; ordered to be read in all churches and chapels, May 4; seven bishops petition against this order, May 18; they are committed to the Tower, June 8; birth of the king's son, James, (afterwards called the Pretender, and the Chevalier de St. George) June 10; the bishops are tried and acquitted, June 20; the earl of Shrewsbury and others hold a meeting to request the assistance of the prince of Orange, June 30; a secret association is formed among the officers of the army to resist the king's proceedings; the k. attempts, too late, to retrace his steps, and conciliate his subjects; he reinstates the bp. of London, and many magistrates who had been displaced, Sept. 26; restores the charter of London, Oct. 2; dissolves the ecclesiastical commission, Oct. 11; reinstates the president and fellows of Magdalen College, Oct. 12; and restores the ancient charters and franchises of the corporations, Oct. 17; the prince of Orange lands at Torbay, Nov. 5; arrives at Exeter, Nov. 8; and is joined by many lords and gentlemen, with a large military force; the k. advances against him, but is deserted at Salisbury by the duke of Grafton, lord Churchill, and a great part of his army, and returns to London, Nov. 24; is abandoned by his daughter, the princess Anne, and her husband, Nov. 26; sends the qu. and her infant son to France, Dec. 8; embarks himself at Whitehall, and throws the great seal into the Thames, Dec. 10; is detained at Feversham, and brought back to London, Dec. 16; conveyed under an escort of Dutch troops to Rochester, Dec. 17; embarks again, Dec. 23; and lands at Ambleteuse.

1689. Lands at Kinsale, in Ireland, and is joined by lord Tyrconnel, March 12; holds a parliament in Dublin, June 29; 3000 Protestants attainted, July 28.

1690. Leaves Dublin to join his army, June 16; is defeated at the battle of the Boyne, July 1; and returns to France.

1692. Projects an invasion of England, which is frustrated by the defeat of the French fleet at La Hogue, May 19.

1696. Comes to Calais with troops to invade England, which is prevented by the English fleet, March; *d.* at St. Germain, Sept. 16, 1701.

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART, son of James II., k. of Great Britain, *b.* June 10, 1688—taken by his mother to France, Dec. 8; on his father's death called James III., k. of Great Britain, by Louis XIV., Sept. 16, 1701—attempts to invade Scotland, and is driven back by sir Geo. Byng, March, 1708—is required by parliament to be removed from Nancy, June 26, 1713—goes to Paris, where Louis XIV. refuses to see him, Aug. 14, 1714—known in England by the name of "the Pretender;" is proclaimed k. in Scotland at Aboyne, by the earl of Mar, Sept. 3, 1715. See GEORGE I., k. of Great Britain, 1715–16.—Dismisses lord Bolingbroke from his post of secretary, Feb. 25, 1716—ordered to leave Avignon, retires to Milan, and thence to Urbino, Feb. 6, 1717—invited to Madrid. See GEORGE I., 1719.—Marries Clementina Sobieski, daughter of the late k. of Poland, and pope Clement XI. gives them a palace at Rome, 1719—birth of their son, Chas. Edward, 1720—conspiracy in his favour. See GEORGE I., 1722–23.—Philip, duke of Wharton, is in his service at Madrid, June 10, 1726—proclaimed again in Scotland. See GEORGE II., 1745–46; and

CHARLES EDWARD, the young Pretender —*d.* at Rome, Dec. 30, 1765.

JAMES, of Aragon, son of James II., the deposed k. of Majorca, third husband of Joanna I., qu. of Naples, who stipulates that he shall not assume the royal title, 1362—*d.* 1375.

JAMES, earl of Douglas, defeated by James II., k. of Scotland, takes flight into England, with all the family, 1454–1455.

JAMES DE BOURBON. See BOURBON, branch of La Marche and Vendome.

JAMES, duke of Monmouth. See MONMOUTH, James, duke of.

JAMESON, professor, *b.* 1773—*d.* 1854.

JAMIESON, Dr., *b.* 1758—*d.* 1838.

JANDUNO, John of, writes in defence of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, and denies the temporal authority of the pope in Germany and other countries, 1327.

JANE, daughter of k. John, married to Alexander II., k. of Scotland, 1221.

JANE, daughter of Edward II., k. of England, *b.* 1322 — affianced by her mother to David, son of Robert Bruce, k. of Scotland, 1327—takes refuge in France with him, 1332. See DAVID II., k. of Scotland.

JANE SHORE. See SHORE, Jane.

JANE, queen of Henry VIII. See SEYMOUR, Jane.

JANE, countess of Flanders and Hainault, with Ferdinand, 1206–1233—*alone*, 1233–1244.

JANE DE VALOIS, daughter of Charles IV., k. of France, marries William III., count of Holland and Hainault; their daughter, Philippa, affianced, 1325—marries Edward III., k. of England, 1328—Jane visits her daughter, and assists in bringing Flemish artisans to England, 1331—mediates a truce between Edward III. and her brother, Philip VI. of France, Sept. 3, 1340.

JANE DE MONTFORT. See MONTFORT, Jane de.

JANE DE PENTHIÈVRE. See PENTHIÈVRE, Jane de.

JANE GREY. See GREY, lady Jane.

JANE, duchess of Brabant, with Wenceslaus, count of Luxemburg, 1355–1388—*alone*, 1383–1405.

JANINA, in Albania, seat of Ali Pacha's government and revolt; taken by the vizir Churschid, 1822.

JANISCUS, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 1265 (1240 C.)

JANISSARIES, or YENITSHERI, the infantry of the Ottoman army, originated by Orchan training Christian children, made prisoners, to form a body guard for himself, 1329—increased, and named by his son, Amurath I., 1359 — their insubordination draws Amurath II. from his retreat, and they are led by him to conquer the Morea, 1445—they refuse to obey Achmet, eldest son of Bajazet II., and make his youngest son, Selim I., sultan, 1511 — strangle Othman II., 1622 — revolt against Mustafa II., 1703 — depose Selim III., and raise Mustafa IV. to the throne, 1807—suppressed and massacred at Constantinople, June 14, 1826.

JANOWITZ, battle of; the Swedish general, Torstenson, defeats the imperialists, 1645.

JANSEN, Cornelius, bp. of Ypres, *d.* 1638. See JANSENISTS.

JANSEN, Z., of Middleburg, improves telescopes, and brings them into general notice, 1591.

JANSENISTS, advocates of Jansen's doctrines of Free-will and Grace, prevail in the convent of Port Royal, 1638—are accused of heresy by the Jesuits, 1650—are condemned by a Bull of Innocent X., 1653—another Bull issued against them by Alexander VII., 1656 — cause great confusion in France, 1711—Clement XI. denounces them in the Bull *Unigenitus*, which the French church rejects, 1713—the controversy continues till the Revolution.

JANUARINUS, consul of Rome, 328.

JANUARIUS, Pomponius, consul of Rome, 288.

JANUS, the temple of, closed for the first time since Numa, B.C. 235—by Octavius, 29, 25—by Vespasian, A.D. 71.

JAPAN, the Portuguese admitted to trade with, 1542—Xavier and his fellow Jesuits arrive at Jeddo, 1549 — ambassadors from, received by the pope (Gregory XIII.), 1585 — the Christians exterminated in, 1638—fruitless attempts of the Russians to enter into commerce with, 1806, 1812—of the English, 1839—expedition of the United States undertaken March 10, 1852—obtains by treaty commercial intercourse, 1854—ports opened to all nations, 1856—launch of a screw-yacht to be presented to the emperor by qu. Victoria, Nov. 28.

JAQUELEIN, Henri De la Roche, killed in the Vendean war, March, 1794.

JAQUELEIN, Louis De la Roche, perishes in an attempt to support the Bourbon cause in La Vendée, June 4, 1815.

JAQUELINE, daughter of Wm. VI., count of Holland and Hainault, and Margaret, daughter of Philip *the Bold*, duke of Burgundy, *b.* 1402 — contracted to the dauphin of France, who soon afterwards *d.* by poison; on the death of her father, inherits his States, 1417 — marries John IV., duke of Brabant, 1418—her uncle, John, bp. of Liege, attempts to deprive

her of some of her lands, 1419 — separates from her husband and withdraws to England, 1421—is kindly received by Henry V. and qu. Katharine, and is godmother to Henry VI., 1422 — obtains a papal decree of divorce from the duke of Brabant, and marries Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, who endeavours by force of arms to obtain possession of her hereditary States, and is resisted by Philip III., duke of Burgundy, 1424—abandoned by Humphrey, she is supported by the Dutch Hoeken, 1425 — overcome, 1428 — the duke of Brabant *d.* 1429—she marries Borsele, governor of the province, and is separated from him by Philip, 1432 — passes her remaining days on a slender allowance, and, on her death, Holland and Hainault are annexed to Burgundy, Oct. 8, 1436.

JAQUELINE of Luxemburg, married to John, duke of Bedford, 1432 — he *d.* Sept. 14, 1435 — she marries sir Richard Woodville, 1436 — receives her daughter, Elizabeth, widow of sir John Grey of Groby, at Grafton Castle, 1461.

JAQUERIE, La, war of, or insurrection of the French peasantry, 1358.

JARDIN DES PLANTES, at Paris, formed by De la Brosse; patronized by Richelieu, 1635.

JARNAC, battle of; Henry of Anjou defeats the Huguenots, Mar. 13, 1569.

JAROMIR, duke of Bohemia, 1002. See BOHEMIA. — Deposed by the emperor Henry II., 1012.

JAROPOLK I., son of Swatoslans, great prince of Russia, inherits Kiow, 972 — after having slain his brother, Oleg, drives Wladimir, or Wolodimir, from his heritage, 979—Wladimir obtains the aid of the Sea-Kings, returns, defeats and puts to death Jaropolk, and becomes sole prince of Russia, 980.

JAROPOLK II., great prince of Russia, son of Wladimir II., succeeds his brother, Mstislav I., 1132—*d.* 1139.

JAROSLAV I., prince of Novgorod, son of Wladimir I., defeats his brother, Swatopolk I., grand duke of Russia, 1016—expels him, 1019 — builds Dorpat, 1030 — attacks Constantinople, 1043 — marries three daughters to the kings of France, Norway, and Hungary, 1047—*d.* 1054.

JAROSLAV II., grand duke of Russia, son of Wsewolod III., set up by Batou as a vassal of the Golden Horde, 1238 — his son, Alexander Newski, defeats the Swedes near the Neva, 1241—*d.* 1249.

JAROSLAV III., grand duke of Russia, son of Jaroslav II., succeeds his brother, Alexander Newski, 1263—*d.* 1272.

JASON. See ARGONAUTS.

JASON, of Pheræ, expels Polydamas from Pharsalus, B.C. 375—is assassinated, 370.

JASON, son of Onias III., buys the Jewish high-priesthood of Antiochus Epiphanes, B.C. 175—supplanted by his brother, Menelaus, 172.

JASSY, taken by the Russians, 1789—again, in 1769—treaty of, between the Russians and Turks, Jan. 9, 1792.

JAUCOURT, on the Somme, battle of; Guntrum, the Dane, defeated by Louis III., k. of France, 881.

JAVA, the Dutch form their first factory in, 1595. See BATAVIA. — Massacre of the natives, 1740—Captured by the English, 1811 — restored to Holland by Great Britain, 1814.

JAXARTES, now the Sihon, crossed by Alexander, to drive back the Scythians (Goths), B.C. 329. See SIHON.

JAY, rev. William, *b.* 1768—*d.* 1853.

JEBB, Dr. John, *b.* 1736—*d.* 1786.

JEBB, Dr. Richard, *b.* 1720—*d.* 1787.

JEBUZITES, settled in Palestine at least as early as B.C. 1965 (2088 C.)

JEDDO. See JAPAN.

JEDBURGH. See EDRED, k. of England.

JEFFERSON, Thomas, *b.* 1743 — assists in framing the U.S. constitution, 1787 — elected president, after a warm contest with Burr, 1801—re-elected, 1805—closes the U.S. harbours against British ships of war, July 2, 1807—*d.* July 4, 1826.

JEFFREY, of Monmouth. See GEOFFREY.

JEFFREY, Francis, *b.* 1773 — editor of the Edinburgh Review, 1802—elected rector of the Glasgow university, Dec. 28, 1820 —made lord advocate of Scotland by the Grey ministry, 1830 — appointed judge of session, May 18, 1834 — *d.* Jan. 26, 1850.

JEFFREY, Robert, a sailor left by capt. Lake on the desert island of Sombrero, Dec. 13, 1807. See LAKE, capt.

JEFFREYS, or JEFFRIES, George, distinguishes himself in the trial of lord Wm. Russell, and is appointed lord chief justice of the King's Bench, 1683 — perpetrates his judicial massacre in the western counties, 1685 — made lord chancellor, Sept. 5, 1685—*d.* in the Tower, June 18, 1689.

JEFFREYS, Elizabeth, executed for the murder of her uncle, Mar. 11, 1752.

JEFFRIES. See JEFFREYS.

JEHOAHAZ, k. of Israel, B.C. 855–839.

JEHOAHAZ, k. of Judah, 3 months, B.C. 609.

JEHOASH, k. of Israel, B.C. 839–823.

JEHOIAKIM, k. of Judah, B.C. 608—led away captive to Babylon, 605 — reigns again 3 months, 598.

JEHORAM, k. of Judah, B.C. 891–886.

JEHOSHAPHAT, k. of Judah, B.C. 915–891.

JEHOSHAPHAT I., patriarch of Constantinople, 1458.

JEHU, k. of Israel, kills Ahaziah, k. of Judah, and Joram, k. of Israel, with his mother Jezebel, and takes the throne, B.C. 884 (895 H.)—pays tribute to Divanubar, k. of Assyria, 883—*d.* 855.

JEJUNIO, De. See TERTULLIAN.

JELLACHICH, ban of Croatia, takes the command in Hungary; unites with prince Windischgrätz, and bombards Vienna, Oct. 28; which surrenders, 30, 1848.

JELLALABAD maintained against the Affghans, Nov. 1841 to April, 1842—general Pollock joins general Sale at, April 6, 1842.

JEMAPPES, battle of; the Austrians totally defeated by Dumourier, Nov. 6, 1792.

JENA, university founded, 1558—battle of; the Prussians defeated by Napoleon I., Oct. 14, 1806—disorderly movements at, 1830.

JENKINS, Henry, of Yorkshire, said to be 170 years old—*d.* 1670.

JENKINSON, Charles, grandson of sir Robt. Jenkinson, the first baronet, *b.* 1727—a junior lord of the treasury, 1770—secretary at war, Dec. 10, 1778—made lord Hawkesbury, 1786. See HAWKESBURY, Charles, lord.

JENKINSON, Robert, son of Charles, *b.* 1770—becomes lord Hawkesbury on his father's promotion, 1796. See HAWKESBURY, Robert, lord.

JENNER, Edward, *b.* 1749—first notices the anti-variolous influence of the cow-pox, 1776—publicly introduces vaccination, 1799—receives a parliamentary reward of £10,000, June 3, 1802—*d.* 1823.

JENNERIAN Institution, Royal, founded, Jan. 29, 1803.

JENNINGS, admiral, conveys the empress of Germany from Barcelona to Genoa, April 2; and Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, to Palermo, Oct. 10, 1713.

JENYNS, Soame, *b.* 1704—*d.* 1787.

JEPHTHAH, judge of Israel, defeats the Ammonites and Ephraimites, and restores Israel, B.C. 1188 (1245 H., 1238 C.)

JEREMIAH prophesies, B.C. 625.

JEREMIE, Mr., attorney-gen. of Mauritius, resisted by the slave-owners of the island, July 8, 1832.

JERGEAU besieged and taken by the Maid of Orleans, and William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, made prisoner, 1429.

JERICHO, taken by Joshua, B.C. 1450—by Vespasian, A.D. 68.

JERMY, Isaac, recorder of Norwich, and his son, assassinated by James Blomfield Rush, Nov. 26, 1848.

JEROBOAM, son of Nebat, chosen by the ten tribes, who reject Rehoboam, son of Solomon, and becomes the first k. of the separate kingdom of Israel, B.C. 975, *d.* 954.

JEROBOAM II., k. of Israel, B.C. 823—782.

JEROME, or Hieronymus, son of Eusebius, a citizen of Stridon, in Pannonia, *b.* 331—educated at Rome in heathen literature; retires to a desert in Syria, where he corresponds with Rufinus of Aquileia, then his friend, 364—writes the Life of Paul, the monk, 365—corresponds with Damasus I., bp. of Rome; finishes his Chronicle, 378—at Rome the secretary and eulogist of Damasus, writes against Helvidius, 382—retires to Bethlehem, 385—visits Egypt, 386—encourages monachism, 390—publishes his Catalogue of Illustrious Men, 392—writes against Jovinian, 393—vehemently against his early friend, Rufinus; and supports the violent measures of Theophilus, bp. of Alexandria, 402—corresponds with Augustine, 403–419—writes his Elegy on Paulla, 404—attacks Vigilantius, 406—completes his Latin or Vulgate Translation of the Scriptures, 405—receives the fugitives from the sack of Rome by Alaric, 410—writes an elegy on Marcella, 412—writes against the doctrines of Pelagius, 415—*d.* Sept. 30, 420.

JEROME, of Prague (Hieronymus Faulfisch), a Bohemian knight, returns from Oxford to his own country, and, in conjunction with John Huss, preaches Wickliffe's doctrines, 1403—makes many converts at Prague, 1409—protests against the doctrine and sale of Indulgences, 1412—is invited to Constance, and furnished with a safe conduct by Sigismund; the council asserts that no civil power can protect him, 1415—he is burnt alive, May 30, 1416. See HUSS, John.

JERSEY. See GUERNSEY. Attacked by the French, May, 1779—again, Jany. 6, 1781.

JERUSALEM. See ISRAELITES.—The temple of, founded by Solomon, B.C. 1013—besieged by Pekah and Rezin, 740—taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 587—restored by Cyrus, and rebuilt, 536—the new temple dedicated, 516—Ezra returns from Persia, 458—Nehemiah rebuilds the walls, 445—Alexander at, 332—plundered by Antiochus Epiphanes, and the temple despoiled, 168—the claim of its temple to supremacy over that of Mount Gerizim, referred to Ptolemy Philometor, and decided by him in favour of Jerusalem, 150—taken by Pompey, 63—the temple plundered by Crassus, 54—Herod prepares to rebuild the temple of, 19—visited by M. Vipsanius Agrippa, 16—the treasures of the temple plundered by Herod, 9. See CHRIST and CRUCIFIXION.

JERUSALEM—*continued.*
—Martyrdom of Stephen, and flight of some disciples to Antioch, A.D. 25—a prey to intestine factions, 69—taken by Titus, and destroyed, Sept. 8, 70—Hadrian builds Ælia Capitolina out of its ruins, 131 — visited by Helena, and churches built, 325. See COUNCILS.—Constantine dedicates a church, 335—contest between Cyril and Irenæus at Jerusalem, 362—Julian attempts to rebuild the temple, 363. See JULIAN, emperor.—Pilgrimage of the empress Eudoxia, 438—she retires there, 444. See COUNCILS.—Taken by the Persians, 614—restored, 628—visited by Heraclius, 629—taken by the Saracens, 637—the keys sent to Charlemagne by Haroun al Raschid, 800—pilgrimage of the German prelates, 1064. See CRUSADE.—Taken by Atsiz, Malek Shah's lieutenant, 1076—pilgrimage of Peter the Hermit, 1094—the Fatimite Aphdal expels the sons of Ortok, 1096—besieged by the crusaders, June 7th; taken, July 15, 1099.

KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, see events under each name.

Godfrey de Bouillon elected k., 1099—*d.* 1100.
Baldwin I., 1100—1118.
Baldwin II., 1118—1131.
Fulk, count of Anjou, 1131—1142.
Baldwin III., 1142—1162.
Amalrich, or Amaury, 1162—1173.
Baldwin IV., 1173—1183.
Baldwin V., 1183—1186.
Guy de Lusignan, 1186.
Jerusalem taken by Saladin, Oct. 2, 1187, and the kingdom remains only titular.
Isabella conveys it to her husband, Conrad of Montferrat, 1190—1191.
Henry of Champagne, 1192—1198.
Henry of Brabant, 1198.
Almeric, or Amalrich, 1198—1206.
Mary, daughter of Conrad and Isabella, conveys it to John de Brienne, 1206.
Yolanthe, their daughter, marries the emperor Frederic II., who claims the title, 1225. See FREDERIC II., emperor of Germany.

Captured by the sons of Malek el Kamel, 1239—redeemed by the earl of Cornwall, and repaired, 1240—afterwards pillaged by the Carismians, 1243—taken by Bibars, sultan of the Mamelukes, 1260—the last remnant of the kingdom of Jerusalem lost, 1291—the city offered to the Christians by the Mongols, 1299—the Knights Hospitallers and the Mongols enter it, but establish no permanent occupation, 1301—taken by the Ottomans, 1517—occupied for a short time by the French, under Bonaparte, 1799. See HOLY PLACES.

JERUSALEM, bishops of.

The times of the first not well known.

Simeon, about 70.	Narcissus *again.*
Justus, about 108.	Alexander, 214.
Zacchæus.	Mazabanes, 250.
Tobias.	Hymenæus, 262.
Benjamin.	Zabdas, 298.
Joannes.	Hermon, 300.
Matthias.	Macarius, 324.
Philippus.	Maximus, 336.
Seneca.	Cyril, 348. See CYRIL.
Justus.	
Levi.	Irenæus.
Ephraim.	Hilarius, 376.
Joseph.	Joannes I., 388.
Judas.	Prayllus, 416.
Marcus, 136.	Juvenalis, 425.
Cassianus.	Anastasius, 458.
Publius.	Martyrius, 478.
Maximinus.	Elias, 494.
Julianus.	Joannes II., 513.
Gaius.	Petrus, 524.
Symmachus.	Macarius, 544.
Gaius.	*again*, 563.
Julianus.	Eustathius, 552
Capito.	Joannes III., 573.
Maximus.	Amos, 594.
Antoninus.	Isacius, 601.
Valens.	Zacharias, 609.
Dolichianus.	Modestus, 629.
Narcissus, 190.	Sophronius, 633.
Dius.	Saracen conquest, 637.
Germanio.	
Gordianus.	

Arnulf, first patriarch of the new kingdom, soon displaced by Daimbert, 1099.

Dr. Michael Alexander, Protestant bp., under the protection of Great Britain and Prussia, Nov. 7, 1841—*d.* 1845.

Dr. Samuel Gobat, 1846.

"JERUSALEM DELIVERED." See TASSO.

JERVIS, John, *b.* 1734—defeats the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797—created earl St. Vincent. March 27; first lord of the admiralty, 1801—resigns, 1804—*d.* 1823.

JERVIS, sir John, *b.* 1802—attorney-gen., 1846—chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1850—*d.* 1856.

JESHUA, the son of Jozadak, Jewish high priest, B.C. 536.

JESHUA killed in an affray in the temple of Jerusalem, B.C. 366.

JESUITS originate in a society formed by Ignatius Loyola at Paris, 1534—favourably received at Rome, 1537—organized as the Society of Jesus, and their statutes approved by pope Paul III., 1540—invited by John III., k. of Portugal, to undertake missions in his colonies, 1541—proceed to Japan and Brazil, 1549—

JEWS—*continued.*
are active in Austria, 1551—their colleges receive from pope Julius III. the privileges of universities, 1552—educate Sebastian, the young k. of Portugal, and rule the kingdom, 1559—exempted from residence, 1561—lecture in universities, 1571—made censors of books, 1575—plot in England against qu. Elizabeth, 1581—expelled from France by Hen. IV., 1594; re-admitted, 1603—excluded from Venice, 1607—settle in Paraguay, 1611—influence the emperor, Ferdinand II., to attempt the overthrow of Protestantism in Germany, 1620—cause a revolt in Hungary by their intolerance, 1637—accuse the Jansenists of heresy, 1650—controvert the Jansenists of Port Royal, 1656—re-admitted into Venice, 1657—are accused by Titus Oates and Dr. Tongue of a conspiracy in England, called the "Popish Plot," 1678—expelled from Holland, 1708—instigate the massacre of the Protestants at Thorn; their intrigues provoke a general desire for their suppression, 1724—banished from court, in Spain and Portugal, 1755—excluded again from the court of Lisbon, 1757—an attempt to assassinate the k. of Portugal attributed to them, 1758—the whole Order is expelled from Portugal, and their property forfeited, 1759—interference of pope Clement XIII. in their favour resisted in Portugal, 1760—their suppression demanded by Louis XV., 1761—suppressed by several parliaments in France, 1762—totally suppressed in France by a royal order, 1764—protest of the pope in their favour; those in Spain and Naples are forcibly removed to the papal states, 1767—expelled from Parma, 1768—all the Bourbon princes demand from the pope their total suppression; Clement XIV. appoints a commission to investigate their complaints, 1769—totally abolishes the Order, 1773—they are suspected of having poisoned him, 1774—re-established by pope Pius VII., Aug. 7, 1814—banished from Spain by Ferdinand VII., 1820—invited into Switzerland by Lucerne, 1844—expelled, 1847—expelled from Rome, March 15, 1848.

JESUS, of Nazareth. See CHRIST and CRUCIFIXION.

JESUS COLLEGE. See CAMBRIDGE, and FREND, William.

JESUS COLLEGE. See OXFORD.

JEWEL, Bp., writes his Apology for the Church of England, 1562.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL. See JEWS.

JEWS, or men of Judah, allowed by Cyrus to return to their country; make Jeshua, the son of Jozadak, their high priest, B.C. 536—succeeded by Joachim, 490—supposed time of their escape from the massacre designed by Haman, and institution of the feast of Purim, 462—Eliashib high priest, 462; Joiada, 441—Jonathan I. obtains the high-priesthood after a fierce contest with his brothers, 397—Jeshua slain during an affray in the temple, 366—Jaddus high priest, 350—conquered by Alexander the Great, 332—Onias I. high priest, 324—conquered by Ptolemy Soter, and many thousand of them transplanted to Alexandria and Cyrene, 312—Simon, *the Just*, high priest, 300; Eleazar, 292—the Jews in Egypt are favoured by Ptolemy Philadelphus; he encourages many voluntary emigrants to join their countrymen; they all prosper greatly, and the Septuagint, or Greek version of their Scriptures, is made, 283.

Manasses high priest, 260; Onias II., 238; Simon II., 219—conquered by Antiochus Magnus, k. of Syria, 218—recovered by Ptolemy Philopater, 217—again conquered by Antiochus, 198—Onias III. high priest, 195—deposed, and his office sold to his brother, Jason, by Antiochus Epiphanes, 175—another brother, Menelaus, supplants Jason, 173—Mattathias and his son, Judas Maccabæus, raise an army to resist the tyranny of Antiochus, 166—defeat his general, Lysias, 165—Judas Maccabæus high priest, 162—falls in battle against Bacchides, 160—the Jews protected by the Romans; Jonathan II., brother of Judas Maccabæus, high priest, supports Alexander Bala in Syria, 152—jealousy of the Samaritans, 150. See JERUSALEM.

Simon III. high priest, 143—murdered, and his son, John Hyrcanus, succeeds as high priest and ruler of the Jews, 135—attacked by Antiochus Sidetes, who is repulsed, and afterwards grants them peace, 133—having no external enemies, divide themselves into sects, 116—conquer Samaria, 109—Aristobulus, son of John Hyrcanus, takes the title of k. of the Jews, 107—*d.*, and is succeeded by his brother, Alexander Jannæus, 105—his cruelty irritates the Jews, 97—massacre of 1000 Pharisees, 95—a sedition quelled with great cruelty, 86—*d.*, and is succeeded by his widow, Alexandra, 79—after her death, their son, Aristobulus I., supplants his brother, Hyrcanus, 70—is expelled by Pompey, and Hyrcanus II. placed on the throne, 63—Jewish auxiliaries, under Hyrcanus and Antipater, the father of Herod, serve with Cæsar in Egypt, 47—the Parthians overthrow Hyrcanus, and set up Antigonus, who is driven out by the Romans,

JEWS—*continued.*
and Herod made k., 40. See HEROD.—Refractory Jews overcome by Sossius, 39—Jewish auxiliaries attend Agrippa to Bosporus, 14—death of Herod, 4—his kingdom divided by Augustus, half given to Archelaus, with the title of Ethnarch; Herod Antipas and Philip have a fourth each, with that of Tetrarch; dissension and confusion prevail among the people, 3.

Archelaus deposed, and the whole kingdom made the province of Judæa by Augustus, A.D. 6—Coponius, Roman governor; insurrection of Judas the Gaulonite, 7—M. Ambivius, 9; Annius Rufus, 13; Valerius Gratus, 14—Jews, resident in Italy, are all expelled, and 4000 of them planted in Sardinia, 19—Pontius Pilatus gov. of Judæa, 25—banished, and Herod Antipas rules, 35—Herod Agrippa receives the tetrarchy of Philip, with the title of k., 37—Herod Antipas deposed, and his dominions added to those of Agrippa, 39—Caligula orders his statue to be placed in the temple; protest and persecution of the Jews; Agrippa and the Roman gov., Petronius, plead for them; discord between those of Alexandria and the Greeks; embassy of Philo-Judæus and Apion to Rome, 40—the emperor Claudius I. gives additional territories to Agrippa, and restores the privileges of the Alexandrian Jews, 41—death of Herod Agrippa; Agrippa the younger succeeds, 44—prevails on the emperor to rescind orders issued by the gov. Cassius Longinus, 45—his dominions enlarged, 48—Felix, brother of Pallas, made procurator of Judæa, 52—Agrippa receives Trachonitis and the former tetrarchy of Philip, 53—subordinate to Corbulo, gov. of Syria, and retains only a shadow of authority, 60.

Felix replaced by Festus, 61—P. Albinus succeeds, 63—is recalled, and Gessius Florus appointed, 64—the Jews rebel, and defeat Cestius Gallus; Vespasian is sent against them, 66. See VESPASIAN.—They are overcome by Titus, and dispersed, 70—those who had been expelled excite disturbances among their brethren in Cyrene, 73—they refuse to pay a tax for rebuilding the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and are severely punished, 95—the Jews of Cyrene, Egypt, and Cyprus rebel, 115—quelled by Lusius Quietus, 117—rebellion of Barchochebas against the emperor Hadrian for having built Ælia Capitolina out of the ruins of Jerusalem, and dedicated a temple to Jupiter, 131—a fierce conflict maintained, 132—the war terminated, and Jews are forbidden to approach the site of the former temple, 135.

Persecuted by Sept. Severus, 202—forbidden, by an edict of Constantine I., to persecute converts from their religion to Christianity, Oct. 18, 315—dissensions between them and Christians at Bostra, 362—their synagogue at Callinicum destroyed, 388. See CALLINICUM.—Expelled from Alexandria by Cyril, 415—forbidden, by Theodosius II., to build synagogues, 429—numerous in Arabia, and persecute Christians there, 533—suffer many indignities from a council held at Orleans, 538—persecuted in Spain by the council of Toledo, 586—attack the Christians at Antioch, 610. See ANTIOCH.—Expelled by Mohammed from Medina, 623—persecuted in Spain, 653-696—assist the Mohammedans to conquer the country, 712.

Plundered and murdered in Germany by the first tumultuary bands of Crusaders, 1096—protected by the emperor Henry IV., 1097—expelled from France, 1182—massacred in London and other cities, 1189—persecuted by Edward I. of England, 1275—fined and banished from England, 1287—persecuted in France, 1306—expelled from Spain, 1492—from Portugal, 1496—from Naples and Sicily, 1510—pope Pius V. allows none in his territories, except in Rome and Ancona, 1569—return to England, 1650-60—naturalized in England by Act of parliament, May, 1753—the Act repealed, 1754—admitted as citizens in France, 1790—invited by Napoleon I. to hold a Sanhedrim at Paris, Aug. 12, 1806—Mr. Robert Grant's Bill for removing their civil disabilities, rejected by the Lords, Aug. 1, 1833—another, brought in by Lord John Russell, 1847, passed by the Commons, May 4, 1848—rejected by the Lords, May 25—another, passed by the Commons, May 29, 1851, thrown out by the Lords, July 17; again passed by the Commons, April 15, 1853, and defeated by the Lords, April 29; again passed by the Commons, and rejected by the Lords, July 10, 1857.

JEZEBEL, daughter of the king of Sidon, marries Ahab, king of Israel, B.C. 915—put to death by Jehu, 884.

JOACHIM I., elector of Brandenburg, succeeds his father, John Cicero, 1499—founds the university of Francfort on the Oder, 1506—*d.* 1535.

JOACHIM II., son of Joachim I., elector of Brandenburg, 1535—introduces Protestantism in his States, 1539—secedes from the League, 1547—is associated with Frederic Albert, duke of Prussia, and obtains the reversion of the duchy from the k. of Poland, 1569—*d.* 1571.

JOACHIM FREDERIC, elector of Brandenburg, succeeds his father, John George, 1598—marries Eleanora, daughter of Albert Frederic, duke of Prussia, for whom he becomes administrator and regent, 1605—*d.* 1606.

JOACHIM, k. of Naples. See MURAT, Joachim.

JOAN, pope, fabulous period of, 853.

JOAN, daughter of Henry II. of England, married to William II., k. of Sicily, 1176—her brother, Richard, claims her dowry after the death of her husband, 1190.

JOAN, daughter of Edward III., king of England, affianced to Peter of Castile, *d.* of the plague, at Bordeaux, on her way to Spain, 1348.

JOAN, the Fair Maid of Kent, daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent, marries sir Thos. Holland, and, after his death, Edward the Black Prince, about 1365—gives birth to their son, afterwards Richard II., Jan. 6, 1367—protects Wickliffe, 1382—*d.* at Wallingford, 1385.

JOAN of Arc, relieves Orleans and raises the siege, May 4, 1429—is made prisoner at Compiègne by the Burgundians, May 26; sold by them to the English, 1430—condemned for sorcery and heresy, and burnt at Rouen, May 30, 1431—her statue, sculptured by Marie Christine, dau. of Louis Philip, raised at Orleans, Sept. 13, 1851.

JOANNA of Acre, daughter of Edward I., *b.* 1270—married to Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, 1287.

JOANNA I., queen of Navarre, daughter of Henry II., *b.* 1272—succeeds her father, 1274—affianced to Philip, eldest son of Philip III., k. of France; her territories are occupied and governed by Frenchmen, 1276—*d.* 1305.

JOANNA II., qu. of Navarre, daughter of Louis X., k. of France, *b.* 1311—excluded by the Salic law from the throne of France, inherits Navarre, 1316—Philip V. of France obtains from her the cession of Navarre and Champagne; of the former she regains possession, but the latter remains annexed to France, 1318—is married to Philip, count of Evreux, who reigns jointly with her, 1328—the independence of Navarre secured by the convention she and her husband sign at their coronation in Pampeluna, 1329—after his death, she reigns alone, 1343—*d.* at Conflans, in France, 1349.

JOANNA, daughter of Charles II., king of Navarre, *b.* 1370—captured by the French, at Breteuil, in Normandy, taken to Paris, and kindly treated by her uncle, Chas. V., k. of France, 1377—marries John V., duke of Britanny, Sept. 11, 1386—on the death of her husband, governs the duchy for her son, John VI., 1399—married by proxy to Henry IV., k. of England, at Eltham, April 3, 1402—arrives in England, her marriage is celebrated at Winchester, and coronation, at Westminster, Feb. 26, 1403—goes in procession from St. Paul's to Westminster, to return thanks for the victory at Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415—accused of witchcraft, is arrested by the duke of Bedford, imprisoned at Pevensey, and deprived of all her possessions, 1419—Henry V. orders the restitution of her lands. 1422—*d.* at Havering Bower, July 9, 1437.

JOANNA I., qu. of Naples, eldest daughter of Charles, duke of Calabria, son of k. Robert, *b.* 1326—by her father's death, becomes heiress to the throne, 1328—affianced to Andrew, son of Chas. Robert, k. of Hungary, 1333—is married to him; on the death of her grandfather, ascends the throne, and is crowned without her husband, for whom she manifests extreme aversion, 1343—is accused of having instigated his murder, at Aversa, Sept. 18, 1345—marries Louis, prince of Tarento, renounces her claims on Sicily, and makes a treaty with Louis, the k. of that island, 1347—Louis of Hungary demands satisfaction for the murder of his brother, and takes Naples; flight of Joanna and her husband to Provence; she sells Avignon to the pope, who gives her husband the title of king; Louis of Hungary leaves Italy; they return to Naples; she appoints Niccolo Acciaiuoli hereditary seneschal of Naples and count of Amalfi, 1348—Louis crowned, 1352—*d.* 1362—she marries James of Aragon, son of the deposed k. of Majorca, but stipulates that he shall not assume the regal title, 1362—he *d.* 1375—she marries Otho of Brunswick, but withholds from him the regal title, 1376—pope Urban VI. proclaims a crusade against her, 1379—excommunicates her, and absolves her subjects from their allegiance, 1380—Charles of Durazzo conquers Naples, and occupies the throne; she remains a captive; her dominions in Provence are given to the duke of Anjou, 1381—put to death by Charles, 1382.

JOANNA II., queen of Naples, daughter of k. Charles III., *b.* 1370—marries Wm., son of Leopold III., duke of Austria, on whose death she returns to Italy, 1406—on the death of her brother, Ladislas, takes the throne of Naples, 1414—marries James of Bourbon, 1415. See BOURBON, Branch of La Marche and Vendôme.—Applies to Alfonso V. of Aragon for protection against Louis of Anjou,

whom pope Martin V. urges to claim Naples, and adopts him as heir, 1420—engages Braccio, who stops the progress of Louis, 1421 — she and her favourite, Caracciolo, quarrel with Alfonso, whose adoption she annuls, and takes Louis of Anjou in his place; war ensues; the duke of Milan sends a Genoese fleet to assist her, 1423—her Genoese allies take Naples, 1424 — Alfonso of Aragon renews the claim for the throne, 1432—death of Louis; she is beset by adverse factions, 1434—bequeaths her dominions to Regnier d'Anjou, and *d.* 1435.

JOANNA, daughter of John II., k. of Aragon and Navarre, married to Ferdinand I. of Naples, 1477.

JOANNA, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, *b.* 1479—marries Philip, son of the emperor Maximilian I., 1496—by the death of her mother inherits Castile, 1504—visits England on her way to Spain with her husband; he dies soon after their arrival at Burgos, and she becomes insane, 1506—her inheritance is transferred to her son Charles; she *d.* 1555.

JOANNA, daughter of Henry IV., k. of Castile. See HENRY IV., *the Weak*.—Set aside on her father's death; claims the throne, and she is affianced to Alfonso V., k. of Portugal, 1474—renounces her claim, and takes the veil at Coimbra, 1479.

JOANNES, consul of Rome, 456; 467.

JOANNES I.—III. See JERUSALEM, bishops of.

JOANNES LEMIGIUS, exarch of Ravenna, 611—616.

JOANNES MALALAS, of Antioch, writes his History, 563.

JOANNES PLATO, exarch of Ravenna, 687—702.

JOANNES, Rhetor., of Antioch, closes his History, 526.

JOANNES RIZOCOPUS, exarch of Ravenna, 710—711.

JOANNICE, k. of the Bulgarians, 1196. See BULGARIANS.

JOASAPH. See JOHN VI., emperor of the East.

JOASH, k. of Judah, B.C. 877—837.

JOCELYN DE COURTENAY I., prince of Edessa, 1118. See COURTENAY, Joscelin de.—Made prisoner by the Saracens, 1122—regains his freedom; *d.* 1131.

JOCELYN DE COURTENAY II., count of Edessa, 1131—taken by the Turks when attempting to recover Edessa, 1145—*d.* in captivity.

JOCELYN DE COURTENAY III., sells his remaining territories to the Greek emperor, Manuel I., about 1150.

JOCELYN, bp. of Clogher. See CLOGHER.

JOCELYN, viscount, son of the earl of Roden, *b.* 1816—*d.* 1854.

JODELLE, Etienne, by his "Cleopatra," originates French tragedy, 1562.

JODOCUS, or Josse, margrave of Moravia, chosen emperor of Germany, by some of the electors; dies soon after, 1410.

JOEL, prophesies, B.C. 795.

JOHANAN, high priest of Judah, B.C. 896.

JOHN I. (*Zimisces*, or the Short), emperor of the East, nephew of Nicephorus II., *b.* at Hierapolis on the Euphrates, 925—serves as one of his uncle's generals, and expels the Saracens from Cilicia and Cyprus, 964—carries his arms into Syria, 965—assassinates his uncle; usurps the throne, and takes for his colleagues Basil II., and Constantine XI., sons of Romanus II., 969—begins his successful war against the Russians, brings a large colony of Paulicians from Armenia into Thrace, and makes a treaty of peace with Otho I., emperor of the West, 970—defeats the Russians at Dorystolon on the Danube, and compels them to make peace; assents to the proposal of a marriage between the daughter of the late emperor Romanus II., and Otho, son of the emperor, 971—recovers Nisibis from the Saracens, 973—and Amida, 974—*d.* Jan. 10, 976.

JOHN II., *Comnenus*, or Calo-Joannes, emperor of the East, son of Alexius I., *b.* 1088—succeeds his father, 1118—conspiracy of his sister. See ANNA COMNENA, and BRYENNIUS.—He defeats the Turks on the Mæander, 1119—drives the Petchenegans out of Thrace, 1122—refuses to confirm the commercial privileges of Venice in the East, 1123—he attacks Antioch, and is repulsed with great loss, 1137—prepares again to attack Antioch; dies of a wound received while hunting near Anazarbus, April 8, 1143.

JOHN III., emperor of Nicæa, or the East, 1222—1254. See VATACES, John Ducas.

JOHN IV., emperor of Nicæa, or the East, 1258—1259. See LASCARIS, John.

JOHN V., *Palæologus*, emperor of the East, son of Andronicus III., *b.* 1332—succeeds his father under the regency of his mother, Anne of Savoy, supported by the admiral Apokaukus and the patriarch John of Apri, against John Cantacuzene, who proclaims himself emperor, 1341—supplanted by Cantacuzene, and marries Helena, his daughter, May 21, 1347—left by him at Thessalonica, 1351—is encouraged by his partisans to commence war against him, 1352—is driven to the Isle of Tenedos, by the Turkish allies of Cantacuzene, 1353—assisted by some

Genoese ships, surprises Constantinople, and regains his throne, 1354—deposes Philotheus, patriarch of C.P., for having crowned Matthew Cantacuzene, and restores Callistus, 1354—obtains the friendship of Orchan, 1356 — compels Matthew Cantacuzene to retire, 1357—alarmed by the progress of Amurath I., applies to pope Urban V. for the reunion of the two churches, 1368 — he visits Rome, and conforms to the Catholic church, without obtaining the expected succours, 1369—detained at Venice for the payment of his debts, released by his son, Manuel, he returns to Constantinople, 1370—is summoned to the Ottoman camp, and leaves his son, Andronicus, regent, who conspires to retain the throne, 1375. See ANDRONICUS IV.—Made prisoner by his son, 1379—escapes; under the protection of Amurath, is restored, and reigns as joint emperor with Andronicus, 1381—his second son, Manuel, crowned joint emperor at C. P., 1384—compelled by Bajazet I., sultan of the Ottomans, to destroy the new fortifications he is constructing, 1390—*d.* 1391.

JOHN CANTACUZENE (called John VI.), emperor of the East, 1347. See CANTACUZENE, John.—At war with the Genoese of Galata; the Greek fleet captured before C.P., 1348—protected by a Turkish force, enters Thessalonica, and recovers part of Macedonia from the Servians; pays his Turkish mercenaries with money sent from Russia to repair the church of St. Sophia, 1350—leaves John V. at Thessalonica, and returns to settle religious disputes at C.P., 1351. See JOHN V.—Defeated again by the Genoese, is compelled to sign a treaty which gives them the entire command of the Black Sea, 1352—breaks his treaty with Anne of Savoy, and proclaims his son, Matthew, joint emperor, 1353—retires into a monastery as the monk Joasaph, 1354.

JOHN VI., or VII., *Palæologus*, emperor of the East, son of Manuel II., *b.* 1391—succeeds his father, 1425—selects his brother, Constantine, as heir to the throne, 1436—invited by pope Eugenius IV. to attend the council of Ferrara, and arrange for the union of the two churches, 1437—arrives there, March 4, 1438—an ostensible union is signed, July 6, 1439—he is received with great dissatisfaction on his return to C.P.; no real union of the churches effected, 1440—*d.* 1448.

JOHN PRIMICERIUS, secretary to the emperor Honorius, on his death usurps the throne of the West, supported by Castinus and Aetius, 423—made prisoner by Aspar, and beheaded, 425.

JOHN, emperor of Thessalonica, 1232—obliged by John Vataces to change his title to that of despot, 1234—*d.* 1244.

JOHN I. (Avouchos), third emperor of Trebizond, son of Alexius I., succeeds his brother-in-law, Andronicus I., 1235—1238.

JOHN II., seventh emperor of Trebizond, youngest son of Manuel I., takes the throne on the captivity of his brother George, 1280—marries Eudocia daughter of Michael VIII., emperor of the East, 1282—dethroned for a few months by his sister Theodora, 1285—*d.* 1297.

JOHN III., fifteenth emperor of Trebizond, son of Michael, the youngest son of John II., deposes and murders his cousin, Anna, and takes the throne, 1342—dethroned by his father, 1344—*d.* at Sinope, 1361.

JOHN IV., twentieth emperor of Trebizond, son of Alexius IV., assassinates his father, and obtains the throne, 1446—tributary vassal of the Ottomans, 1454—forms an alliance with the Turkomans of the White Sheep, and gives his dau., Katharine, in marriage to their khan, Hanun, 1457—*d.* 1458.

JOHN I., k. of Aragon, son of Peter IV., *b.* 1352—succeeds his father, 1387—*d.* 1395.

JOHN II., k. of Aragon. See JOHN II., k. of Navarre.

JOHN, of Luxemburg, k. of Bohemia, son of the emperor, Henry VII., *b.* 1296—receives Bohemia from his father, 1310—Louis of Bavaria gives him the marquisate of Lusatia, 1319—invited to Italy, 1330. See BRESCIA and ITALY.—Goes to Avignon, and has daily secret conferences with the pope, John XXII., 1332—disappointed in his designs on Italy, returns to his own kingdom, 1333—slain at the battle of Crecy, Aug. 25, 1346.

JOHN I., k. of Castile, son of Henry II., *b.* 1358—succeeds his father, 1379—death of his first wife, Eleanora, daughter of Peter IV., k. of Aragon, 1382—marries Beatrice, only child of Ferdinand, k. of Portugal, 1383—the Portuguese resist the union of the two kingdoms; he invades their country, and besieges Lisbon, 1384—defeated at Aljubarrotte, July 29, 1385—Castile invaded by John of Gaunt to claim the crown, 1386—the claim abandoned, 1388—John I. *d.* 1390.

JOHN II., k. of Castile, son of Henry III., *b.* 1405—succeeds his father, with his uncle, Ferdinand, regent, 1406. See FERDINAND I., k. of Aragon.—The influence of Alvarez de Luna over him causes great trouble in the kingdom, 1420—Alvarez is banished, 1427—recalled by the king, 1428—compelled

again to banish him, 1441—encourages Muhamad Aben Ismail to claim the throne of Granada, 1445—he at last abandons Alvarez de Luna to his enemies, who is executed at Burgos, July 5, 1453—*d.* at Valladolid, July 20, 1454.

JOHN, k. of Denmark, son of Christian I., *b.* 1455—succeeds his father, 1481—divides the duchy of Schleswig with his brother, Frederic, 1482—acknowledged as sovereign of Sweden and Norway, 1483—deprives Sten Sture of the protectorate, and is crowned at Stockholm, 1497—is defeated by the Ditmarschers at Meldorf, 1500. See HOLSTEIN.—*d.* 1513.

JOHN, k. of England, youngest son of Henry II., *b.* Dec. 24, 1166—sent to Ireland by his father, but soon recalled, 1176—and again, 1185—joins the rebellion of his brother, Richard, against their father, 1189—expels the regents appointed by Richard I., and assumes their authority during his absence in the Holy Land, 1191—intrigues with Philip Augustus, k. of France, against his brother, 1192—attempts to occupy the throne, but is resisted by the barons, 1193—pardoned by Richard, 1194—usurps the throne to the exclusion of Geoffrey's son, Arthur, 1199. See ARTHUR, son of Geoffrey.—Makes a treaty with Philip, 1200—divorces his queen, Avisa, daughter of the earl of Gloucester, and marries Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême, 1200—makes Arthur prisoner, and puts him to death, 1202—judgment of the French peers against him for the murder of Arthur; his lands in France are occupied by Philip Augustus, 1203—he lands with an army at Rochelle, and takes Angers, retires, 1206—resists the appointment of Stephen Langton, made archbp. of Canterbury by pope Innocent III., 1207—persists in his opposition, and England is laid under an Interdict, 1208—John excommunicated, 1209—makes an expedition into Ireland, 1210—the pope absolves the English from their allegiance to him; he subdues a rising of the Welsh, 1211—deposed by the pope's Bull, and his kingdom given to Philip Augustus, 1212—threatened by the k. of France, and deserted by his barons, submits to the pope, and does homage for his crown to the legate Pandulf, 1213—Langton urges the barons to demand a charter of liberties, 1214—John signs Magna Charta at Runnymede, June 19, 1215—revokes it; hires foreign mercenaries, and takes Rochester castle, 1215—Louis of France lands in England with an army, John marching from Lynn Regis into Lincolnshire, loses his baggage and many of his men in the quicksands; he retires to Newark, and *d.* 1216. Having taken the throne on Ascension Day, his regnal years are always dated from that moveable feast, and commence as follows:

1199, May 27.	1208, May 15.
1200, May 18.	1209, May 7.
1201, May 3.	1210, May 27.
1202, May 23.	1211, May 12.
1203, May 15.	1212, May 3.
1204, June 3.	1213, May 23.
1205, May 19.	1214, May 8.
1206, May 11.	1215, May 28.
1207, May 31.	1216, May 19.

JOHN I., k. of France, and of Navarre, posthumous son of Louis X., *b.* 1316—lives only five days.

JOHN II., *the Good*, k. of France, second son of Charles of Valois, *b.* 1310—succeeds his brother, Philip VI.; disturbed by the intrigues of Charles II., k. of Navarre, 1350—Charles treacherously seized; war with England, 1355—taken prisoner at the battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19, by Edward, the Black Prince; the dauphin, Charles, escapes, and assumes the government, 1356. See CHARLES V., k. of France.—John brought to London, Edward III. concludes a treaty with him, 1357-58—he is set free for a large ransom; his daughter, Isabella, is betrothed to the son of Galeazzo Visconte, who assists him in paying his ransom; the lands of Vertus, in Champagne, are settled on the son with the title of count, 1360—he returns to England on account of some difficulties in executing the treaty; is entertained in London by sir Henry Pikard, 1363—*d.* in the palace of the Savoy, London, April 8, 1364.

JOHN, k. of Jerusalem, 1206-1228. See BRIENNE, John de.

JOHN I., k. of Navarre. See JOHN I., k. of France.

JOHN II., k. of Navarre, second son of Ferdinand, k. of Aragon, *b.* 1397—marries Blanche, daughter of Charles III., k. of Navarre, and shares the throne with her after her father's death, 1425—joins the combination against Alvarez de Luna, 1426. See JOHN II., k. of Castile.—Assists his brother, Alfonso V.; continues in his attempt to conquer Naples; is taken prisoner by the Genoese, and sent to Milan; the duke releases him without a ransom, 1435—on the death of his qu., retains the throne, excluding their son, Charles, who ought to have succeeded his mother; quarrels with him, 1441. See CHARLES, prince of Viana.—Disinherits him, 1452—succeeds his brother, Alfonso, in the kingdoms of

Aragon and Sicily, 1458—imprisons his son, Charles, 1460—causes the death of his daughter, Blanche, 1462—contest with the Catalonian nobility, 1464. See ARAGON and CATALONIA.—*d.* at Barcelona, Jan. 49, 1479.

JOHN (D'Albret), k. of Navarre. See ALBRET, John de.

JOHN ALBERT, k. of Poland, son of Casimir IV., *b.* 1459—elected to succeed his father by the Diet of Petrikow, 1492—fails in his attempt to conquer Moldavia, 1497—the Moldavians, assisted by Turks and Tartars, ravage Poland, 1500—*d.* 1501.

JOHN CASIMIR, k. of Poland, elected to succeed his brother, Ladislas IV., 1648—the Swedes, Russians, and Cossacks overrun Poland; flight of the k. into Silesia, 1655—by the treaty of Welau he recognizes the independence of Prussia, cedes Elbing, and detaches the elector of Brandenburg from Sweden, 1657—resigns his crown, and retires into France, 1668.

JOHN III., Sobieski, k. of Poland. See SOBIESKI.

JOHN I., king of Portugal, natural son of Peter I., *b.* 1356—resists the union of Portugal to Castile, and is made king by the people, 1383—birth of his son, Henry of Viseu, 1384—defeats the Castilians at the battle of Aljubarrotte, July 29, 1385—makes an alliance with John of Gaunt, and marries his daughter, Philippa, 1386—truce with Castile, 1389–1411—engages in a maritime enterprise, and takes Ceuta; discontinues the use of the Julian period in his dominions, and introduces the computation of time from the Christian era, 1415—Madeira discovered, 1420. See HENRY of Viseu.—Code of laws digested, 1426—his daughter, Isabella, married to Philip, duke of Burgundy, 1430—peace with Castile, 1431—transfers the royal residence from Coimbra to Lisbon; *d.* Aug. 12, 1433.

JOHN II., *the Perfect*, k. of Portugal, succeeds his father, Alfonso V., 1481—leagues with the Italian States for the recovery of Otranto from the Turks, 1481—conspiracy of his nobles suppressed, 1483—declines to listen to Columbus, 1484—conquers Congo, 1485—sends out Bart. Diaz, 1486—death of his son, Alfonso, 1490—*d.* 1495.

JOHN III., k. of Portugal, son of Emanuel, *b.* 1502—inherits the throne, 1524—the Molucca islands ceded to him by Charles V., 1529—introduces the Inquisition, 1536—invites the Jesuits for his colonies, 1541—*d.* 1557.

JOHN IV., k. of Portugal, duke of Braganza, *b.* 1604—delivers Portugal from the yoke of Spain, and is called to the throne, 1640—concludes treaties of peace and alliances with France and Holland, 1641—but the Dutch continue the war against the colonies; Brazil recovered from them, 1654—John IV. *d.* 1656.

JOHN V., k. of Portugal, son of Pedro II., *b.* 1689—succeeds, 1706—Portugal declines rapidly; pope Benedict XIV. gives him the title of "His most Faithful Majesty," 1748—*d.* July 31, 1750.

JOHN VI., k. of Portugal, son of qu. Maria Francesca and Pedro III., *b.* 1767—regent for his mother, 1792—joins the coalition against France, 1793—declares himself neutral, 1796—assumes full sovereign power, July 15, 1799—war with Spain; Alentejo conquered; peace obtained by ceding Olivença, and excluding the English from his ports, 1801—threatened by France; the prince regent and all the royal family embark for Brazil; Junot enters Lisbon and occupies all Portugal, 1807—a British army arrives; battle of Vimiera; convention of Cintra; Junot evacuates Portugal, Aug. 30, 1808—again invaded by the French, and defended by Wellington, 1809—campaign of Torres Vedras, 1810—the French are again expelled, 1811—the regent orders the Acts of the Inquisition at Goa to be burnt, and decrees Portugal and Brazil to be one united kingdom, 1815—on the death of his mother, takes the title of king, March 20, 1816—seizes Montevideo; revolt of gen. Freyre defeated, 1817—lord Beresford goes to Brazil; Sepulveda demands the calling of the Cortes; a constitutional government established; lord Beresford not allowed to land on his return, 1820—the k. accepts the constitution, and returns to Portugal, 1821—conspiracy of don Miguel defeated; separation of Brazil, 1822. See BRAZIL.—Great Britain threatens to resist any foreign interference with Portugal; don Miguel makes another effort, and is sent to Vienna; the k. modifies the constitution, 1823—Miguel returns, fails in another plot, and is sent back to Vienna, 1824—the k. acknowledges the independence of Brazil; applies the property of the abolished Inquisition to reduce the public debt, 1825—*d.* March 10, 1826.

JOHN NEPOMUCENE MARIA JOSEPH, k. of Saxony, son of prince Maximilian, *b.* Dec. 12, 1801—succeeds his brother, Fred. Aug. IV., Aug. 9, 1854.

JOHN, k. of Scotland, 1292–1296. See BALLIOL, John.

JOHN I., k. of Sweden, son of Sverker II.,

succeeds Erik X., 1216—*d.*, the last of the Sverker race, 1222.

JOHN II., k. of Sweden, 1483. See JOHN, k. of Denmark.

JOHN III., k. of Sweden, second son of Gustavus Vasa, *b.* 1537—receives Finland from his father, 1560—imprisons his brother, Erik XIV., and takes the throne, 1568—by the treaty of Stettin, makes peace with Denmark, and gives up Gothland, 1570—poisons Erik, 1577—favours the restoration of Catholicism, and receives a papal legate; discontent of his people encouraged by the duke of Sudermania; enters into alliance with Poland against Russia, 1578—conquers Ingria and Esthonia, 1579—retains them by treaty, 1583—renews war with Russia, 1590—*d.* 1592.

JOHN I., bp. of Rome, 523—sent by Theodoric, k. of Italy, to intercede with Justin I., emperor of the East, in favour of the Arians, 524—fails in his mission, and is imprisoned on his return, 525—*d.* in prison, 526.

JOHN II., bp. of Rome, 533–535.

JOHN III., bp. of Rome, 560—*d.* 573.

JOHN IV., a native of Dalmatia, pope of Rome, 640–642.

JOHN V., while deacon, sent by pope Agatho, as his ambassador to the sixth general council, 680—elected pope, July 22, 685—*d.* Aug. 2, 686.

JOHN VI., pope, Oct. 28, 701—*d.* Jan. 9, 705.

JOHN VII., a Greek, elected pope, March 1, 705—refuses to accept the Acts of the council of Constantinople, 706—*d.* Oct. 17, 707.

JOHN VIII., pope, Dec. 14, 872—opposes the claim of Carloman to the throne of Italy; is expelled from Rome by Lambert, duke of Spoleto, and takes refuge in France, 877—returns to Rome, 878—quarrels with Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, 879—*d.* 882.

JOHN IX., contends for the papal chair with Sergius; after his consecration calls a council, which annuls all the proceedings of pope Stephen against Formosus; and banishes Sergius, 898—*d.* 900.

JOHN X., archbp. of Ravenna, elected pope, through the intrigues of Theodora, mother of Marozia, 914—imprisoned by Guy and Marozia, and *d.* 928.

JOHN XI., son of Marozia, made pope through her influence, 931—confined in S. Angelo by his brother Alberico, 932—*d.* 936.

JOHN XII., the name taken by Octavian, son of Alberico, and grandson of Marozia, when he makes himself pope, 956—crowns Otho and Adelaide emperor and empress of the West, 962—his vices and plots against Otho cause his deposition, 963—*d.* 964.

JOHN XIII., pope, 965—driven from Rome, and restored by Otho, 966—*d.* Sep. 6, 972.

JOHN XIV., Peter, bp. of Pavia, elected pope, 983—murdered, 984.

JOHN XV., pope, 985—driven from Rome by Crescentius, protected by Hugh, duke of Tuscany, and restored, 987—*d.* 996.

JOHN XVI., bp. of Piacenza, set up by Crescentius as pope, 997—after ten months, deposed and imprisoned, 998.

JOHN XVII., Secco, elected pope, June 9, *d.* Oct. 31, 1003.

JOHN XVIII., Fanassi, cardinal of St. Peter, elected pope, Dec. 26, 1003, *d.* 1009.

JOHN XIX., Romano, a layman, purchases his election as pope, 1024—crowns the emperor Conrad II., 1027—*d.* 1033.

JOHN XX., no pope of this name.

JOHN XXI., the name taken (instead of XX.) by Pietro Ispano, cardinal bp. of Tusculum, or Frascati, when elected pope, Sept. 13, 1276—*d.* May 17, 1277.

JOHN XXII., Jacopo d'Ossa, *b.* 1244—first bp. of Frejus, then of Avignon, and lastly cardinal bp. of Porto, elected pope, at Lyons, Aug. 7, 1316—fixes his residence at Avignon, and appoints eight cardinals, of whom seven are Frenchmen, 1316—excommunicates Matteo Visconte and his family, and proclaims a crusade against them; offers to recognize Frederic of Austria as k. of Germany, if he will give active support to his plans, 1322—his legate takes Alessandria and Tortosa, and besieges Milan; he excommunicates Louis of Bavaria, and declares his election void, 1323—and again, 1327—Louis protests against his assumption of power in Germany; he rejects the terms of peace offered by the Visconti, 1324—Parma and Reggio submit to him; he annuls the treaty of Traussnitz; incites Ladislas, king of Poland, and Gedimin, duke of Lithuania, to attack the Teutonic Knights, and invade Brandenburg, 1326—deposed by Louis, 1328—the antipope abjures, and is imprisoned; the Visconti and D'Este treat with John, 1329—John of Luxemburg, king of Bohemia, has daily secret conferences with him at Avignon, 1332—*d.* Dec. 4, 1334, leaving Italy distressed and impoverished by his ambitious schemes, while in his own treasury are found eighteen millions of gold florins, and the value of seven more in plate and jewels.

JOHN XXIII., Balthazar Cossa, cardinal of St. Eustache, elected pope during the schism, in opposition to Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII., May 17, 1410—all

three excommunicate each other; he excommunicates Ladislas, king of Naples, 1411—makes peace with him, 1412—is driven by him from Rome; retires to Florence, and Bologna; holds a conference with Sigismund at Lodi, and agrees to call a general council at Constance, 1413—Ladislas threatens to besiege him in Bologna; opens the council of Constance, Nov. 5; his two rivals refuse to appear in person, but send their representatives, 1414—he resigns the papacy; revokes his resignation; is deposed by the council of Constance, and imprisoned for the rest of his life; at last he formally submits, 1415—he escapes, is pardoned, and *d.* Dec. 12, 1419.

JOHN THE BAPTIST, preaches in Judæa, 26—imprisoned by Herod Antipas, 28—beheaded, 29.

JOHN, the Apostle, *b.* 8—banished to Patmos, 95—recalled, 97—writes his Gospel, 98—*d.* at Ephesus, 100.

JOHN, called St. John, of Inderawood (Deirwald or Beverley), bp. of York, 689—ordains Bede a deacon, 692.

JOHN, the prætorian prefect, sent by the emperor Leontius to Africa, retakes Carthage from Hassan, 697.

JOHN CHRYSOSTOM. See CHRYSOSTOM, John.

JOHN, youngest son of Charles IV., emperor of Germany, at his father's death inherits Lusatia, 1378.

JOHN, son of Regnier of Anjou, attempts to obtain the throne of Naples, 1459—defeated at Troja, Aug. 18, 1462. See ANJOU.

JOHN, son of Lorenzo de' Medici, *b.* 1475—created a cardinal, 1489—papal legate, taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Ravenna, escapes from his guards, 1512—elected pope. See LEO X.

JOHN, prince of Aragon, son of Alfonso IV., put to death by his cousin, Peter the Cruel, k. of Castile, 1358.

JOHN I., duke of Athens, son of Guy I. de la Roche, succeeds his father, 1264—*d.* 1275.

JOHN II., duke of Athens, youngest son of Frederic II., k. of Sicily, succeeds his brother, William, 1338—*d.* 1348.

JOHN of Austria, an illegitimate son of the emperor Charles V., *b.* 1545—suppresses a revolt of the Moors in Spain, 1570—commands the allied fleets and defeats the Turks in the Gulf of Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571—commands a Spanish expedition, which takes Tunis, 1573—viceroy of the Netherlands. See ANTWERP.—Vainly attempts to negotiate with the revolted provinces, 1576—seizes Namur, 1577—repulsed by the English auxiliaries, under Norris, at Rimenant; he gains a victory at Gembloux; *d.* 1578.

JOHN of Austria, a natural son of Philip IV., k. of Spain, *b.* 1629—by his oppression causes a rebellion in Naples, 1647—takes Barcelona, Oct. 13, and suppresses the revolt of Catalonia, 1652—invades Portugal, 1661—takes Evora; his advance to Lisbon is arrested by a defeat from count Schomberg at Estremoz, 1663—expels the Jesuit Nithard from Spain, 1669—minister in Spain, vainly endeavours to reform the system of government, 1677—*d.* Dec. 17, 1679.

JOHN, archduke of Austria, son of the emperor Leopold II., *b.* 1782. See AUSTRIA, John, archduke of, and FRANCFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

JOHN I., duke of Bavaria, 1375—1397.

JOHN II., duke of Bavaria, 1460—1465.

JOHN, duke of Bedford. See BEDFORD, John, duke of, and HENRY VI., king of England.

JOHN I., duke of Brabant, 1261—1294.

JOHN II., duke of Brabant, 1294—institutes the Society of Merchant Adventurers, 1296—*d.* 1312.

JOHN III., duke of Brabant, 1312—1355.

JOHN IV., duke of Brabant, 1415—marries Jaqueline, countess of Holland and Hainault, 1418. See JAQUELINE.—Attends with her, as members of the Burgundian family, the meeting at Montereau, where John, duke of Burgundy, is assassinated, 1419—*d.* 1429. See BRABANT.

JOHN, duke of Braganza. See JOHN IV., k. of Portugal.

JOHN I., elector of Brandenburg, 1221–1266.

JOHN II., elector of Brandenburg, 1266—1282.

JOHN, the Alchymist, eldest son of Frederic I., gives up his right of succession to his brother, Frederic II., 1420, and *d.* 1464.

JOHN III. Cicero, margrave and elector of Brandenburg, son of Albert III. Achilles, 1499—1535.

JOHN IV. George, elector of Brandenburg, son of Joachim II., 1571—1598.

JOHN V. Sigismund, elector of Brandenburg, succeeds his father, Joachim Frederic, 1608—inherits Prussia, 1618—*d.* 1619.

JOHN, prince of Brazil. See JOHN VI., k. of Portugal.

JOHN I., *the Red*, duke of Britanny, 1237—1286.

JOHN II., duke of Britanny, 1286—1305.

JOHN III., *the Good*, duke of Britanny, 1312—1341.

JOHN IV. De Montfort, *claimant*, 1341. See BERTAGNE, and MONTFORT, John De.

JOHN V., De Montfort, duke of Britanny, 1364—marries Mary, daughter of Edward III., k. of England, and afterwards

Joanna, daughter of Charles II., king of Navarre, 1386—*d.* 1399. See BRETAGNE.

JOHN VI., duke of Britanny, succeeds his father, John V., under the regency of his mother, Joanna, 1399—accedes to the treaty of Troyes with Henry V., king of England, 1420—withdraws from the alliance with England, 1425—John, duke of Bedford, forces him to break off his alliance with France, 1426—*d.* 1442.

JOHN, the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, 1404–1419. See BURGUNDY.

JOHN of Cappadocia, prætorian prefect to Justinian I., oppresses the East by his rapacity, 533—banished and becomes a priest, 541—returns to Constantinople, but is not restored to his office, 548.

JOHN of Corvey, abbot of Athelney, 901.

JOHN of Damascus, surnamed Chrysorrhoas, writes against the emperor, Leo III., and the Iconoclasts, and cultivates the philosophy of Aristotle, 730.

JOHN GASTON, grand duke of Tuscany. See GIOVANNI GASTONE.

JOHN of Gaunt. See LANCASTER, John of Gaunt, duke of.

JOHN I., count of Holland, 1296–1299.

JOHN D'AVESNES, count of Hainault, 1280, succeeds as

JOHN II., count of Holland, 1299—and unites the two provinces; *d.* 1304.

JOHN HYRCANUS. See HYRCANUS, John.

JOHN of Leyden, heads the revolt of the anabaptists in Munster, 1534—taken prisoner, and put to death, 1536.

JOHN the Litester, leader of an insurrection in Norfolk, overcome near Northwalsham, by De Spenser, bp. of Norwich, 1381.

JOHN I., duke of Lorraine, 1346–1391.

JOHN II., duke of Lorraine, 1453–1470.

JOHN-FRANCIS, marquis of Mantua. See GONZAGA.

JOHN, lord of Milan. See VISCONTE.

JOHN GALEAZZO, duke of Milan. See VISCONTE.

JOHN I., marquis of Montferrat, 1292–1305.

JOHN II., Palæologus, marquis of Montferrat, 1338–1372.

JOHN III., marquis of Montferrat, 1378–1381.

JOHN IV., James, marquis of Montferrat, 1418–1445.

JOHN V., marquis of Montferrat, 1445–1464.

JOHN VI., George, marquis of Montfefrat, 1530–1533. See MONTFERRAT and GONZAGA, Frederic II.

JOHN of Padua, architect of Somerset House, for the protector Somerset, 1549.

JOHN WILLIAM, elector Palatine, 1690–1716.

JOHN, duke of Randazzo, regent for Louis, son of Peter II., of Sicily, successfully defends the island, 1342.

JOHN, elector of Saxony, second son of Ernest, succeeds his brother, Frederic III., and assists the Reformation, 1525—enters into the League of Torgau, 1526—joins that of Schmalkalden, 1531—*d.* 1532.

JOHN FREDERIC, elector of Saxony, succeeds his father, John, 1532—renews the league of Schmalkalden, 1536—put to the ban of the empire, 1546—made prisoner, and deprived of his States, 1547—allowed to retain Thuringen, 1548—founds the ducal house of Saxe Weimar; *d.* 1554.

JOHN WILLIAM, duke of Saxe Weimar, son of John Frederic, 1554–1573.

JOHN, duke of Saxe Weimar, son of John William, 1573–1605.

JOHN ERNEST I., duke of Saxe Weimar, son of John, 1605–1626.

JOHN ERNEST II., duke of Saxe Weimar, son of William, 1662–1683.

JOHN ERNEST, duke of Saalfeld Coburg, seventh son of Ernest I., of Saxe Gotha, 1675–1729.

JOHN GEORGE I., elector of Saxony, of the Albertine line, second son of Christian I., succeeds his brother, Christian II., 1611—in the Thirty Years' War espouses the cause of the emperor Ferdinand II., 1619—refuses to give up church lands, 1629—joins the Protestant alliance and carries his arms into Bohemia, 1631—peace of Prague between him and the emperor, 1635—head of the *Corpus Evangelicorum*, 1653—*d.* 1656.

JOHN GEORGE II., elector of Saxony, son of John George I., 1656–1680.

JOHN GEORGE III., elector of Saxony, son of John George II., 1680–1691.

JOHN GEORGE IV., elector of Saxony, son of John George III., 1691–1694.

JOHN, prince of Spain, only son of Ferdinand and Isabella, *b.* 1478—marries Margaret, daughter of the emperor Maximilian, April, 1497—*d.* Oct.

JOHN SIGISMUND, of Transylvania. See ZAPOLYA, John Sigismund von.

JOHN WILLIAM, prince of Orange Nassau, hereditary statholder of Friesland, 1702—accidentally drowned, July 14, 1711.

JOHN FREDERIC, duke of Wirtemberg, 1608–1623.

JOHN VON ZAPOLYA. See ZAPOLYA, John von.

JOHN I, to V. See ALEXANDRIA, bishops of, 31, 34, 35, 43, and 46.

JOHN I. and II. See ANTIOCH, bishops of, 40 and 48.

JOHN I., bp. of Constantinople. See CHRYSOSTOM, John.

JOHN II. and III. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bishops of, 25 and 30.

JOHN IV., bp. of Constantinople, 582—as-

sumes the title of "Œcumenical bp.," which leads to angry discussions between him and Pelagius of Rome, 587—*d.* 595.

JOHN V. and VI. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bishops of, 39 and 46.

JOHN HYLILUS, called from his learning *the Grammarian*, opposes image-worship, and educates Theophilus, son of Michael II., emperor of the East, 820—appointed by him, John VII., patriarch of Constantinople, 832—employed on an embassy to the caliph Al Motassem, 833—deposed and punished by the regent, Theodora, 842.

JOHN VIII. to XIV. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bishops of, 77, 81, 97, 109, 112, 114, and 117.

JOHN of Apri. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bp. of, 117.

JOHN I. and II. See JERUSALEM, bps. of.

JOHN THE BAPTIST, college of. See OXFORD.

JOHN'S, ST., College. See CAMBRIDGE.

JOHNSON, Dr. Samuel, *b.* 1709—prepares the parliamentary debates for the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1740—publishes his first "Rambler," 1750—his "Dictionary," 1755—*d.* 1784.

JOHNSON, general, commands the expedition against Crown Point, Aug. 8—defeats the French under baron Dieskau, and takes him prisoner, 1755.

JOHNSON, prosecuted for selling Gilbert Wakefield's answer to the bp. of Llandaff, July 17, 1798.

JOHNSON, captain, in the "Enterprise," performs the first voyage by steam to India. See ENTERPRISE.

JOHNSTON, or St. John's Town, battle of; Robert Bruce, k. of Scotland, defeated by Aymer de Valence, 1306.

JOIACHIM, Jewish high priest, B.C. 490.

JOIADA, Jewish high priest, B.C. 441.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, excessive speculation in, 1825.

JOINVILLE, John de, writes his Memoirs of Louis IX. 1271.

JOINVILLE, Francis Ferdinand, prince de, third son of Louis Philippe, k. of the French, *b.* Aug. 14, 1818—takes part in the war against Mexico, 1838—brings the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena to France, 1840—marries a sister of the emperor of Brazil, May 7, 1843—bombards Tangier and Mogador, 1844—takes refuge in England, March 2, 1848.

JONAH preaches at Nineveh, B.C. 837.

JONAS, bp. of Orleans, writes in defence of image-worship, 825.

JONATHAN I., obtains the high-priesthood of the Jews after a violent contest with his brother, B.C. 397—*d.* 350.

JONATHAN II., brother of Judas Maccabæus, Jewish high priest, B.C. 152—supports Alexander Bala, 152—betrayed and put to death by Diodotus Trypho, 143.

JONES, col., defeats the royal army at Chester, Sept. 24, 1646—the Irish, at Durgan Hill, July 10, 1647.

JONES, answers the king's (Charles II.) defence of his proceedings, 1681.

JONES, Inigo, *b.* 1572—begins the building of Whitehall, 1607—*d.* 1652.

JONES, John Gale, convicted, at Warwick, of attending a seditious assembly, Apr. 9, 1797—committed to Newgate by the House of Commons, 1810.

JONES, Paul, *b.* 1742—with an American privateer, infests the coasts of Cumberland and Scotland, and attacks Whitehaven, 1778—captures the Serapis, Sept. 23, 1779—is allowed to carry his prize into Holland—*d.* 1792.

JONES, Valentine, convicted of frauds in his public office, May 26, 1809.

JONES, sir William, *b.* 1746—*d.* at Calcutta, 1794.

JONKÖPING, treaty of, between Denmark and Sweden, 1809.

JONSON, Ben, *b.* 1574—*d.* 1638.

JOPPA. See JAFFA.

JORAM, k. of Israel, succeeds his brother, Ahaziah, B.C. 895—war with the Moabites, 894—slain by Jehu, 884.

JORDAN, the river. See ISRAELITES.—Water from, brought by Chateaubriand to baptize the duke of Bordeaux, 1820.

JORDAN, Mrs., the popular actress, retires from the stage, June, 1814—*d.* at St. Cloud, 1816.

JORDANES, consul of Rome, 470.

JORNANDES, bp. of Ravenna, 530—writes "*de Regnorum Successione*," 551—abridges the History of the Goths by Cassiodorus, 552.

JORTIN, Dr. John, *b.* 1698—*d.* 1770.

JOSEPH, son of Jacob, sold by his brethren, B.C. 1728 (1862 C.)—is powerful in Egypt, 1715 (1872 H., 1849 C.)—*d.* 1635 (1770 C., ab. 1870 L.)

JOSEPH I., emperor of Germany, son of Leopold I., *b.* 1678—acknowledged k. of Hungary, 1687—succeeds his father, 1705—assisted in his war against Louis XIV. by a loan from the London merchants, 1706—on the death of the duke of Mantua, claims the reversion of his States, and asserts other rights in Italy, and in the church of Germany, which the pope threatens to resist by force of arms; Clement submits to his demands, 1708—and makes farther concessions, 1709—*d.* April 17, N.S. 1711.

JOSEPH II., emperor of Germany, son of

Francis I. and Maria Theresa, *b.* March 13, 1741—elected k. of the Romans, 1764—and emperor, on his father's death, 1765—made co-regent of the hereditary States by his mother; opposes the designs of Russia on Moldavia and Wallachia, 1771—concurs in the first partition of Poland, 1772—resisted by the nobles of Bohemia and Moravia in his endeavours to relieve the peasantry from the burdens of road-labour, 1775—visits Paris, 1777—claims some portion of Bavaria, and is resisted by the k. of Prussia, 1778—obtains a part by the treaty of Teschen, May 13, 1779—meets the empress Katharine of Russia at Mohilow, and, by his mother's death, becomes full sovereign of Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, and the other hereditary States, 1780—abolishes serfdom, gives his subjects religious liberty, suppresses many monasteries and reforms the rest; restricts the papal power, and forbids the publication of Bulls in his dominions without his sanction; joins the Armed Neutrality, 1781—is visited by pope Pius VI. to divert him from his plans; perseveres in his reforms; founds new schools, and encourages industry, 1782—forms a design of reopening the Scheldt, which is opposed by Prussia, Sweden, and Holland, 1784—endeavours, by treaty, to obtain Bavaria in exchange for Belgium, but this is defeated by Prussia and other States, 1785—deprives the papal nuncios of all authority in Germany; gives a new code of laws to his subjects, in which the punishment of death is almost abrogated, and orders the German language to be used instead of Latin in the services of the church, 1786—his innovations in Belgium are opposed by the States of Brabant, and he is obliged to revoke them, 1787—meets the empress Katharine at Kherson: forms with her an alliance against Turkey; again quarrels with his Belgian subjects, offends the Hungarians, and is unsuccessful against the Turks, 1788—conciliates the Hungarians, but maintains his edicts for religious toleration and the abolition of vassalage, 1789—*d.* Feb. 20, 1790.

Joseph Emanuel, king of Portugal, son of John V., *b.* 1714—succeeds his father, 1750—great earthquake at Lisbon, Nov. 1, 1755—ministry of Carvalho, marquis of Pombal. See Pombal.—The Jesuits banished from court, 1757—plot to assassinate the k.; the duke of Aveiro beheaded, 1758—Jesuits expelled from Portugal, 1759—the interference of pope Clement XIII. in their favour resisted, 1760—war with Spain; reformation of the army, and defence of Portugal, by the count de Lippe and English officers, 1762—peace concluded, 1763—Joseph Emanuel *d.* Feb. 24, 1777.

Joseph Napoleon, k. of Naples, 1806—of Spain, 1808. See Bonaparte, Joseph.

Joseph Francis Oscar, k. of Sweden, son of Charles John, *b.* July 4, 1799—marries Josephine Maximiliana Augusta, daughter of the duke of Leuchtenberg, 1823—succeeds his father on the throne, 1844.

Joseph Ferdinand, son of Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, *b.* 1692—and destined heir of the crown of Spain, *d.* Feb. 6, 1699.

Joseph, duke of Guastalla, 1729—1746. See Gonzaga, Joseph.

Joseph I. and II. See Constantinople, bps. of, 108 and 127.

Joseph, Father, the counsellor and agent of Richelieu, *d.* 1638.

Josephine Tascher, *b.* 1763—widow of viscount Beauharnais, marries Napoleon Bonaparte, March 8, 1796—crowned empress of France, Dec. 2, 1804—divorced by him, Dec. 16, 1809—*d.* May 29, 1814.

Josephus, the historian, *b.* 38—visits Rome, 64—surrenders Jotapata to Vespasian, 67—set at liberty, and favoured by Titus, 70—completes his *Ant. Jud.*, and *d.* soon after, 98.

Joshua, leader of the Israelites, B.C. 1451 (1608 H., 1485 C.)—*d.* 1626 (1583 H., 1560 C.) See Israelites.

Josiah, king of Judah, B.C. 642–609.

Josse. See Jodocus.

Jotapatra. See Josephus.

Jotapianus, proclaimed emperor by the legions; killed by his own men, 249.

Jotham, son of Uzziah, regent for his father, succeeds him as king of Judah, B.C. 756–741.

Joubert, French gen., *b.* 1769—commands in Italy; defeated and killed at Novi, Aug. 15, 1799.

Jourdan, French gen., *b.* 1762—defeats the prince of Coburg at Wattignies, Oct. 15, 1793—defeats the allies at Fleurus, June 26, 1794—is defeated by Clairfait, at Höchst, Oct. 11, 1795—and at Mentz, Oct. 29; is defeated by the archduke Charles at Würzburg, and falls back on the Lahn, Sept. 3, 1796—crosses the Rhine, March 4, 1799—is defeated by the archduke Charles at Stockach, and driven back to the Rhine, March 22—marshal and peer of France; totally routed by Wellington, at Vittoria, retreats to the Pyrenees, 1813—*d.* 1833.

Journal des Savans, at Paris, commenced, 1665.

Journals of the House of Commons, begin to be regularly kept, 1607—a leaf

torn out by James I., 1621—the resolution against Wilkes and the Middlesex election erased, May 6, 1782—Cobbett's motion on the currency expunged, May 16, 1833.

JOURNALS of the House of Lords, ordered to be printed, 1767.

JOVIAN, *b.* 330—elected, by the generals of the army, emperor of Rome after the death of Julian; makes an ignominious peace with Persia, and retreats, 363—allows equal freedom to all religious sects, 363—consul of Rome; *d.* at Dadastana on his way to Constantinople, Feb. 17, 364.

JOVIANS, the guards of Diocletian, 290—attend Julian to Persia, 363—support the usurper, Procopius, 366.

JOVINIAN, accused of heresy by Jerome; is scourged and banished, 393.

JOVINUS, Valens, a general, serving under Valentinian, defeats the Allemanni, 366—consul of Rome, 367.

JOVINUS revolts at Mentz, 411—conquered by Adolphus, and executed, 413.

JOVIUS, Paul, the historian, *b.* 1483—*d.* 1552.

JOYEUSE, the duke de, commanding the army of Henry III. against the Huguenots, is defeated by Henry of Navarre, at Coutras, Oct. 20, 1587—submits to Henry IV., 1596.

JUAN, Don, son of Alfonso X., rebels against his brother, Sancho IV., king of Castile, and with an army of Merines from Africa besieges Tarifa; the place is defended by Don Guzman, 1294—leagues against his young nephew, Ferdinand IV., 1296—slain in an invasion of Granada, 1319.

JUAN LARA. See LARA, Juan.

JUBA, k. of Numidia, joins Cato in opposing Cæsar, and is killed in the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46.

JUBA, son of the Numidian king, is taken to Rome, and settles there, B.C. 46—he afterwards writes many historical works in Greek, and attends Caius, the grandson of Augustus, into the East, to narrate the events of his expedition, B.C. 1.

JUBILEE, the first, proclaimed by pope Boniface VIII., to draw pilgrims to Rome, at the end of the century, 1300—repeated by pope Clement VI. at the end of fifty years, 1350—and by his successors, 1390 and 1400—by Nicholas V., when 200 pilgrims perish in the crowd on the bridge of S. Angelo, 1450—continued by successive popes, from 1475 to 1750.

JUBILEE, a Protestant, celebrates the centenary of the Reformation in Germany, 1617.

JUBILEE, the Shakspear, at Stratford on Avon, Sept. 6, 1769.

JUBILEE in England at the commencement of the 50th year of the reign of George III., Oct. 25, 1809, in the Parks, to celebrate the victorious close of the long war, Aug. 1, 1814.

JUDÆA. See JEWS.

JUDAH, kingdom of; Rehoboam, son of Solomon, rejects the stipulations proposed by the elders of the Israelites; ten of the tribes disclaim him, and choose Jeroboam for their king See ISRAEL.—Judah and Benjamin alone remain faithful to Rehoboam, and form the kingdom of Judah, B.C. 975.

KINGS OF JUDAH.

(*Dates according to Clinton.*)

Rehoboam, 975—attacked by Shishak, k. of Egypt, and the temple plundered, 972—*d.* 959.

Abijah, his son, 959—956.

Asa, son of Abijah, 956—defeats Zerah, k. of Cush, 942—leagues with Benhadad I., k. of Syria, 940—*d.* 915.

Jehoshaphat, son of Asa, 915—alliance with Ahab, k. of Israel, and unsuccessful war against Benhadad, 898—against the Moabites, 894—*d.* 891.

Jehoram, his son, 891—marries Athaliah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel; permits idolatry; *d.* 886.

Ahaziah, son of Jehoram, 886—unfortunate in his war against Hazael, k. of Syria, 885—killed by Jehu, 884.

Athaliah, murders the children of Ahaziah, and usurps the throne, 884—put to death, 877.

Joash, son of Ahaziah, saved while an infant from the massacre of the family, 884—proclaimed k. by the high priest Jehoiada, 877—tolerates the worship of Baal; is defeated by Hazael, and slain by his own people, 837.

Amaziah, his son, *b.* 866—inherits the throne, 837—killed by a conspiracy at Lachish, 808.

Uzziah, son of Amaziah, *b.* 824—succeeds, 808—invasion of Pul, the Assyrian, 759—*d.* 756.

Jotham, son of Uzziah, *b.* 781—some time regent for his father; succeeds him, 756—*d.* 741.

Ahaz, his son, *b.* 766—k. 741—siege of Jerusalem by Pekah, k. of Israel, and Rezin, k. of Syria, 740—*d.* 726.

Hezekiah, son of Ahaz, *b.* 750—succeeds, 726—invasion of Sennacherib 713—*d.* 697.

Manasseh, his son, *b.* 709—k. 697—led captive to Babylon, 675—restored to his kingdom, abolishes idolatry, and governs well, with the advice of Eliakim—*d.* 642.

JUDAH, kingdom of—*continued.*
Amon, his son, *b.* 664—k. 642—assassinated, 640.
Josiah, his son, *b.* 648—succeeds, with a regency, 640—Holophernes slain, 633—takes the government into his own hands, and puts a stop to idolatry, 632—discovers and publishes the book of the law, 622 — defeated by Neco, k. of Egypt, in the battle of Megiddo, and slain, 609.
Jehoahaz, second son of Josiah, *b.* 631—placed on the throne by the people; deposed, at the end of three months, by Neco, 609.
Jehoiakim, or Eliakim, eldest son of Josiah, *b.* 633—raised to the throne by Neco, 609 — submits to Nebuchadnezzar, and is restored; gives Daniel and other hostages to be taken to Babylon, 606 — rebels, and is himself carried away in chains, 603—*d.* 598.
Jehoiakim, or Jeconias, his son, *b.* 615—takes the throne, but at the end of three months is led away into captivity, 598—released by Evil Merodach, 561.
Zedekiah, youngest son of Josiah, *b.* 619—takes the throne, 598—rebels, 589—is blinded and led a captive to Babylon; Jerusalem destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, and the kingdom of Judah subverted, 587. See JEWS.
JUDAS MACCABÆUS, B.C. 168-160. See JEWS.
JUDAS the Gaulonite, rebels, 7. See JEWS.
JUDGES of Israel. See ISRAELITES.
JUDGES of Rome. See PRÆTOR.
JUDGES of England. See CHANCERY, COMMON PLEAS, EXCHEQUER, and KING'S BENCH, Courts of.—Circuits first established, 1177. See CIRCUITS.—Itinerant commissioners sent by Edw. I., 1274—some judges dismissed and fined by him for corruption, 1289—consultation held with them by Richard II. at Nottingham, 1387—some of them unjustly condemned for treason, 1388—several arbitrarily changed by James II., 1686—twelve appointed by Wm. III., 1689—their salaries augmented, 1759—appointed for life, 1761—their number increased; their salaries again augmented; fees and sale of offices abolished, 1825 — three more additional judges appointed, 1830.
JUDITH, kills Holophernes, B.C. 633.
JUDITH, daughter of Guelph, a Bavarian noble, married to Louis I., son of Charlemagne, 819—*d.* 843.
JUDITH, daughter of Charles the Bald, *b.* 844—married to Ethelwulf, king of England, 856—married to her stepson, Ethelbald, 858—divorced by him, and is allowed to sell her "morgengift" and return to her father, 859—she is carried off by Baldwin, who is pardoned by her father, and made count of Flanders, 862.
JUGÆUS, k. of Babylon, B.C. 726-721.
JUGGERNAUT, the great Hindoo idol: the E. I. Company's allowance to the temple withdrawn, June, 1851.
JUGURTHA, nephew of the Numidian king, Micipsa, serves under Scipio in Spain, B.C. 134—on the death of his uncle, murders his cousin, Hiempsal, expels Adherbal, and usurps the throne, 118—shares it with Adherbal, 117—kills him, and provokes the Romans to war, 112—bribes the consul, Calpurnius, to make peace and withdraw his forces, 111 — escapes from Rome to Africa; war renewed, 110—treaties of peace, not ratified by the senate, 109—C. Marius carries on the war vigorously, 107—Jugurtha betrayed by Bocchus, 106—a prisoner till his death, 104.
JULIA, aunt of Julius Cæsar, the dictator, marries C. Marius, about B.C. 130.
JULIA, his sister, marries M. Attius Balbus, and is the grandmother of Augustus, *d.* B.C. 52.
JULIA, his daughter, marries Corn. Cœpio, from whom she is divorced to marry Pompey, B.C. 60—*d.* 53.
JULIA, daughter of Augustus and Scribonia, marries her cousin, M. Claudius Marcellus, who *d.* B.C. 23—marries her father's friend, Agrippa, 21—again a widow, 12—marries Tiberius, 11—disgusts him by her vices, and is left by him, 6—banished by her father to Pandataria, 2—starved to death by order of Tiberius, A.D. 14.
JULIA, daughter of Marcellus and Julia, *b.* B.C. 22—banished, A.D. 8—*d.* 28.
JULIA DOMNA, daughter of Bassianus, wife of Sept. Severus, mother of Caracalla, 188—of Geta, 189—wounded while endeavouring to save Geta from his assassins, 202—obtains a professor's chair at Athens for Philiscus, 212—induces Philostratus to write the Life of Apollonius of Tyana, 214—banished by Macrinus to Antioch, starves herself, 217.
JULIA MÆSA, sister of Julia Domna, marries Julius Avitus (consul 209); bribes the legions at Emesa to proclaim her grandson, Elagabalus, emperor, 218.
JULIA SOÆMIAS BASSIANA, daughter of Mæsa, marries Sextus Varius Marcellus; their son, Elagabalus, *b.* 201—Julia slain with him, 222.
JULIA MAMÆA, youngest daughter of Mæsa, marries Gessius Marcianus; their son, Alexianus (Alexander Severus), *b.* 205—she is created Augusta, and guides him prudently in his government,

228—has an interview with Origen at Antioch, 226—murdered with her son, 235.

JULIAN (Fl. Claudius Julianus), emperor of Rome, son of Julius Constantius, and nephew of the emperor Constantine I., b. at Constantinople, 331—saved from the massacre of the family, 338—kept prisoner in the castle of Macellum, where he is strictly guarded, and has no instructor but Mardonius, an aged slave of his mother's family, 345—is brought to Constantinople, and studies under Nicocles and Ecebolus; his cousin, Constantius II., jealous of his rising reputation, sends him to Nicomedia, where he meets with Maximus and other philosophers, 350—visits Ephesus, where the conversation of the Ionian philosophers incline him secretly to favour paganism, 351—brought to Milan, where he is in great danger, but is saved by the empress Eusebia, and permitted to go to Athens, 354—much esteemed at Athens; visits Ædesius at Pergamus, who instructs him in the New Platonism; recalled by Constantius, and appointed Cæsar, Nov. 6, 355, and proceeds to take the command in Gaul, Dec. 1; assembles his army at Rheims, but obtains no decisive success in his first campaign; is surrounded at Sens by the Allemanni, who are discomfited; maintains friendly correspondence with Oribasius; consul of Rome, 356—gains a great victory at Strasburg, crosses the Rhine, and invades Germany; captures Chnodomar, chief of the Allemanni; writes an "Encomium" on the empress Eusebia; consul II., 357—after passing the winter at Paris, commences his third campaign by defeating the Franks, and pursuing them over the Rhine, 358—again crosses the Rhine, and conquers wherever he is opposed, 359—proclaimed emperor by the army in Gaul, crosses the Rhine, defeats the Allemanni, and takes their chief, Vadomar, prisoner; sends Lupicinus into Britain to repel the Picts and Scots; consul III., 360—his offers of peace rejected by Constantius; after a short, but successful campaign against the Germans, he conveys his army down the Danube to prepare for the expected civil war, which is averted by the death of Constantius, and he is peaceably acknowledged by the whole empire; writes letters to the Athenians and Corinthians; openly professes paganism, 361—proclaims universal toleration, and reinstates the exiled bishops; sets out on his Persian expedition, and winters at Antioch, where he writes his "Cæsars," "Misopogon," &c.; "Epitomes of Galen" dedicated to him by Oribasius, 362—attempts to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem; consul IV.; crosses the Tigris, burns his ships, and invades Assyria, where he is slain in battle, June 26; Gregory of Nazianzus composes orations against him; monody of Libanius on his death, 363—and funeral oration, 365.

JULIAN, who had assumed the purple at Carthage, is conquered by Maximian, 297.

JULIAN, leader of a Jewish and Samaritan revolt, is made prisoner and beheaded, 529.

JULIAN, bp. of Capua, embraces and writes in defence of the doctrines of Pelagius, 413.

JULIAN, resigns his episcopal office at Bostra, 505.

JULIAN, the Sophist, fl. at Athens, 308.

JULIAN, count, conspires against Roderic, k. of the Visigoths, and assists the Saracens in invading Spain, 711.

JULIAN DE' MEDICI. See MEDICI, Julian de'.

JULIAN ERA. See CALENDAR.—Commences Jan. 1, B.C. 45.

JULIAN PERIOD commences, B.C. 4714—the use of it discontinued by John I., k. of Portugal, A.D. 1415.

JULIANUS revolts, is defeated and slain near Verona, by Carinus, 284.

JULIANUS, Didius. See DIDIUS Julianus.

JULIANUS, Salvius, prepares the "Perpetual Edict" of the emperor Hadrian, and founds the later system of Roman jurisprudence, 132.

JULIANUS, consul of Rome, 148—others, 175, 224 II., and 325.

JULIANUS, Anicius, consul of Rome, 322.

JULIANUS, M. Aquilus, consul of Rome, 38.

JULIANUS. See ALEXANDRIA, bishops of, 10; and ANTIOCH, 46.

JULICH, or Juliers, the duchy of, and other German principalities, claimed by the elector of Brandenburg and the count palatine of Neuburg, 1610—the dispute compromised, and in the division, Jülich is assigned to Neuburg, 1664.

JULIN, or Wollin, a Slavonian town on one of the islands in the mouth of the Oder, carries on a prosperous trade, 776—receives the people of Wineta, when that place is destroyed, 805—the bishopric founded by Otho, bp. of Bamberg, 1125—destroyed by Waldemar I., k. of Denmark, 1177.

JULIO DE' MEDICI. See MEDICI, Julio de'.

JULIUS I., bp. of Rome, 337—addresses an epistle to the Arians of the East, 342—*d.* 352.

JULIUS II., cardinal Julian della Rovere, bp. of Ostia, elected pope, Nov. 1, 1503—

grants a dispensation for the marriage of Henry, prince of Wales, to Katharine of Aragon; deprives Cæsar Borgia of his spoils, and imprisons him, 1503—releases him, 1504—leads his army against Perugia and Bologna; lays the first stone of St. Peter's, at Rome, April 18, 1506—forms a league against the Venetians, 1508—designs the Holy League against France, 1510—conducts the siege of Mirandola; loses Bologna, and is obliged to retire to Ravenna; excommunicates the members of the council of Tours, 1511—opens the Lateran council, May 3, 1512. See COUNCILS, general.—Treacherously imprisons Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, 1512—*d.* Feb. 20, 1513.

JULIUS III., cardinal John Maria del Monte, elected pope, Feb. 8, 1550—concludes a league with the emperor, Chas. V., 1551—a separate treaty with Henry II., k. of France, 1552—accepts the reconciliation of Mary, qu. of England, 1554—*d.* March 5, 1555.

JULIUS AFRICANUS, *hist. ecc.*, fl., 205—his chronology ends at Olym. 250, 221.

JULIUS CÆSAR. See CÆSAR, C. Julius.

JULIUS CAPITOLINUS, writes his Augustan history, 310.

JULIUS CONSTANTIUS, brother of the emperor Constantine. See CONSTANTIUS, Julius.

JULIUS FRONTINUS, the rhetorician, fl., 220. See FRONTINUS, Julius.

JULIUS NEPOS, nephew of Marcellinus, appointed emperor of the West, by Leo I., emperor of the East, 474—deposed by Orestes, retires into Dalmatia, 475—assassinated, 480.

JULIUS PAULUS, one of the counsellors of Alexander Severus, 223—forms many good laws, 225—their authority confirmed by Constantine I., in an edict issued at Treves, Sept. 27, 327.

JUNG, Johann Heinrich, *b.* 1740—*d.* 1817.

JUNGINGEN, Conrad von, grand-master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1394–1407.

JUNGINGEN, Ulrich von, grand-master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1407–1410.

JUNIUS BRUTUS. See BRUTUS.

JUNIUS, Letters of, the first published, 1769—prosecution of the printers and publishers, June, 1770—the verdict against Woodfall declared not legal, Nov. 20. See FRANCIS, sir Philip, ALMON, BALDWIN and WOODFALL.

JUNO, temple of, burnt at Argos, B.C. 423.

JUNO, the planet, or asteroid, discovered by professor Harding of Göttingen, Sept. 6, 1804.

JUNOT, the French marshal, enters Lisbon, Oct. 30, 1807—and is created duke of Abrantes; defeated at Vimiera, by sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 21, 1808—concludes the convention of Cintra, and evacuates Portugal, Sept. 3.

JUNQUERA, battle in the valley of; Abderahman III. defeats the Christians of Leon and Castile, 94.

JUNTA of Seville, of Cadiz, and royalist of Urgel. See CORTES, and FERDINAND VII., king of Spain.

JUPITER, the temple of, erected at Olympia, B.C. 552—Capitolinus, the temple of, rebuilt by Domitian, A.D. 95—Hadrian dedicates his temple in Ælia Capitolina, 131—Olympius, the temple of, at Athens, dedicated by Hadrian, 135.

JUPITER, the planet; three of its satellites discovered by Simon Marius, 1609—the fourth by Galileo, 1610—occultation of, by the moon, Jan. 31, 1807.

JURIJ I., or George Dolgorucki, prince of Suzdal and Moscow, 1147–1157. See DOLGORUCKI and ISABLAW II.

JURIJ II., 1212–1216—and 1219–1238.

JURIJ III., grand duke of Russia, 1319—defeats the Swedes, 1322—deposed by the Golden Horde, 1324.

JURISPRUDENCE of Rome. See LAWS, JUSTINIAN I., and JULIANUS, Salvius.

JURY, trial by, said to have been established in England by Alfred the Great, 886—established in France, Aug. 16, 1790—introduced in Prussia, 1850—and at Vienna, Jan. 15, 1851.

JUSTIN I. (Fl. Anicius Justinus), emperor of the East, *b.* 450—serves in the Persian war, 503—commander of the guards; is called to the throne on account of his orthodoxy, on the death of Anastasius I.; puts Amantius to death for conspiracy, 518—consul of Rome, 519—being unable to read or write, yields to the influence of his nephew Justinian; Vitalianus and his friends assassinated; violence of the Circus factions, 520—negociates with Cabades, 521—treats the Arians with great severity, 523—Theodoric sends ambassadors to intercede for them; consul II., 524—war in Armenia conducted by Belisarius, 526—proclaims Justinian joint Augustus; *d.* August 1, 527.

JUSTIN II., emperor of the East, son of Vigilantia, sister of Justinian I. and Dulcissimus, succeeds his uncle, 565—receives an embassy from the Avars, 565—consul; restores the office for one year, from which succeeding years are dated, 566—refuses to assist the Gepidæ against the Longobardi, 566—Thrace invaded by the Avars; Venantius Fortunatus addresses poems to him, 570—Armenians, being persecuted by Chosroes

place themselves under the protection of Justin; war with Persia 571—the Persians take Dara and plunder Syria, 573—Tiberius created Cæsar; makes a truce with them, 574—another truce for three years, 575—the Persians occupy Armenia; Justin sends an embassy to the Turks, 576—*d.* October 5, 578.

JUSTIN, Flavius, Junior, son of Germanus, serves with his father in the Persian war; consul of Rome, 540—defeats Nachoragan at Phasis, 555—commander-in-chief of the army in Colchis. 557—slain in a tumult at Alexandria, 566.

JUSTIN, M. Junianus, epitomizes the History of Trogus Pompeius, 149.

JUSTIN MARTYR, a Platonic philosopher, converted to Christianity, defends it by his writings, 141—addresses his "Apology," to the emperor Antoninus Pius, 151—suffers martyrdom, 164.

JUSTINIAN I. (Fl. Anicius Justinianus), emperor of the East, nephew of Justin I., *b.* 482—rises to greatness in the court of his uncle, 520—consul of Rome, with unusual pomp, 521—marries the actress Theodora, 522—first associated with his uncle, then succeeds him on the throne, 527—war continued with Persia. See BELISARIUS.—Appoints Tribonian the jurist, with eleven assistants, to prepare his code of laws, 528—issues edicts against philosophers, heretics, and pagans; his code is promulgated, April 7, to be in force on the 16th, 529—leagues with the Abyssinians and Homerites, 531—prepares for war against Gelimer, the Vandal k. of Africa, and gives the command to Belisarius, 531—employs the architects Anthemius of Tralles and Isodorus of Miletus to build the new church of St. Sophia; truce for three months with Persia, followed by a treaty of peace; *Nike* contest of the Circus factions, 532—ratifies the treaty with Persia; conquest of Africa. See BELISARIUS—His Pandects and Institutes published, 533—sends Peter of Thessalonica to Italy, 534—his first Novellæ published, 535—grants the demand of the council of Carthage, for the restitution of the church property which had been seized by the Vandals, 535—Rome taken, 536. See BELISARIUS—Chosroes invades Syria and takes Antioch, 540—Belisarius recalled from Italy; drives back the Persians, 542—Justinian, perplexed by his numerous enemies, and his want of means to resist them, issues an edict against the "Three Chapters," and the Origenists, 544—concludes a truce for five years with Chosroes; his general, Areobindus, defeated by the Moors, 545—summons Vigilius to C.P., and prevails on him to condemn the Three Chapters, 547—death of Theodora, 548—war in Colchis and first siege of Petra, 549—urged by Vigilius to restore Italy from the dominion of the Arians; sends an army under Germanus; treats for peace with Chosroes, 550—sends Narses to command in Italy. See NARSES, the eunuch.—Petra surrenders; another truce for five years with Persia, 551—the conquest of Italy completed, 553—war renewed with the Persians; they are defeated on the Phasis, 555—punishes the assassin of Gubazes, 556—truce with Persia; embassy of the Avars, 557—the church of St. Sophia restored, 558—repulse of the Bulgarians, 559—Justinian jealous of the services of Belisarius, 561—makes peace with Persia: threatened by the conspiracy of Marcellus and Sergius, 562—accused of heresy, 564—*d.* Nov. 13, 565—his laws revised and put into Greek by the emperor Basil I., 877—a copy of his Pandects said to have been discovered at Amalfi, 1135.

JUSTINIAN II., emperor of the East, son of Constantine IV., *b.* 669—receives the title of Augustus, 681—locks of his hair sent to Rome, in token of his adoption by the church, 684—succeeds his father on the throne, 685—makes a treaty with Abdalmelik and agrees to suppress the rebellion of the Mardaites, 686—removes a large part of them into Armenia, 687—unsuccessful expedition against the Bulgarians, 688—campaign in Syria, 689—attempts to transplant the whole population of Cyprus, 691—defeated by the Mohammedans at Sebastopolis, 692—summons pope Sergius I. to C.P., and is resisted by him, 692—his two ministers Stephen and Theodotus provoke his subjects by their oppressions and imprison Leontius, 694—Leontius released; is proclaimed emperor; Justinian suffers amputation of his nose, from which he receives the name of *Rhinotmetus*, and is banished to Cherson in the Crimea, 695—having escaped and passed through many adventures among the Chozars, takes refuge with the Bulgarians, 704—restored to his throne by Terbelis, 705—avenges himself on his adversaries; beheads Leontius and Absimar; deposes and banishes the patriarch Callinicus, 705—requires pope John VII. to adopt the Acts of the council of C.P. (691)—which he refuses, 706—he attacks the Bulgarians, and is defeated by them at Anchialus, 708—by his order Theodorus plunders Ravenna; sends the principal

citizens prisoners to C.P., 709—where they are cruelly murdered; summons pope Constantine to C.P., 710—sends him back to Rome; his cruelties provoke a revolt at Ravenna; he dispatches a fleet and army to destroy Cherson and massacre the people, 711—they revolt, proceed to C.P.; put him to death and elect another emperor, 711.

JUSTINIAN, son of Germanus, defeats the Persians and advances to the Araxes, 575.

JUSTINIANUS, bp. of Valentia, 534.

JUSTINA, Flavia, widow of Magnentius, 353—marries the emperor Valentinian I., 370—governs the West, as regent for her son, Valentinian II., 383—fails in her efforts to obtain from Ambrose, bp. of Milan, one church for Arian worship, 385—driven from Italy by Maximus; retires, with her son and her daughter Galla, to Thessalonica, and obtains the assistance of Theodosius, 387—restored by him, but not allowed, on account of his Arianism, to influence her son's government, 388—*d.* 390.

JUST, ST., monastery of, near Placentia, in Spain. See CHARLES V., emperor.

JUSTUS, consul of Rome, 328.

JUSTUS, bp. of Alexandria, 120—131.

JUSTUS, bp. of Jerusalem or Pella, 106—and another of the same name, time unknown.

JUSTUS, first bp. of Rochester, 604—leaves England, but is recalled by Laurentius, 616—becomes archbp. of Canterbury after the death of Mellitus, 624.

JUTLAND, or Gothland, the northern part of the Cimbrian Chersonesus. See CHERSONESUS CIMBRICA. — South Jutland a separate State under Sigfried, 777. See SCHLESWIG.—North Jutland little known before its conquest by Gorm, k. of Denmark, 863—invaded by the Wends of North Germany, 1045—joins the revolt against Christian II., 1523—conquered by count Wallenstein, the imperial general, 1627—restored to Denmark by the peace of Lubeck, 1630—attacked by the Swedish general Torstenson, who is followed by the imperialist Gallas, and returns into Germany, 1644—invaded by Charles Gustavus X., k. of Sweden, 1657.

JUVENAL DECIUS JUNIUS, *b.* 59—is sent to Egypt, supposed by some to have been the first exile to the Oasis, 94—his 13th satire written, 118—*d.* 128.

JUVENALIS, bp. of Jerusalem, 425—458.

JUVENCUS, a Spanish presbyter, writes a sacred poem explanatory of Christian doctrines, 329.

JUVENTIUS, CELSUS. See CELSUS, P. Juventius.

JUVENTIUS P., prætor of Rome, defeated and slain by Andriscus, B.C. 148. See ANDRISCUS.

JUXON, William, *b.* 1584—bp. of London, 1633—attends Charles I. at his death, 1649—archbp. of Canterbury, 1660—*d.* 1663.

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